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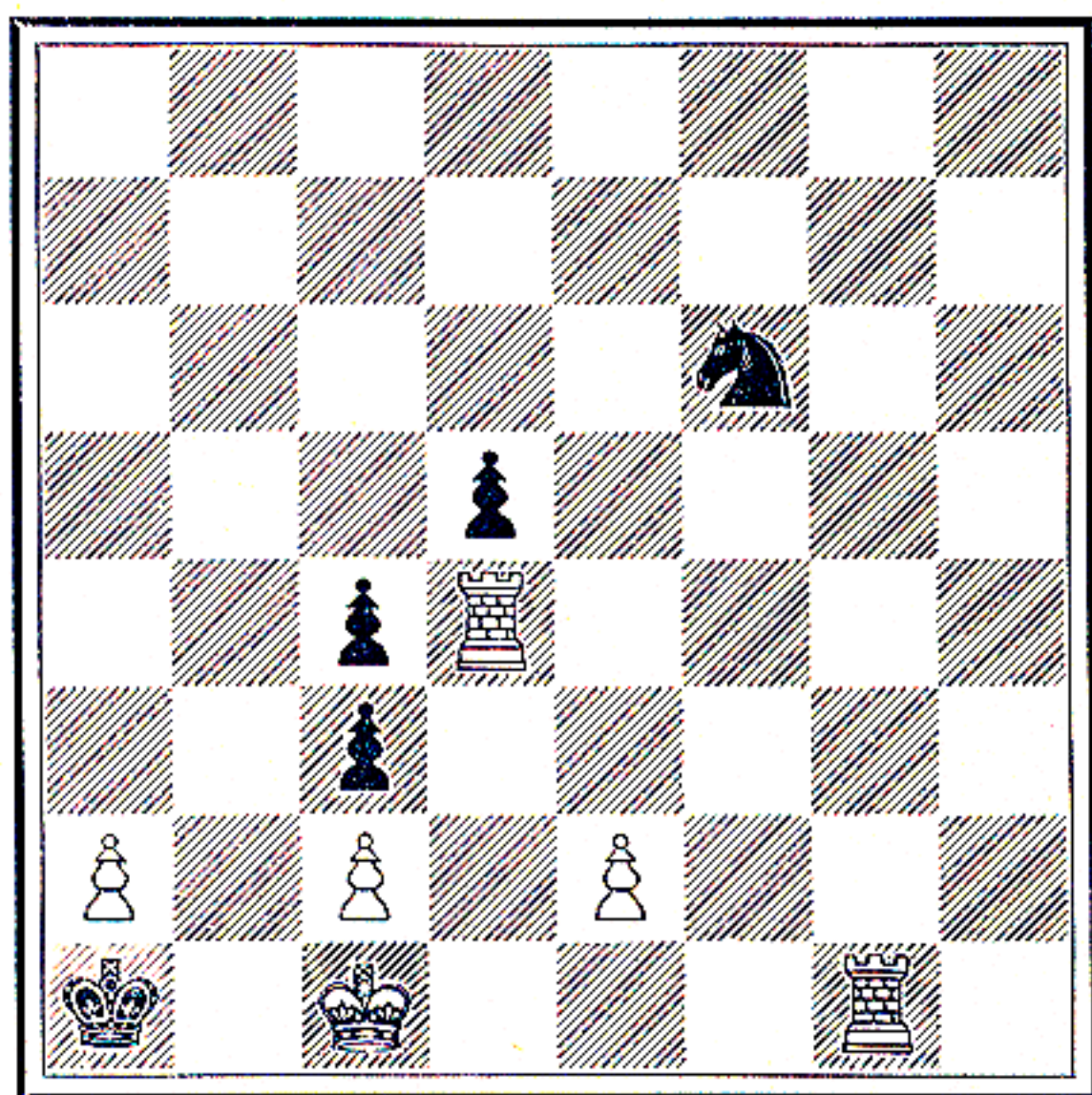
Chess Review

1935

12 Monthly Issues

The CHESS REVIEW

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1934
R. CHENEY - Rochester, N. Y.



MATE IN 5 MOVES

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News Events

Chess in Puerto Rico

We are accustomed to think of chess in the United States as confined to the 48 individual states. Actually it is very popular in our possessions, and one of the strongest centers of chess interest is the island of Puerto Rico.

The Chess Club of Puerto Rico is located in San Juan, and is affiliated with the National Chess Federation. It is the center of chess life on the island and does everything in its power to foster interest in the game.

Recently it arranged for a visit by Jose R. Capablanca. He played an exhibition game against Rafael Cintron, the Puerto Rican Champion, at the Spanish Casino. He also gave two simultaneous exhibitions: one at the Ateneo against 31 opponents, and another at the University of Puerto Rico, where he encountered 29—most of them University students. In these 3 exhibitions the former World Champion made a perfect score.

According to our Puerto Rican correspondent, it is hoped arrangements will be consummated for an exhibition by Frank J. Marshall, the American Champion.

Mexican Masters' Tournament

As we go to press three rounds have been completed in the Masters' Tournament being held in Mexico City. Arthur W. Dake and Moises Glico are tied for the lead with three consecutive victories apiece. To the disappointment of the chess world Carlos Torre did not enter.

The Hastings Tournament

The end of the fifth round finds Dr. Euwe and A. Lilienthal tied for the lead with scores of 3½-1½. Sir George A. Thomas has been the sensation of the tournament thus far, having scored three consecutive wins, two of them from Capablanca and Botwinnik. His score is 3-1 and he has an adjourned game with Salo Flohr, which according to reports from abroad will probably result in a draw. Capablanca has been doing poorly—losing to Sir Thomas in the second round and to Lilienthal in the fifth round. He is tied with Botwinnik for fifth and sixth place so far.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

The annual championship tournament of the Manhattan C. C. is always one of the strongest club tournaments in the country. The entry list this year was even stronger than usual. The list of names reads like a National Masters Tournament rather than a club championship.

The feature of the tournament was the stirring duel between A. Kupchik and I. Kashdan for first prize. Kupchik jumped into an early lead and set the pace to the very end. He

played strong, consistent chess losing only one game outright—to Kashdan—and drawing two—with I. A. Horowitz and A. C. Simonson. Kashdan got off to a poor start by losing his second round game to S. S. Cohen; but after that kept at Kupchik's heels like a bloodhound, lost only one more game, to D. MacMurray, and won all the rest to end the race in a tie for first prize.

After dividing the prize money, they played one game to decide the Club Championship for 1935 and Kupchik won.

| | Platz | Denker | MacMurray | Horowitz | Hassialis | Kashdan | Schwartz | Jackson | Tenner | Cohen | Kupchik | Richman | Simonson | Willman | Won | Lost | Drawn | Total Score | Prize |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----|------|-------|-------------|--------|
| 1 Platz | . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 2 Denker | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 -.8 | |
| 3 MacMurray | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 8 1/2-4 1/2 | IV |
| 4 Horowitz | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 9 1/2-3 1/2 | III |
| 5 Hassialis | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 1/2-8 1/2 | |
| 6 Kashdan | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | . | 11 -.2 | I & II |
| 7 Schwartz | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 -.5 | V & VI |
| 8 Jackson | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 -.9 | |
| 9 Tenner | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 -.8 | |
| 10 Cohen | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 1/2-7 1/2 | |
| 11 Kupchik | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 11 -.2 | I & II |
| 12 Richman | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | . | 2 -.11 | |
| 13 Simonson | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 -.5 | V & VI |
| 14 Willman | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . | 4 | 8 | 1 | 4 1/2-8 1/2 | |

College Chess

The Christmas Holidays annually bear witness to the conflict between the college chess teams. Using the spacious quarters of the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs as their battleground, they give vent in one short week to all the chess ardor which is pent up during the scholastic year.

This year the unusual happened—a tie occurred in *both* leagues. The championship of the H. Y. P. D. League composed of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth (although the Dartmouth representatives did not compete this year), was shared by Princeton and Yale. In the Intercollegiate Chess League composed of City College, Columbia, N. Y. U., Yeshiva, Brooklyn Law School, Seth Low, Pennsylvania, and Long Island University; the title was shared by City College and Columbia, with N. Y. U. in third place.

Chicago High Schools Organize

Under the capable supervision of Mr. Wm. J. Rolfe, Vice-president of the Metropolitan Chess Club of Chicago, the Chicago High Schools are organizing a team tournament and an individual tournament along the lines of the New York High Schools. This should provide the necessary raw material to produce strong opposition for some of the Eastern boys who have been garnering all the honors lately.

Chess Comes to Broadway

At last chess has invaded the "Great White Way". Under the capable supervision of Fred M. Chapman, the Broadway Chess-Checkers Parlor has been opened in the Strand Theater Bldg. Chess players will find a cordial welcome there.

Boston vs. Philadelphia

The second annual inter-city chess match between Boston and Philadelphia was won by Philadelphia by the score of $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$. The match was one of 16 boards and was played by teletype. It was somewhat marred by the inability of the contestants to finish all their games; yet matches such as this go a long way toward stimulating a deeper interest in the game and creating an inter-city friendliness which otherwise would not exist.

Both sides were represented by strong teams, fairly representative of their chess talent. The Philadelphia team included such sterling players as Wm. A. Ruth, Sydney T. Sharp, Adolph Regen, Jacob Levin and Barnie F. Winkelman. Yet they had their hands full in taming the Boston aggregation under the leadership of John F. Barry, Harold Morton, H. J. Weidner, Weaver Adams, and F. R. Chevalier.

However, the individual honors were stolen from the veterans by F. J. Beucier, whose brilliant win against S. T. Coggan of Boston was a feature of the match. Philadelphia won 4 games, Boston 1, and 11 were scored as drawn, being left unfinished.

New Jersey Chess League

Clubs affiliated with the New Jersey Chess League have been asked to vote on a proposal to change the name of the league to the North Jersey Chess Ass'n.

This is due to the activity and influence of the South Jersey Chess Ass'n, whose Champion, Wm. A. Ruth, defeated the North Jersey champion for the state title.

Since it is planned to have a match between the South Jersey titleholder and the North Jersey champion every year, the officials of the New Jersey Chess League believe it would be better to change the league's name to one that will more fittingly denote its proper sphere of influence.

Russian Masters' Tournament

Our Russian correspondent advises that plans are under way for a big masters' tournament to be held in Russia during February, 1935. Invitations will be extended to Capablanca, Dr. E. Lasker, Flohr, Stahlberg, Pirc, Miss Vera Menchik, and other top-notch players, including 10 Russians.

Bronx County Championship

The final round of the Bronx County Championship witnessed an upset that will provide a topic of discussion for some time to come. Edward Schwartz, who has been leading the championship race right from the start lost to Sidney Goodman, and as a result, Gabriel Hellman is the new champion—score $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. The titleholder was a member of last year's City College Championship Team. Edward Schwartz took second place with a score of 11-3; Alexander Simchow finished third, score $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; and Gustave Littman took fourth place, score 10-4.

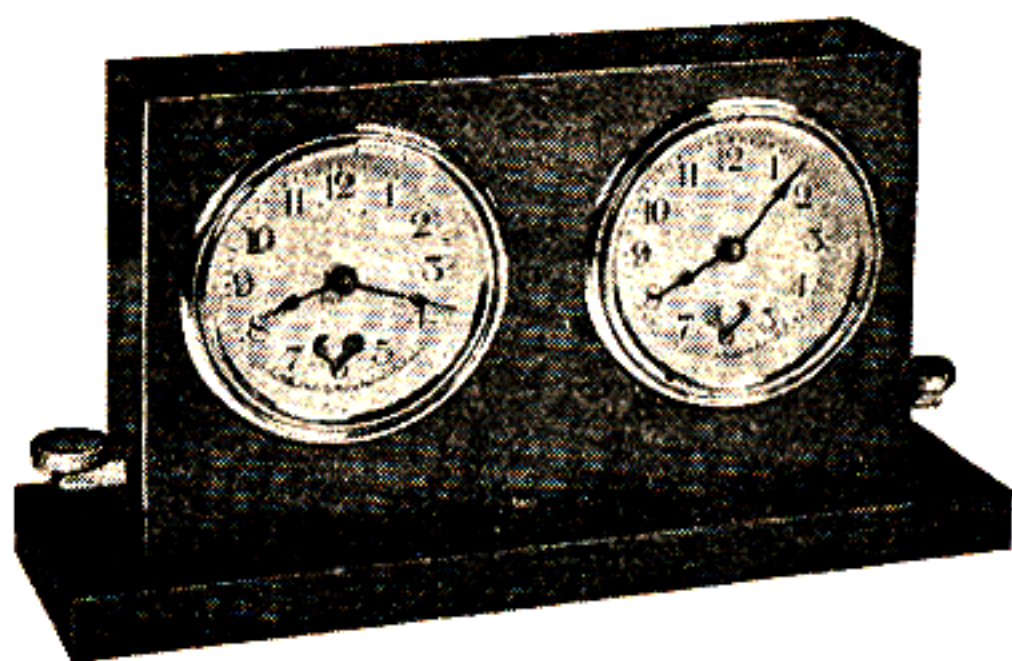
Ohio Is Problem Conscious

The Cincinnati C. C. is conducting a series of problem solving contests. No fee is charged for participation, and a cash award has been donated by Dr. Henry Wald Bettmann to the solver making the best score in the shortest elapsed time. Clevelanders, not to be outdone by their Cincinnati brethren, have organized a problem club and once a week have lectures on the problem art. The first lecture discussed "Terms and Definitions" and "Classifications of Two Movers". The succeeding lecture covered "Three Move Themes".

Colorado vs. Wyoming

The second annual inter-state match between Colorado and Wyoming was held at the Plains Hotel in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on November 17th. The final score was 10-6 in favor of Colorado.

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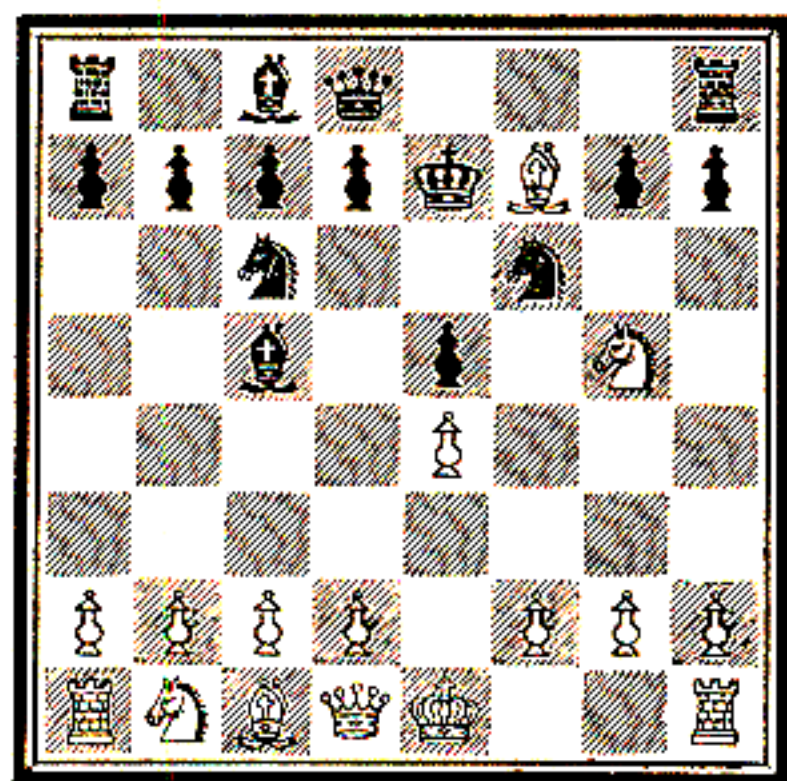
The Wilkes-Barre Variation

By John Menovsky

PART II.

SECOND: After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-Kt5, B-B4; White may elect to continue with 5. BxPch, to which Black replies with 5 . . . K-K2.

Black



White

In this continuation, Black's compensation for the pawn sacrificed is that now, in a few moves, control of the KB file will be obtained, rendering White's KB3 square weak.

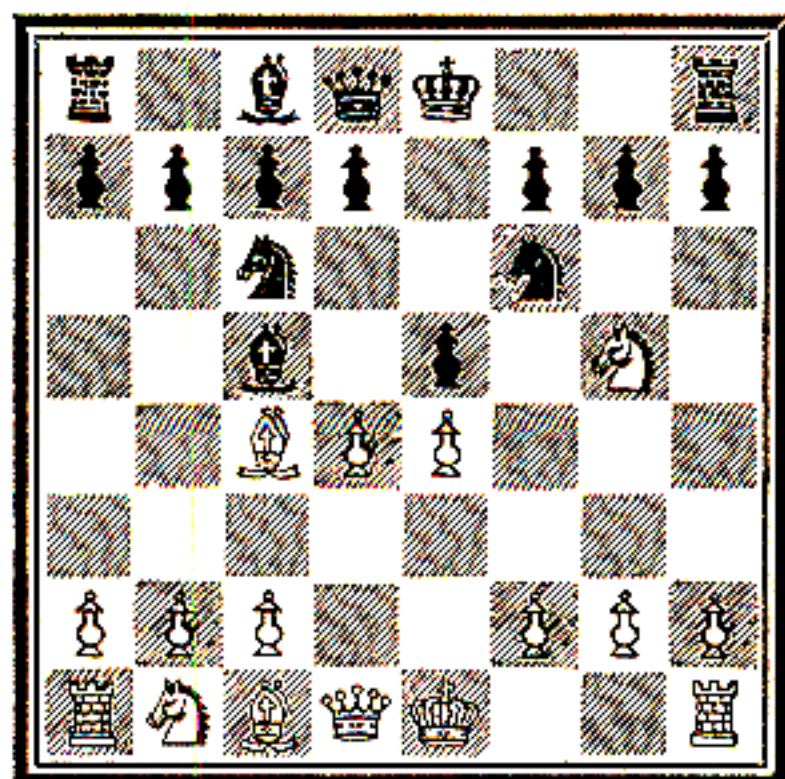
White's best continuation now is 6. B-B4 or 6. B-Kt3. Against either move Black has a choice of two main variations:

(1) 6. B-B4, R-B1; 7. P-Q3 (Black threatened 7 . . . P-KR3 and also 7 . . . BxPch, regaining his pawn in either event), P-Q3; 8. O-O, Q-K1; 9. B-K3, P-KR3; 10. Kt-B3, P-KKt4; 11. P-QB3, B-KKt5; 12. QKt-Q2, Q-Kt3, with initiative and a good game for Black.

(2) 6. B-B4, R-B1; 7. P-Q3, P-Q3; 8. O-O, QB-Kt5; 9. Kt-KB3, Kt-Q5; 10. QKt-Q2, Q-Q2; 11. P-QB3, KtxKtch; 12. KtxKt, Kt-R4; 13. QB-Kt5ch, K-K1; 14. B-KR4, BxKt; 15. PxB, Q-R6; 16. B-Kt3, KtxB; 17. PxB, QxPch; 18. K-R1, Q-R6ch; 19. K-Kt1, R-B3 wins.

THIRD: White may play on his fifth move P-Q4.

Black



White

The object of this move is to open White's center, thus obtaining greater mobility for his pieces. But this counter sacrifice gives Black equality (so far as material is concerned) and does little to wrest the initiative from him.

5 . . . BxP; 6. KtxBP, BxPch!; 7. KxB, KtxPch; 8. K-Kt1, Q-R5; 9. B-K3! This continuation was given by a master, years ago, to prove Black's 4th move of (B-B4) "plausible but unsound"; hence attention must be given to it as, most probably, it was his "opinion" that prevented the adoption of the move in the Two Knights' Defense. 9 . . . R-B1!; and the "picture" changes! We see that both of White's bishops are "in the air"; hence White can not reply 10. P-KKt3 because of 10 . . . KtxP. He must play 10. Q-K2, P-Q3; 11. P-KKt3, KtxP; 12. PxB, QxPch; 13. K-B1, B-R6ch; 14. RxB, QxRch; 15. K-K1, RxKt; 16. BxRch, KxB; and Black has 4 pawns for the Bishop!

If 11. Kt-Q2, B-Kt5; 12. Q-Q3, KtxKt; 13. BxKt, B-R4; 14. P-KKt3, Q-Q5ch; 15. QxQ, KtxQ and Black should win.

And if 8. K-K3 (a game proceeded), Q-R5; 9. P-KKt3, KtxP; 10. PxB, QxB; 11. KtxR, P-Q4!; 12. Q-R5ch, P-KKt3; 13. KtxP, Q-K5ch; 14. K-B2, B-Kt5; 15. QxRP, Q-B6ch; 16. K-Kt1, QxPch; 17. K-B1, B-K7ch!; 18. KxB, Kt-Q5ch; 19. K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 20. K-B3, QxPch; 21. K-Kt4, Q-B5ch; 22. K-R3, Kt-Kt4 mate.

And if 6. BxPch, K-K2; 7. B-B4, R-B1; 8. O-O, P-Q3; 9. P-QB3, B-Kt3! with a better game for Black.

The foregoing analysis of the Variation simply presents its fundamental strategic moves (with the tactical moves that usually accompany it), and is not anything like an exhaustive exposition of it for that would require a good size book! From what has been given however, it is submitted that it fairly casts "the burden of proof" on the White side—proof not by "opinions", but only by demonstrations.

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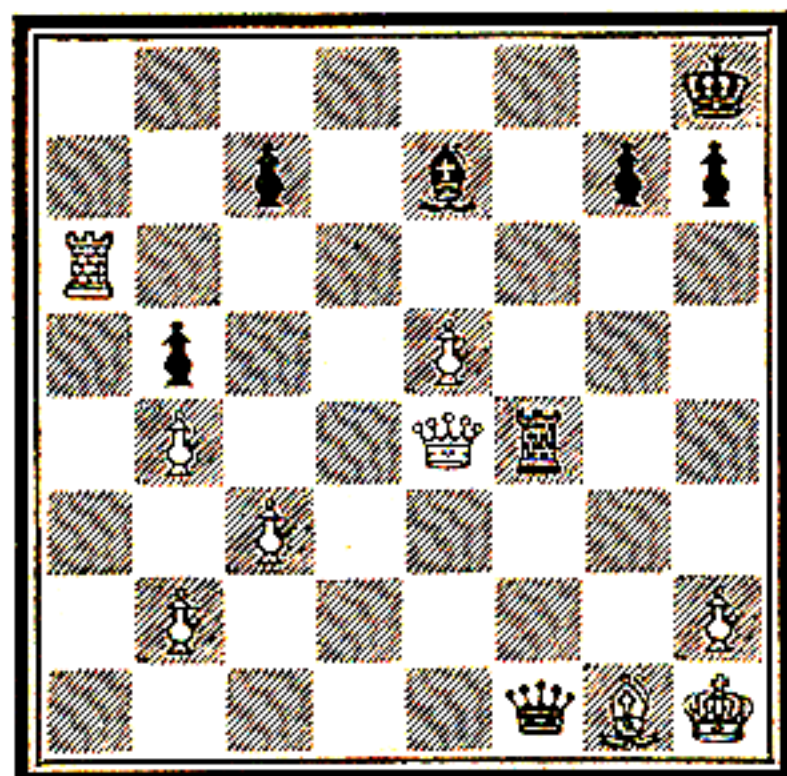
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Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Syracuse Master's Tournament
August, 1934

I. A. Horowitz



M. Monticelli

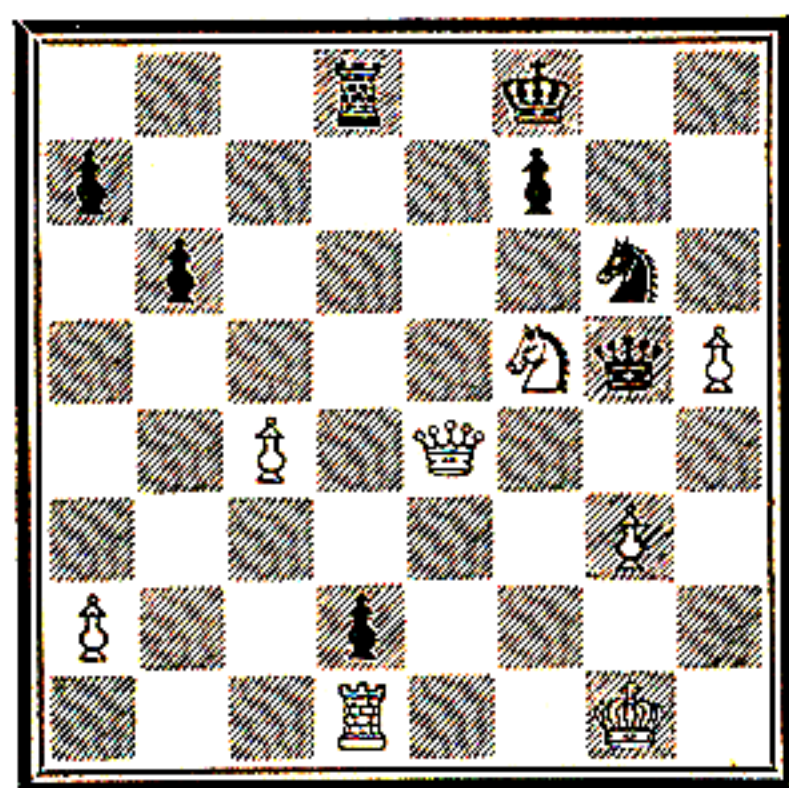
White played: 1 R-R1??

Black replied: 1 . . . RxQ???, and White won the ending.

Had Black replied 1 . . . QxR, the game would have been over, for White could not afford 2 QxR on account of . . . Q-R1ch!!

Gladbeck, 1928

Dr. Euwe



Dr. Van Nuess

Black to Play and Win

The Game:

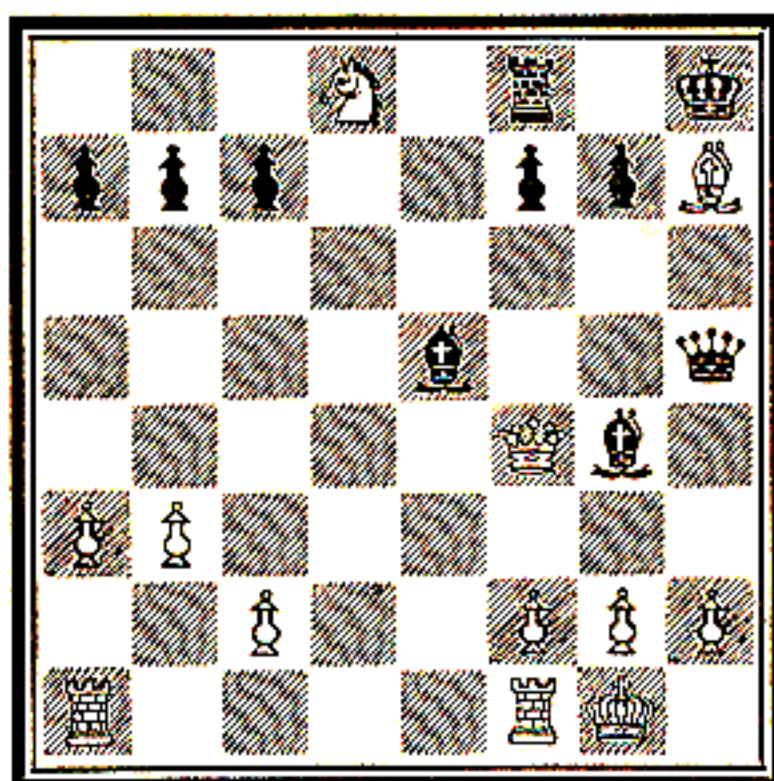
1
2 RxP!
3 QxRch

QxRP?
R-K1?
Resigns

Black's winning line was 1 . . . R-K1; 2 Q-B3, Kt-K4, etc. A bad day for the present candidate for world's championship honors.

Karbitz, 1924

Dr. E. Zimmer



Urban

White to Play and Win

White "figgered" he either had to lose his queen or be mated and therefore . . . resigned!

We ask our readers to find the *single move* that seems to win for White.

CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

(1) Have you ever threatened to eat your pieces? If so—don't be alarmed. It has actually been done before! Oscar Tenner, the old maestro of the Manhattan Chess Club, swallowed everything but the board! And here is how it happened. During the World War luxuries for soldiers were few and far between. Tenner and his friends were ardent chess players; but, they had no pieces. They hit upon the happy idea of kneading them out of bread. All went well until they were put upon short rations. When it became a choice of playing chess or playing a harp—one by one the chessmen went. Swallow that one!

(2) Dr. Tarrash, the grandmaster, objected to the entrance of F. D. Yates in the Hamburg Tournament of 1910 on the ground that Yates was not strong enough to compete. Curiously enough the only game Yates won was from the worthy Doctor. What a boomerang!

(3) In 1926 Newell W. Banks, American Checker Champion, participated in a chess tournament in Chicago, in which he played against Frank J. Marshall, American Chess Champion, and Isaac Kashdan, his present challenger—and what do you think happened? You're wrong! Banks won both games.

Game Studies

Manhattan Chess Club Championship
December, 1934

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| I. Kashdan | A. C. Simonson |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-B3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-KKt3 |

If Black intends this, he should not move his BP, but plan to effect . . . P-QB4 as soon as possible.

5 PxP KtxP

If . . . PxP; 6 P-K3, and Black's KB will be misplaced with nothing to aim at.

6 P-K4 Kt-Kt3

Exchanging was preferable, as this Kt loses too much time. White already has firm control of the center.

7 B-K2 B-Kt2
8 B-K3 B-K3
9 O-O O-O

If 9 . . . Kt-B5; 10 B-B4, KtxP? 11 Q-B2, Kt-B5; 12 P-Q5 wins a piece.

10 Q-B1

Better than Q-Q2, which would allow . . . Kt-B5, freeing Black's game.

10 B-B5
11 B-R6

With the Bishops off, White's advantage consists in the better position of his pieces, and his command of most of the lines.

11 QBxB
12 KtxB QKt-Q2
13 P-QR4 R-B1
14 P-R5 Kt-R1
15 Kt-Kt3

Already threatening 16 Kt-R5! for if 16 . . . BxB; 17 QxB, PxKt; 18 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B3; 19 P-K5 would win.

15 Kt-B2
16 R-K1

If now Kt-R5, PxKt; 17 Q-Kt5, Kt-K3 defends.

16 R-K1
17 BxB KxB
18 Q-Kt5 P-K3

Practically forced, if Black is to gain any freedom, Not 18 . . . P-K4 because of 19 Kt-B5ch and 20 Kt-Q6.

19 Q-Q2

The point of the manoeuver is that White now plans P-K5 and Kt-K4, to take advantage of the squares weakened by . . . P-K3.

19 P-KB4

This makes matters worse, as Black's King is further exposed.

20 P-R4 R-B1
21 PxP KPxB
22 Q-Kt4

Establishing threats on both sides, which prove difficult to meet.

22 R-QKt1
23 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B3

The only move, in order to answer Q-K7ch with . . . K-Kt1. If instead 23 . . . R-K1; 24 RxR, QxR; 25 R-K1, wins. Or if 23 . . . Kt-Q4; 24 Q-R3 followed by Kt-K6. But not 24 Q-Q6, R-B3! 25 Kt-K6ch, K-Kt1; etc.

24 Q-B5 P-KR3

Temporary relief, but every Pawn move creates a new target for the attack.

25 Kt-B3 P-R3
26 R-K7ch K-Kt1
27 Kt-K5 KKt-Q4

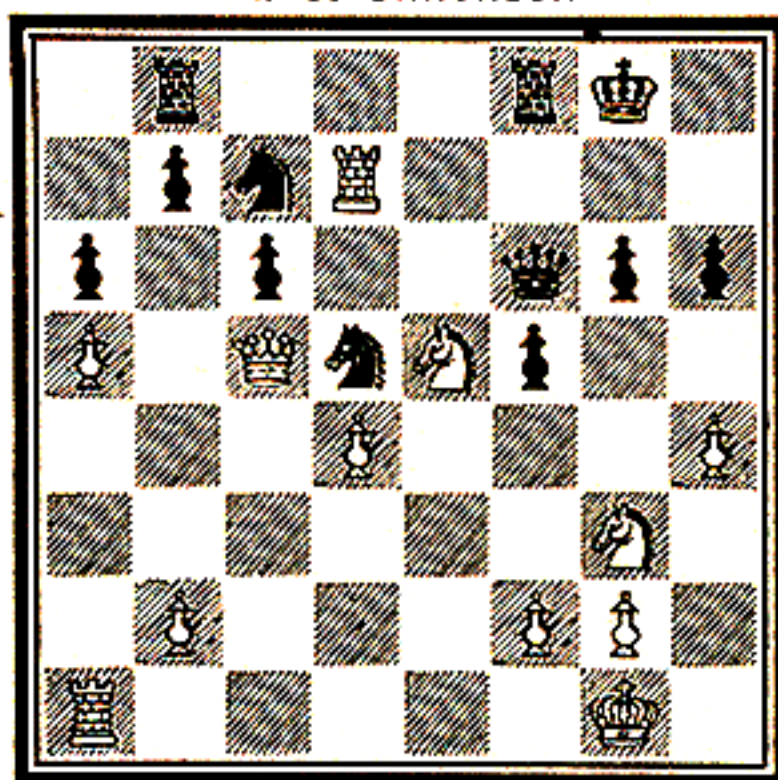
If 27 . . . QKt-Q4; 28 KtxKtP, KtxR; 29 Ktx-Ktch, K-B2; 30 Kt(K7)xKBP, with two Pawns and a powerful attack, in return for the exchange.

28 R-Q7

Now KtxKtP would not be good because of . . . R-B3. The text is a pleasant alternative.

28 Q-B3

A. C. Simonson



I. Kashdan

29 Q-B1

Hitting the RP, which cannot be defended without some loss.

29 P-B5

If 29 . . . QxP; 30 KtxKtP wins, or 29 . . . P-KKt4; 30 Kt-R5, followed by R-Kt7ch and Kt-Kt6ch.

30 Kt-K4 Q-B4
31 Kt-Q6 Q-K3
32 Kt(Q6)-B7

It is remarkable that the White pieces should have penetrated so far through the few weak points. Black has nothing better than the coming sacrifice of the exchange.

32 RxKt
33 RxR R-KB1
34 RxRch KxR
35 Q-B5ch K-Kt2
36 R-K1

Commencing the final stage, in which this Rook is to take a leading part in the attack.

36 Kt-Kt4
37 Kt-B3 Q-B3
38 R-K8 Kt-Q3
39 R-QKt8 Q-K2
40 Kt-K5 Q-QB2
41 R-QR8 Kt-K2

Trying to shut out the Rook would be of no avail. If 41 . . . Kt-B1; 42 Q-B2, Kt(Q4)-K2; 43 Q-K4, etc.

42 Kt-Q3 Kt-B2

If 42 . . . Kt(Q3)-B4; 43 Q-K5ch, QxQ; 44 PxQ, followed by R-QKt8.

43 R-K8 Kt-B4

44 Q-B8ch K-B3

45 Kt-K5 P-R4

46 Q-Kt8 Resigns

If 46 . . . KtxRP; 47 R-KB8 wins.

Sopron Tournament
September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by R. Spielmann)

(Translated from the *Weiner Schach-Zeitung*)

| K. Havasi | R. Spielmann |
|-----------|--------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 |
| 4 P-K3 | PxP |
| 5 BxP | P-B4 |
| 6 O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 7 Q-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 8 R-Q1 | ..... |

The innovation of Pirc 8 P-QR3 which he successfully essayed against me at Maribor is worthy of consideration here. In that game, I believe, I should have continued with 8 . . . P-QKt4, followed by 9 . . . P-B5.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 8 | P-QKt4 |
| 9 PxP | Q-B2 |
| 10 B-Q3 | BxP |
| 11 Kt-B3 | ..... |

Havasi travels along a natural path. Yet it appears to me that the Knight is misplaced at QB3. Should White wish to avoid the line 11 P-QR4, PxP! (Flohr's move), he might continue with 11 P-QR3 and follow up with QKt-Q2.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 11 | B-Kt2 |
| 12 P-QR3 | O-O |
| 13 P-QKt4 | B-Q3 |
| 14 Kt-K4 | ..... |

Already the position is quite difficult to handle. 14 BxKtP is frustrated by 14 . . . Kt-K4! and against the normal development of 14 B-Kt2, Black exerts a lasting pressure with . . . Kt-K4.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | KtxKt |
| 15 BxKt | P-B4 |
| 16 B-B2 | ..... |

16 BxKt, BxB was a lesser evil. Now observe how quickly White's game collapses.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 16 | Kt-K4 |
| 17 Kt-Q4 | ..... |

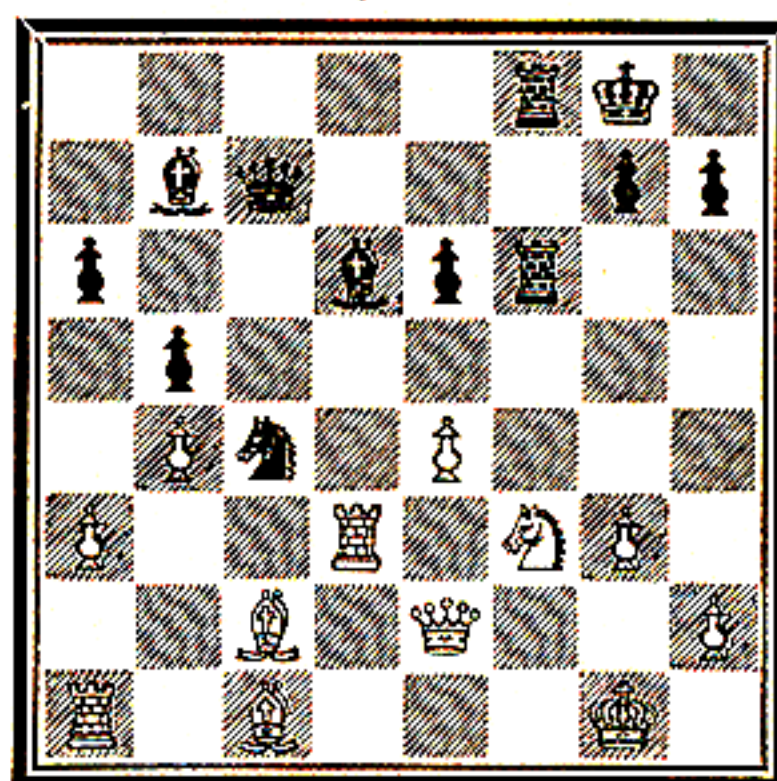
After 17 KtxKt, BxKt, the double threat of . . . BxR and . . . BxRP cannot be met. 17 Kt-Kt5 would be parried by 17 . . . R-B3.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 17 | R-B3 |
| 18 P-K4 | Kt-B5 |
| 19 P-Kt3 | ..... |

This permits the opening of Black's KB file, but White had little choice. 19 P-KR3 would be answered by 19 . . . R-Kt3 with attack, and 19 PxP, BxRPch; 20 K-B1, B-K4 is overwhelming.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 19 | P-B5 |
| 20 R-Q3 | QR-KB1 |
| 21 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 22 BPxP | ..... |

R. Spielmann



K. Havasi

22 Kt-K4!

More forceful than the sacrifice 22 . . . BxKtP, which need not be accepted. 23 PxP, QxPch; 24 Q-Kt2, QxQch; 25 KxQ, BxP, etc. But 23 B-Kt5 might still prove troublesome, whereas the textmove wins at least a piece.

23 KtxKt BxKt
24 R-R2

Or 24 B-B4, RxB!

24 R-B8ch
Resigns

For after 25 QxR, RxQch; 26 KxR, BxKP followed by . . . Q-B5.

Maribor Tourney
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by V. Pirc)

(Translated from the *Wiener Schach-Zeitung*)

| V. Pirc | R. Spielmann |
|----------|--------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 P-B4 | PxP |
| 4 P-K3 | P-B4 |
| 5 BxP | P-K3 |
| 6 O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 7 Q-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 8 P-QR3 | ..... |

Perhaps good, perhaps bad—in any event a new move. The usual move of 8 R-Q1 can be met by 8 . . . P-QKt4; 9 B-Q3, P-B5; 10 B-B2, Kt-QKt5.

8 P-QKt4
9 B-R2 B-Kt2

The main variation to be considered here was 9 . . . P-B5, when the question of whose superiority was greater (Black's Queen side, or White's center), had to be weighed carefully.

10 PxP BxP
11 P-QKt4 B-Kt3

11 . . . B-K2 is an alternative.

12 B-Kt2 O-O

224016

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 13 R-Q1 | Q-K2 |
| 14 QKt-Q2 | KR-Q1 |
| 15 QR-B1 | R-Q2 |
| 16 B-Kt1 | QR-Q1 |

I believe that the present position is slightly in White's favor, even though at first glance it appears to be almost identical. The difference is that White's Knight at Q2 has a logical destination at QB5, whereas Black's QKt obstructs the diagonal of one of his Bishops.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 17 Kt-Kt3 | RxRch |
| 18 RxR | RxRch |
| 19 QxR | .... |

These exchanges were highly necessary. Otherwise it would be difficult to parry Kt-B5.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 19 | P-K4 |
| 20 Q-B2 | P-Kt3 |

This and the previous move were necessary precautions against the threats at my opponent's KR2, KB3, and QB5. However, Black's position is now somewhat weakened.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 21 Q-B3 | Q-Q3 |
|---------|------|

A serious loss of time! It was imperative that Black concentrate immediately on his defense withKt-Q2.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 22 B-B2 | Kt-Q2 |
| 23 QKt-Q2! | P-B3 |

If instead 23 . . . Kt-B3; 24 P-R3! with attack against K5.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 24 Kt-K4 | Q-K2 |
| 25 Q-Q3 | K-Kt2 |

26 QxKt, followed by Kt-B6ch was threatened.

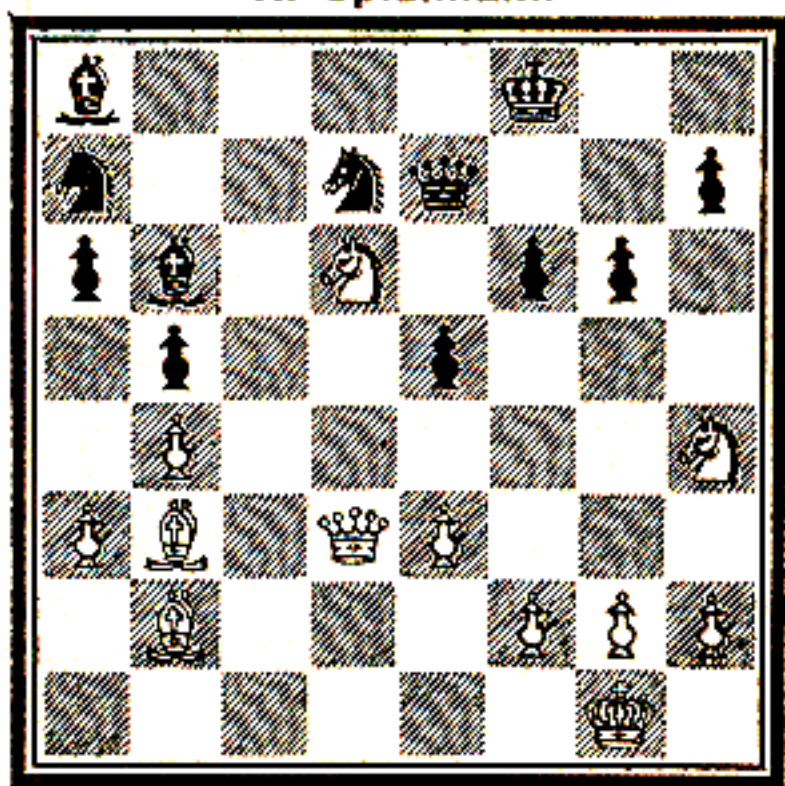
| | |
|-----------|------|
| 26 Kt-Q6 | B-R1 |
| 27 Kt-R4! | K-B1 |

28 Kt-B5ch and also KtxKKtP was threatened. Black is now defenseless.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 28 B-Kt3 | Kt-R2 |
|----------|-------|

If 28 . . . Kt-Q1; 29 Kt-B8, Q-Kt2; 30 Q-Q6ch wins a piece; if 28 . . . B-B2 then follows Ktx-KtPch as in the game.

R. Spielmann



V. Pirc

| | |
|-------------|------|
| 29 KtxKtPch | |
|-------------|------|

There are several ways to finish the game: 29 QxKKtP, PxQ; 30 KtxKKtPch, followed by KtxQ, or even 29 Kt(Q6)-B5, PxKt; 30 KtxP!

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 29 | PxKt |
| 30 QxKKtP | Resigns |

The various threats cannot possibly be met.

Marshall Chess Club Championship December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

D. Pollard

White

1 P-QB4

2 Kt-QB3

3 Kt-B3

F. Reinfeld

Black

P-K3

Kt-KB3

The continuation 3 P-K4, P-Q4; 4 P-K5, P-Q5; 5 PxKt, PxKt; 6 KtPxKt, QxP; 7 P-Q4, P-B4; 8 Kt-B3, P-KR3; 9 B-K2, PxP; 10 PxP, B-Kt5 ch; 11 B-Q2, BxB ch; 12 QxB, Kt-B3 gives Black a good game because of his attack on the hanging Pawns.

3

P-Q4

4 P-Q4

PxP

5 P-K3

P-B4

6 PxP

....

An indication of peaceful intentions which encourages Black to take the initiative, despite the exchange of Queens.

6

QxQ ch.

7 KtxQ

....

The capture with the K would save a tempo.

7

BxP

8 BxP

P-QR3

9 P-QR3

P-QKt4

10 B-Q3

B-Kt2

Black has already obtained a slight edge and steadily increases his advantage from this point on.

11 B-Q2

....

The Bishop has had no past and his future is dubious. Better was P-QKt4 followed by B-Kt2, in which case Black was intending . . . QKt-Q2-Kt3 followed by . . . Kt-B5. Of course this maneuver would require careful preparation.

11

QKt-Q2!

This holds out far more promise than the routine . . . Kt-B3; besides, it is important to keep open the diagonal of the QB.

12 Kt-B3

QR-B1

Black is now three full tempi ahead, and has the better development to boot.

13 K-K2

K-K2

14 P-QR4

....

This attempt to weaken the Q side Pawns only turns out in Black's favor.

14

P-Kt5

15 Kt-R2

P-QR4

16 Kt-B1

B-Q4!

Leaving White's QKt in a wretched position.

17 B-R6

R-R1!

Less obvious than 17 . . . R-B2 after which White can play 18 Kt-Q3 followed by KR-QB1. Black temporarily relinquishes the QB file to gain time for his next move.

18 B-Kt5

P-K4!

Now Kt-Q3 is impossible because of . . . P-K5, winning a piece.

19 R-Q1

....

With a view to B-K! and the threat of BxKt will be uncomfortable for Black.

19

B-Q3

Now 20 B-K1 can simply be answered byKR-Q1.

20 Kt-R4

....

This diversion turns out badly, but White is already at a loss for satisfactory moves.

20 B-K3
 21 P-R3 KR-QB1
 22 P-Kt4

B-Q3? would cost a piece by . . . P-K5 followed by . . . P-Kt4.

22 R-B7
 23 QR-Kt1 P-K5

Preventing B-Q3 and making K4 accessible to Black's pieces.

24 P-B3 Kt-K4
 25 PxP KtxKP
 26 Kt-Q3 KtxKtP!
 27 Kt-B3

If 27 PxKt, BxP ch; 28 Kt-B3 (28 K-K1, B-Kt6 ch.), KtxB or . . . BxKt ch. wins easily. Now comes a second surprise.

27 Kt-Kt6 ch.
 28 K-K1 KtxP!
 29 Kt-Q4 Kt-Kt7 ch!

Black could also play 29 . . . KtxR; 30 KtxR, KtxP etc. obtaining four Pawns for a piece, but the text seems simpler.

30 K-B2 RxB ch!
 31 RxR Kt-K5 ch.
 32 KxKt KtxR
 33 R-K1!

A very good move, and the only one calculated to give Black any technical difficulties. The immediate threat is Kt-B5 ch.

33 K-B3!

If now 34 R-K2, B-Q4 ch! followed by . . . Kt-Kt6 (but not 34 . . . Kt-Kt6; 35 RxB ch!)

34 KtxB PxKt
 35 Kt-B2 Kt-Kt6
 36 Kt-K4 ch. K-K2
 37 R-Q1

In contrast to his previous listless play, White resourcefully makes the most of his position.

37 R-Q1?

With this transposition Black allows the win to slip through his fingers. Correct was 37 . . . Kt-B4!; 38 RxB (38 KtxB, R-Q1), KtxKt; 39 R-Q7 ch, K-B3; 40 B-B6, Kt-B4!

38 B-B4 Kt-B4
 39 KtxKt

Not 39 RxB? RxR; 40 KtxKt, R-B3 etc.

39 BxKt
 40 RxR KxR
 41 BxP

After a few hopeless winning attempts, Black conceded a draw ten moves later.

3 P-KKt3
 4 B-K2 B-Kt2
 5 P-QKt3 O-O
 6 B-Kt2 P-Q3
 7 QKt-Q2 Q-B2
 8 P-B4 QKt-Q2
 9 Q-B2

White, who has played a quiet opening, evidently relies on his handling of the middle game. He has put no difficulties in the way of his opponent, who should equalize easily.

9 P-Kt3?

Such positional blunders are not easy to forgive in a player of master strength. The text is pointless (could one consider the QB *developed* at QKt2?!), and helps to create a weakness later on. The straightforward continuation . . . P-K4 followed by . . . R-K1 was better.

10 O-O P-K4
 11 KR-K1 R-K1
 12 P-QKt4

Perhaps with a view to a general Queen-side advance by P-QR4-5.

12 PxP
 13 PxP Kt-B1
 14 B-Q3 B-Kt5
 15 P-KR3 BxKt
 16 KtxB

The exchange has improved White's game appreciably, but Black was probably glad to get rid of a piece which had so unpromising a future.

16 Kt-K3
 17 B-KB1 R-K2
 18 P-Kt3 Q-Kt2
 19 B-Kt2

The Bishop's effectiveness is of course greatly heightened by Black's 9th move.

19 P-QKt4

Otherwise P-Kt5 would be unpleasant for Black.

20 P-B5 Kt-Q4

It is understandable that Black wants to obtain a good central square for his pieces; but the text allows a frontal attack on the weak QBP, and . . . P-Q4 was therefore preferable.

21 PxP R-Q2
 22 Kt-K5

P-R3 at once was simpler; Black should now continue . . . BxKt; 23 PxP, KtxKtP and if 24 Q-Kt3, P-QR4; 25 QR-B1, R-QB1 followed by . . . Q-Kt3 and the advance of the Queen-side Pawns.

22 RxP
 23 P-R3 Kt-K2
 24 QR-B1 R-QB1

If 24 . . . KtxP? 25 BxKt, RxB; 26 KtxQBP wins.

25 Q-K4 Q-Kt3
 26 KR-Q1 Q-Q1
 27 Q-B3! P-B3

If 27 . . . KtxP a possibility is 28 QxPch, K-R1; 29 BxKt, RxB; 30 RxR, QxR; 31 QxKt (31 KtxP, KtxKt; 32 RxKt, R-B1; 33 Q-R2, Q-Q8ch; 34 B-B1, B-Q5; 35 R-B2, Q-B6!), QxKt; 32 QxP or 32 Q-Kt7, Q-KB4; 33 RxP, RxR; 34 QxR, B-Q5; 35 B-B3, Q-Kt8ch; 36 K-Kt2, Q-Kt7; 37 Q-K8ch, K-Kt2; 38 Q-K7ch, K-R3; 39 Q-B8ch, B-Kt2; 40 Q-B4ch, P-Kt4; 41 Q-B5 (threatening B-K4), and wins.

Marshall Chess Club Championship December, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Smirka S. Reshevsky

White Black
 1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
 2 Kt-KB3 P-B3

If Black intends to play the Slav Defense, he would perhaps do better to play . . . P-Q4 at once.

3 P-K3

This move is even stronger than usual if Black continues with the Colle variation: 3 . . . P-Q4; 4 B-Q3, P-K3; 5 QKt-Q2, P-B4; 6 P-B3, Kt-B3 and Black has wasted a clear tempo.

28 Kt-Kt4

K-R1

Or 28 . . . KtxP; 29 BxKt, RxR; 30 RxR, QxR; 31 R-Q1! Q-Kt7; 32 R-Q7, K-B2 (32 . . . Kt-Q4; 33 Q-K4 threatening Q-K6ch and RxKt); 33 Q-K3, R-K; 34 BxP and wins.

29 P-Q5!!

Kt-Kt4

Or 29 . . . KtxP; 30 BxP! BxB; 31 KtxB, Kt-Kt4; 32 Q-Kt4 etc.

30 Q-Kt3

PxP

If 30 . . . KtxP; 31 BxKt, PxB(. . . RxR; 32 P-KR4, Kt-B2; 33 RxR, PxR; 34 RxR, QxR; 35 QxP!); 32 RxR, QxR; 33 RxP, Q-Q2(33 . . . RxR; 34 QxR, KtxPch; 35 K-Kt2, P-KR4; 36 KtxP, Q-B; 37 KxKt, BxKt; 38 BxBch, QxB; 39 Q-R8ch and wins); 34 RxR, QxR; 35 P-KR4 winning a Pawn, for example . . . Kt-K5; 36 Q-B7!

31 B-Q4!

P-KR4

Driving the Kt where he wants to go; Black was probably in time pressure.

32 Kt-K3

RxR

33 RxR

Kt-K5

34 BxRP

P-B4

35 BxKt

BPxKt

If 35 . . . QPxP; 36 B-B5 followed by R-Q1 or Q-K6 according to circumstances, with a stranglehold on Black's game.

36 B-B5

R-QB3

37 R-Q1

P-Q5

38 Q-B7!

. . . .

White's sealed move. The game (played in the first round) was not completed owing to Reshevsky's withdrawal from the tournament. Reshevsky maintains that the position is drawn, but it is difficult to see any grounds for this claim. If 38 . . . Kt-Kt1; 39 Q-Kt7 leaves Black helpless.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Kupchik
WhiteI. Kashdan
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 PxP | PxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 17 Kt-K2 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 18 Kt-B4 | B-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-B3 | 19 R-R3 | P-KKt4 |
| 5 PxP | KPxP | 20 Kt-R5ch | KtxKt |
| 6 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 21 RxKt | Q-B3 |
| 7 P-K3 | O-O | 22 P-B4 | PxP |
| 8 B-Q3 | Kt-K5 | 23 PxP | QxP |
| 9 BxKt | BxB | 24 P-KKt3 | R-B3 |
| 10 KtxB | QxKt | 25 QR-R1 | Q-K6ch |
| 11 P-KR4 | Q-K2 | 26 K-Kt1 | K-B2 |
| 12 B-Q3 | P-KB4 | 27 R-R7ch | K-K3 |
| 13 Q-B2 | P-KKt3 | 28 Q-B3 | P-Q5 |
| 14 O-O-O | QKt-Q2 | 29 Q-B5 | Resigns |
| 15 P-R5 | Kt-B3 | | |

This game decided the play-off for the Club Championship.

Linz Tournament September, 1934

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

H. G. Schenk
WhiteE. Elliskases
Black

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 BxKt | Kt-Q5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 19 Q-Q3 | B-QB3 |
| 3 P-K3 | B-Kt2 | 20 B-K2 | Q-Kt2 |
| 4 P-B4 | P-K3 | 21 P-B3 | B-B3 |
| 5 B-Q3 | B-K2 | 22 B-K3 | P-R5 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 23 R-KB1 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 7 O-O | P-Q3 | 24 R(Q2)-Q1 | B-Q5 |
| 8 PxP | KtPxP | 25 B-B2 | QR-Kt1 |
| 9 Q-B2 | Kt-B3 | 26 R-Kt1 | P-B4 |
| 10 P-QR3 | O-O | 27 PxP | KPxP |
| 11 R-Kt1 | P-QR4 | 28 Kt-Kt5 | BxKt |
| 12 R-Q1 | P-Kt3 | 29 PxP | P-Q4 |
| 13 P-K4 | Kt-Q2 | 30 BxB | KtxB |
| 14 B-R6 | R-K1 | 31 B-Q1 | Q-R2 |
| 15 B-K2 | Q-Kt3 | 32 P-QKt3 | RxP |
| 16 R-Q2 | Kt(Q2)-K4 | 33 PxP | P-B5 |
| 17 QR-Q1 | KtxKtch | | Resigns |

Liebwerda Tournament August, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Elliskases
WhiteW. Henneberger
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Kt-K4 | Kt-KR4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 16 Kt-Kt3 | KtxKt |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 17 RPxKt | Q-Kt4 |
| 4 P-K3 | O-O | 18 B-K4 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-Q3 | 19 R-Q5 | Q-K2 |
| 6 Kt-K2 | P-K4 | 20 Q-B3 | P-B3 |
| 7 O-O | P-B4 | 21 P-B4 | PxP |
| 8 PxKP | PxP | 22 RxP | Kt-K4 |
| 9 Q-B2 | BxKt | 23 RxKt | R-Q8ch |
| 10 KtxB | Kt-B3 | 24 K-R2 | PxR |
| 11 P-QR3 | B-K3 | 25 RxR | KR-B8 |
| 12 P-QKt3 | Q-K2 | 26 B-Q5ch | Q-B2!! |
| 13 B-Kt2 | QR-Q1 | 27 BxQch | K-B1 |
| 14 QR-Q1 | P-KKt3 | | Resigns |

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A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

AKIBA RUBINSTEIN

AN EVENTFUL AND TRAGIC LIFE

Translated from the German of Dr. Hannak, and forming the introduction of "Rubinstein Gewinnt", by Hans Kmoch, now being translated into English by Mr. Winkelman.

Deep out of the shadows, out of the Middle-Ages, came Akiba Rubinstein. A dark squalid Ghetto of Russian-Poland was the Bethlehem in which his spark of life was kindled. Rubinstein was born on December 12, 1882, in Stawiski, of the Province of Lomza. For generations his ancestors had been rabbis and scholars of the Hebrew classics, equally inured to physical privation and the intensive cultivation of the mind.

In the home of Rubinstein's parents both were to be found—keenness of intellect and stark poverty. A few weeks before his birth, his father had died, leaving behind a wife and twelve children. Akiba went to the house of his grandparents who forthwith undertook his up-bringing. The lines of this "up-bringing" were marked out to a nicety. The youngster would become a teacher of the Talmud, a student of Hebrew, even as his father and his grandfather before him.

His education was indeed received in the "Cheder", the school of the Jewish community, and the "Jeschiwah", a higher academy of religious instruction. The prescribed language was Hebrew and Yiddish: Rubinstein understood no other, and had no desire for any other. He would become an ornament of the Ghetto—nothing more.

Then chess came into his life. He chanced to see two children playing the game in the "Jeschiwah". He was fascinated and from that moment chess became the ruling passion of his life. He was sixteen years of age at the time, and immediately obtained the only chess book available in Hebrew, "Chess, Checkmate", by Sossnitz. He absorbed its contents entire. Study of the Torah, the lore of the Talmud, became an evanescent dream; only chess remained.

His grandparents noted, and mourned. They cursed the devilish alchemy in whose toils the boy had become enmeshed. His mother prayed daily that the Lord bring her erring son back to the well trodden paths. But Rubinstein was lost to God; he had succumbed to a demon, that was to embody his tragic fate, and from which his life could never more be sundered. From

the petty glory of the Ghetto and a humdrum existence, his way was to lead to world-wide renown and a soul racking ambition.

At 19 Rubinstein learned that in the near-by town of Lodz there lived a real chess master, one George Salwe—a champion, who, indeed, had crossed swords with the great Tschigorin. Forthwith Rubinstein betook himself to Lodz; there he found in some way the means of subsistence, and thereafter was nowhere else to be found except in the sphere of chess. He played with those to whom Salwe gave the odds of a rook; but even against these yokels the young man of Stawiski did not shine. Clearly the lad of the Ghetto was not cut out to be a chess player.

No one had any confidence in his ability except Rubinstein. He returned to his native village, and for several months disappeared from view. Suddenly he was in Lodz once more. He entered the chess club, then direct to the table of master Salwe, and challenged him to battle.

Salwe smiled indulgently; those about the master mocked in derision. But Rubinstein seated himself, and played and *won*. The whole club went into a huddle. Without delay a match between Salwe and Rubinstein was arranged. The result was a deadlock at 5:5. A second match was played and victory rested with Rubinstein 5:3. The old champion was dethroned, and the dreamy youth from the Polish village reigned in his stead.

A year later he was sent to the Russian National Tourney at Kiev, where he obtained the 5th Prize. In 1905 he entered the international arena, and at Barmen won his spurs in the Hauptturnier A of the German Chess Association, tying with Duras for third prize. He became a recognized master. From the odds of a rook, after less than four years he bestrode the realm of chess like a Colossus.

Now began a breath-taking march from triumph to triumph. At Ostend (1905) he was third among 36 entrants. Schlechter and Maroczy alone outranked him, with such prime figures as Bernstein, Teichman, Marshall, Janowski and the whole array of Russian talent trailing behind.

Shortly after the new year was ushered in he scaled the pinnacle in competition among the great. At Ostend he shared first prize with Bernstein far in advance of 28 contenders. At Karlsbad he won undisputed first honors, and with this victory broke the supremacy of the so-

called Lasker-Pleiadies, that is, the generation of grandmasters who were contemporaries of Lasker, and who had set the standard in the world of chess since 1890. With this victory the standard was hauled down, and Rubinstein in turn became the standard bearer of his generation, which was to include Capablanca, Niemzowitch, Spielmann, Tartakower, Vidmar and all the others of the new epoch of chess.

At St. Petersburg in 1909 the Polish master demonstrated his full equality with world champion Lasker, whom he defeated in their individual encounter. In fact it was not until the last round that Lasker's score matched his own, so that both shared the first prize.

His great year of triumph, however, came three years later, in 1912. In a period of twelve months he scored no less than five first prizes in international competition, a record that in the whole gamut of chess history has never been duplicated, either before or after. San Sebastian, Pistyan, Breslau, Warsaw, and Vilna.

But in this year also the shadows for the first time flitted across the spirit of Rubinstein. None the less his record blazoned forth, and it was clear to the whole world that Rubinstein was to be the next champion. Nor was this conviction shaken by his astounding failure at St. Petersburg in 1914, the first signal rebuff of his career. A great match for the world title was scheduled to take place in the spring of 1914 between Lasker and Rubinstein. The chess world waited expectantly. Then came the War.

(In our next issue Mr. Winkelman concludes the story of the career of grandmaster Rubinstein.)

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

Metropolitan Chess League
New York, 1925

KING'S BISHOP OPENING

L. Samuels
White

J. L. McCudden
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 B-B4 Kt-QB3
3 P-Q3 Kt-R4?
4 BxPch KxB
5 Q-R5ch K-K3

If 5... P-Kt3; 6 QxP winning back the piece with a winning position.

6 Q-B5ch K-Q3
7 P-Q4 Kt-QB3
8 PxPch K-B4

Forced. If 8... KtxP; 9 B-B4, Q-B3; 10 Kt-B3!

9 B-K3ch K-Kt4
10 Q-R5

10 P-K6ch, P-Q4; 11 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 12 P-Q6ch, K-R3; would also win, but the text move is much finer and wins in shorter order with the continuation Q-K2ch.

10 Kt-R4
11 Kt-B3ch K-B3
12 P-K6 P-Q4

If 12... PxP; 13 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 14 B-B5ch, K-K4; 15 B-K7ch wins the Queen.

13 PxPch K-Q3

White now mates in two.

14 Kt-Kt5ch K-K2
15 Q-B7 mate

Metropolitan Chess League
New York, 1925

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Santasierre
White

Rasmussen
Black

1 Kt-QB3 P-K4
2 P-Q4 PxP
3 QxP Kt-QB3
4 Q-QR4 P-Q4
5 Kt-B3 Kt-B3

Here... B-Q2 would yield Black much better prospects. For example: 5... B-Q2; 6 KtxP, Kt-Kt5! 7 Q-Kt3, B-K3 (8Q-R4ch, P-Kt4 and Black wins a piece); 8 P-B4, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, BxP; and Black has the better game. And if, in answer to 5... B-Q2, 6 Q-Kt3, then 6... P-Q5; 7 Kt-K4, Kt-R4; 8 Q-Q3, P-QB4; 9 B-B4, Q-Kt3 and Black has a very playable game.

6 B-Kt5 B-K2
7 O-O-O B-K3
8 P-K4 O-O
9 BxKt- BxB
10 PxP!?

KtxP is much sounder here.

10 . . . BxKt(forced)
11 PxQB BxPch
12 KxB QxR
13 B-Q3 QxR
14 BxPch K-R1

14... KxB; 16 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 17 Kt-Kt5, KR-Q1; and White has nothing more than a draw.

15 Q-R4 P-Kt3
16 Q-R6 KR-Q1
17 BxPch K-Kt1
18 PxP mate.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship
December, 1932

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

A. S. Denker
White

D. MacMurray
Black

1 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
2 P-B4 P-B4

This permits White to play the Maroczy variation of the Sicilian Defense by playing 3 P-Q4.

3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 P-Q4 PxP
5 KtxP P-Q4

Black tries here to stop P-K4, but as the sequel shows, his move is weak.

6 Q-R4

The best line, I believe, threatening to win a Pawn. If 6... Q-Kt3, the continuation would be 7 Kt(Q4)-Kt5, PxP; 8 B-K3, Q-Q1; 9 B-B4, P-K4; 10

BxP, KtxB; 11 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 12 KtxR and White has no difficulty in extricating his Knight. And in answer to 7... P-Q5; 8 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, P-QR3; 10 P-K4! and wins easily.

6 Q-Q2
7 PxP KtxP
8 KtxKKt QxKt
9 Kt-Kt5 Q-Q2
10 B-Q2! P-K4
11 O-O-O B-B4
12 B-Kt5 Q-B4

And White announced mate in three: 13 Kt-B7ch, K-B1; 14 R-Q8ch, KtxR; 15 Q-K8 mate.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Reshevsky vs. Toronto

The Toronto Chess Association is to be commended on having made it possible for players of its city to meet and play against such outstanding masters as Alekhine, Marshall, Kashdan, and Reshevsky. The fact that such an idea for simultaneous displays is one bound to click every time, has been revealed before, and was proven again, with Samuel Reshevsky's latest engagement. He was welcomed by a good throng of keen-eyed spectators and determined players—when on the eve of last November 26th, he was introduced and put into action against 33 tables at the Royal York Hotel. It is exactly 13 years and 7 months to the day when the then "great boy-wonder", made his first appearance in Toronto—in the Anatomical theatre of the Biological Building at Queen's Park—a mere child ten years of age. The same Sammy Reshevsky made a clean sweep of 15 won games with only 2 draws against 17 opponents! Two years later, the "wonder-boy" visited Ottawa and won all of 26 games! And even today, Reshevsky is, without question, a hard player to beat in simultaneous, match, or tournament chess. With such an esteemed reputation it is not unusual that his recent Toronto performance attracted a large audience.

The final results included 5 draws with no losses and 28 wins to his favor against 33 opponents. Draws were secured by Messrs. W. N. Wilson, Dovercourt, C. C.; F. Blumberg and S. D. Ballard, Toronto, C. C.; P. Auerbach and F. Miller, Jordan C. C.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

H. W. Jordan is preparing a line-up of thirty or more Canadian chess correspondence fanciers to do battle against a U. S. team selected by The New York State Chess Association. As a means for speeding up the game (so it is rumored) carrier-pigeons are to be shipped to each team for special convenience!

The Regina chess club won a close decision over its Vibank rivals in a recent match by a 6.5 count. Results with Regina names first were: Bird 2, Stoeber 0; Wilkerson 1, L. Tobias 1; Portigal 1, Huck 1; Gershfield 0, F. Tobias 2; Rosmer 1, Lorenz 1; Darling 1, Mertz 0.

The latest report from the Saskatchewan-Manitoba inter-provincial problem solving contest is given as Manitoba 927 and Saskatchewan 696—with three problems to go.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been investigating the possibility of arranging a six-board match by wireless, telegraphy, radio, or by getting down to "brass tacks" and meeting at some convenient "point" where an over-board feud could be evolved!

Miscellaneous News

Canada is now a member of the F. I. D. E. (Federation Internationale des Echecs). In a recent letter pertaining to the acceptance of Canada as a member, etc., and addressed to the Canadian Chess Federation, from the president, Dr. A. Rueb of The Hague, it is said: "We beg to thank our Canadian friends heartily for their moral support of our labor for the benefit of chess". All of which shows that Canada is finally establishing a place for itself on the chess map.

Thirteen players are listed in the Montreal Chess Club championship, and after the first two rounds L. Richard and S. B. Wilson were indicated as being pace-setters with scores of 2-0 each, while Harvey, Griffin, Gaudett and Brisebois were next in order with 1-0; adjournments unaccounted.

The Hamilton Chess Club is including with its winter-season program a continuous series of tournaments with specified openings. The latest news concerned a Muzio Gambit contest with J. W. Moncur leading by 13-6, closely followed by M. Harris 12½-5½, with the next in order F. Fagerlund, 11-6, and W. McClintock 8-3. Each contestant is scheduled to play 20 games! A Danish Gambit Accepted is another event on the card.

The Toronto Chess Club Handicap Tournament was in full sway last month—divided into two sections with six players each, and after two rounds W. A. J. Case and F. Blumberg tied for the lead with 2-0 each in one section, with W. Runkowski to the fore in his section by 1½-1½.

The Toronto University Chess Club is now in the midst of a four-board tussle against the Icelandic Chess Club of Chicago, and in addition have challenged the McGill and Princeton Universities to a triangular six-board free-for-all! It surely takes these University lads to stir up trouble, and to add more to the merriment they are staging their club championship with "thirteen" rounds(?)—reporting the standing at this time as : A. D. McConnell, 5-1; R. Drummond, 4½-1½; J. Scheffer, 4-1; R. B. Hayes, 4½-1½; M. F. Sprott, 4-2; S. Shankman, 3½-2½; I. Kaplansky, 3-3; R. T. Burgess, 2½-1½; A. L. Rubinoff, 2-3; M. Rubinoff, 1-4; S. A. Jennings, 1-4; A. Gould, 0-4; D. L. Turner, 0-7; adjournments unaccounted. What most cities need is "not a good five cent cigar!" but "the very best kind of chess entertainment available." Some few players may be contented to play "skittles" just so long as they have such sort of cigar, while there are many others who prefer a good sound game of chess (without the cigars if you please!). Toronto is setting a fine example by having real chess seances with selected chess masters as mediums!

Dominion Congress, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by J. H. Belson)

J. H. Belson
(Toronto)
White

R. Drummond
(Toronto)
Black

1 P-Q4 P-KB4
2 P-K4 PxP
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 P-B3 P-Q4
5 PxP PxP
6 KB-B4 B-B4
7 KKt-K2 P-K4
8 O-O B-Kt3
9 B-KKt5 PxP
Black would do better to develop pieces.
10 Kt-Q5 QKt-Q2

11 KKt-B4 B-B2
12 KtxKtch KtxKt
After the exchanges
Black is left in a hopeless position.
13 BxBch KxB
14 BxKt PxB
15 Q-R5ch K-Kt1
16 Q-Kt4ch B-Kt2
17 Kt-R5 Q-K2
18 KtxPch K-B2
19 Kt-Q5ch Resigns

End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

The value of chess to its devotees lies in the guidance it offers to those who seek success in other fields. There can be no doubt that victory over the chess-board throws a revealing light upon many principles of combat that have little to do with the mere movement of the pieces.

In the same way those who seek accomplishment in the creative arts of music, or the drama or the novel, can learn much of how a great masterpiece is fashioned. From the study of the evolution of a famous chess ending or problem, they will discover that the outstanding performances are not isolated flashes of constructive genius, but represent the climax of much effort by many able minds.

So too the approach to chess and the mental processes that result in high excellence, find their counterparts in the researches and studies of a great scientist.

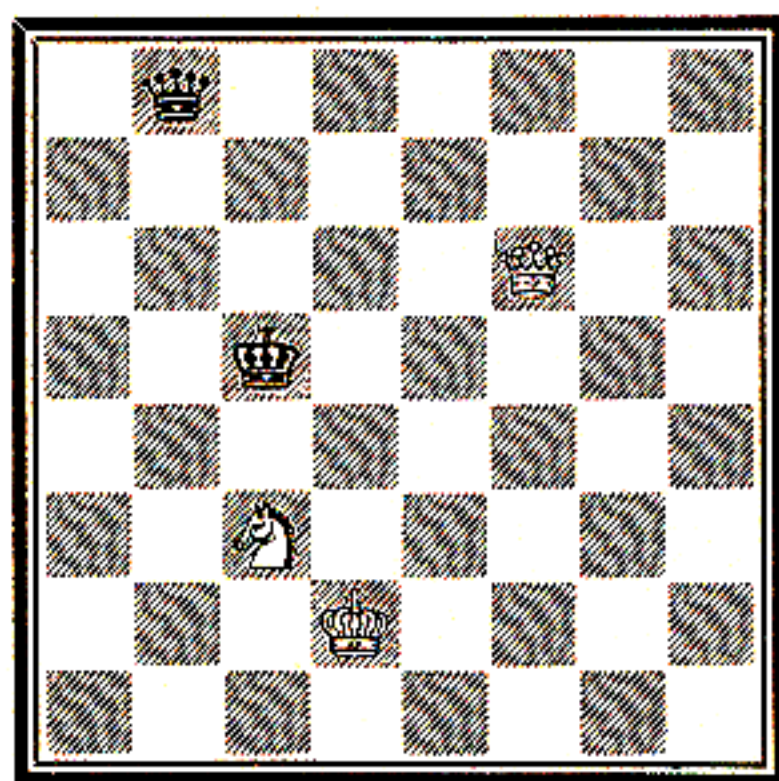
To take up chess in one's teens, and to comprehend these fundamentals before embarking upon the real work of life, is a rare privilege.

No ending ever constructed affords a keener thrill than Kubbel's famous composition that concludes his "150 studies".

It does not detract from our pleasure over this masterpiece, to understand that many of the great composers had previously published many striking examples of the "geometric" theme, of which Kubbel's gem is the supreme embodiment.

To go back to 1911, when one of Troitski's many endings of this character, appeared. It is a simple setting, but it reveals talent of high order.

Black



White

1 Kt-R4ch K-B5
2 Q-QB3ch K-Q4
3 Q-KB3ch K-K3
4 Kt-B5ch K-K2
5 Q-K4ch K-Q1
6 Q-KR4ch K-B1
7 Q-R8ch K-B2
8 Kt-R6ch, etc.

Henri Rinck not only composed many examples of the "geometric" motif, but gave us endings where queen and knight gain the hostile queen and stop several pawns besides.

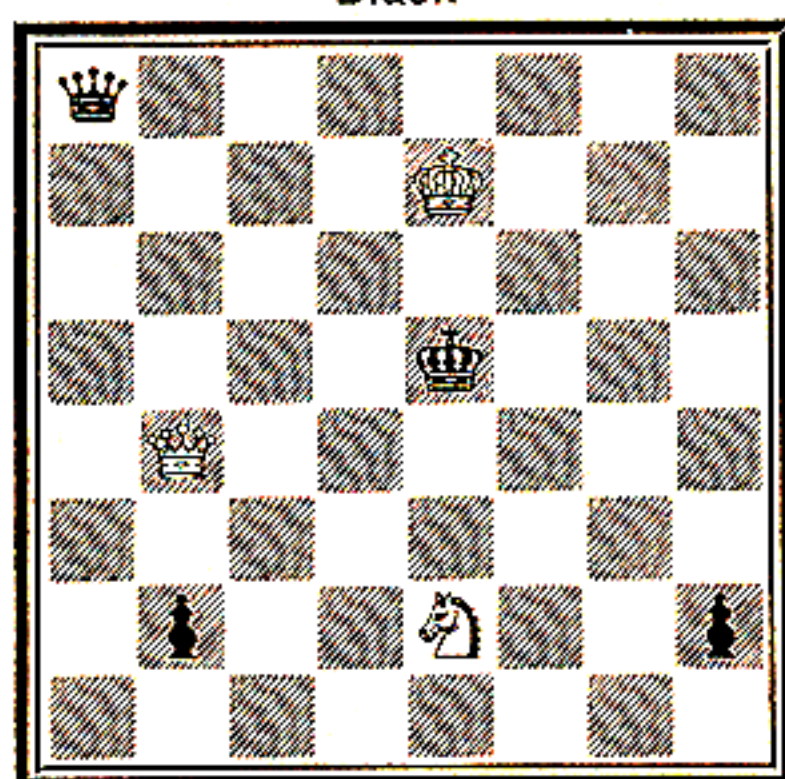
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Strand Theatre Office Building
Room 204 - One Flight Up

THE BROADWAY
CHESS-CHECKERS PARLOR

You Are Invited

Black



White

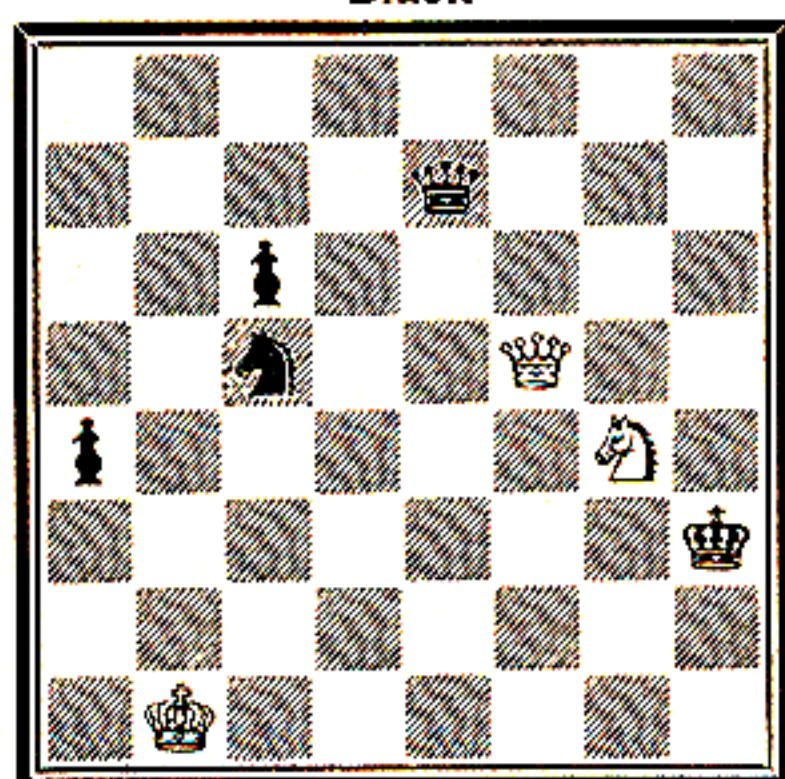
- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1 Q-KB4ch | K-Q4 |
| 2 Q-KB3ch | K-B5 |
| 3 QxQ | P-Kt8(Q) |
| 4 Q-KKt8ch | K-B4 |
| 5 Q-B8ch | K-Q4 |
| 6 Kt-B3ch | K-Q5(K4) |
| 7 Q-KR8ch and wins | |

If the reader will examine the various sub-variations, and will also keep in mind the nature of the task that White's busy Queen has to accomplish, he will appraise Rinck's achievement most highly.

Both Troitski and Rinck have soared to even greater heights in their renditions of this general idea, but the study that Kubbel has given us is unequalled.

In this instance a single brilliant gem of a lesser composer sets a standard that all the many fine efforts of the masters cannot quite attain. Such at least is my own judgment, and I should be glad to learn whether my readers share this opinion.

Black



White

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 1 Kt-K3ch | K-Kt6 |
| 2 Q-Kt4ch | K-B7 |
| 3 Q-B4ch | K-K8 |
| 4 Q-B1ch | K-Q7 |
| 5 Q-Q1ch | K-B6 |
| 6 Q-B2ch | K-Kt5 |
| 7 Q-Kt2ch | Kt-Kt6 |
| 8 Q-R3ch | KxQ |
| 9 Kt-B2ch! and mate. | |

Selected Games

Linz Tournament
September, 1934

ENGLISH OPENING

E. Eliskases
White

Dr. Razinger
Black

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-QB4 | 21 PxP | RxP |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 B-B3 | R-K6 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-Q4 | 23 QR-K1 | RxR |
| 4 PxP | KtxP | 24 RxR | QxP |
| 5 B-Kt2 | KtxKt | 25 Q-Kt3ch | P-B5! |
| 6 KtPxKt | P-KKt3 | 26 B-Q5ch | K-B1 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 27 Q-R3ch | Kt-B4 |
| 8 Q-R4ch | B-Q2 | 28 QxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 9 Q-R3 | Q-B2 | 29 P-Q4 | Q-Q7 |
| 10 O-O | O-O | 30 Q-R3ch | Kt-B4 |
| 11 P-Q3 | Kt-R3 | 31 R-K5 | Q-Q8ch |
| 12 R-Kt1 | QR-Kt1 | 32 K-B2 | Q-Q7ch |
| 13 B-B4 | P-K4 | 33 R-K2 | Q-B5ch |
| 14 B-K3 | B-B1 | 34 K-K1 | Q-B2 |
| 15 Kt-Q2 | R-Q1 | 35 PxKt | PxP |
| 16 Kt-K4 | P-Kt3 | 36 Q-B1 | P-Kt4 |
| 17 B-Kt5 | R-K1 | 37 B-K7ch | QxB |
| 18 P-KB4 | P-B4 | 38 RxQ | KxR |
| 19 Kt-B6ch | BxKt | 39 QxPch | Resigns |
| 20 BxB | PxP | | |

Leningrad Tournament
September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik
White

V. Alatorzeff
Black

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 11 BxPch | K-R1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-Q4 | 12 B-B4 | QKt-B3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-K2 | 13 B-Q3 | Kt-R4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | Kt-KB3 | 14 P-KR3 | Kt(Kt5)-B3 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | O-O | 15 B-K5 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-QR3 | 16 O-O-O | Kt-R3 |
| 7 PxP | PxP | 17 QR-Kt1 | B-K3 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-B3 | 18 Q-K2 | B-KB4 |
| 9 Q-B2 | QKt-Q2 | 19 BxB | KtxB |
| 10 P-KKt4 | KtxP | 20 Kt-KR4 | Resigns |

Leningrad Tournament
September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

N. J. Rjumin
White

E. Rabinovitch
Black

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 P-Kt5 | PxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 18 P-R5 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 PxP | PxP |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 20 B-Q3 | R-R1 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | P-KR3 | 21 BxP | Q-B2 |
| 6 B-R4 | O-O | 22 B-B5 | RxR |
| 7 P-K3 | P-QKt3 | 23 RxR | Kt-B1 |
| 8 Q-B2 | B-Kt2 | 24 R-Kt1 | Q-KB5 |
| 9 O-O-O | QKt-Q2 | 25 KtxKtP | BxKt |
| 10 K-Kt1 | Kt-K5 | 26 Kt-K2 | QxBP |
| 11 KtxKt | BxB | 27 Q-B7ch | K-R3 |
| 12 PxP | PxP | 28 Q-Q6ch | K-Kt2 |
| 13 Kt-B3 | B-KB3 | 29 RxBch | K-B2 |
| 14 P-KR4 | P-B4 | 30 B-Kt6ch | KtxB |
| 15 P-KKt4 | PxP | 31 QxKtch | K-K2 |
| 16 PxP | P-Kt3 | 32 R-K5ch | Resigns |

Leningrad Tournament
September, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Botwinnik

White

I. Kahn

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 QxP | BxKt |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 | 27 RxR | BxR |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 28 P-K6 | B-K1 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 29 PxPch | BxP |
| 5 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 30 BxB | QxB |
| 6 P-K3 | O-O | 31 BxKt | BxB |
| 7 P-QR3 | R-K1 | 32 QxB | QxKtP |
| 8 QR-B1 | P-B3 | 33 Q-K6ch | K-R1 |
| 9 B-B4 | P-KR3 | 34 QxP | R-QB1 |
| 10 B-Q3 | PxP | 35 Q-R5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 11 BxBP | P-QR3 | 36 PxP | PxP |
| 12 P-K4 | P-QKt4 | 37 Q-Q5ch | K-R1 |
| 13 B-R2 | B-Kt2 | 38 Q-R5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 14 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 39 Q-Q5ch | K-R1 |
| 15 KtxKt | KPxKt | 40 P-Kt4 | R-B8 |
| 16 B-Kt1 | Kt-B1 | 41 P-Kt5 | RxRch |
| 17 O-O | Q-Kt3 | 42 KxR | Q-Kt8ch |
| 18 Q-B2 | KR-B1 | 43 K-K2 | P-Kt6 |
| 19 B-K3 | P-QR4 | 44 Q-Q3 | Q-R7ch |
| 20 Q-KB5 | P-Kt5 | 45 K-B3 | Q-B7 |
| 21 Q-Kt4 | P-QB4 | 46 Q-Q7 | K-R2 |
| 22 B-B5 | R-B3 | 47 Q-R3ch | K-Kt3 |
| 23 PxBP | BxP | 48 Q-K6ch | K-R2 |
| 24 Kt-Q4 | P-R4 | | |
| 25 Q-R4 | Kt-Kt3 | | |

Drawn

Aachen Tourney

May, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Wachter

White

Schmitt

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 12 B-K2 | P-QKt3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 13 B-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 14 P-QKt4 | O-O |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 15 O-O | P-QR4 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 | 16 P-Kt5 | P-B4 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | Q-R4 | 17 BxB | QxB |
| 7 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt5 | 18 Kt-K5 | Kt-Q2 |
| 8 Q-B2 | PxP | 19 Kt-B6 | B-B3 |
| 9 BxKt | KtxB | 20 Kt-K4 | PxP?? |
| 10 KtxP | Q-B2 | 21 Kt-Q6 | and wins |
| 11 P-QR3 | B-K2 | | |

Played by Correspondence

December 1933—September 1934

EVANS GAMBIT

Dr. I. Balogh
(Rumania)

White

Th. E. Krick
(Jugoslavia)

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 B-B6!! | PxB |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 13 PxP | P-Q6 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 14 RxP | BxP |
| 4 O-O | Kt-B3 | 15 Kt-K5 | BxKt |
| 5 P-QKt4 | BxKtP | 16 QxB | R-B1 |
| 6 P-Q4 | PxP | 17 R-K1 | P-Q3 |
| 7 P-K5 | Kt-K5 | 18 Q-KR5 | P-B3 |
| 8 Q-K2 | Kt-B6 | 19 BxPch | K-Q2 |
| 9 KtxKt | BxKt | 20 RxPch | KxR |
| 10 B-KKt5 | Kt-K2 | 21 Q-K5ch | and wins |
| 11 QR-Q1 | P-KR3 | | |

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Otto Schirok

White

Hugo Sauer

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 20 B-K4 | P-Kt3 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 | 21 P-K6 | KtxP |
| 3 P-QKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 PxPch | QxP |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 23 KtxQ | Kt-R6ch |
| 5 P-Kt3 | P-QKt3 | 24 K-B1 | PxQ |
| 6 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 25 BxB | KxKt |
| 7 O-O | O-O | 26 B-KB3 | RxRch |
| 8 P-Q3 | P-B4 | 27 RxR | K-Kt1 |
| 9 PxP | PxP | 28 BxP | R-Q7 |
| 10 QKt-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 29 R-K2 | RxR |
| 11 Kt-R4 | R-K1 | 30 KxR | Kt-Kt4 |
| 12 R-K1 | Q-B2 | 31 Kt-B5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 13 P-K4 | PxP | 32 B-K8 | Kt-QB2 |
| 14 PxP | B-KB1 | 33 B-QB6 | K-B2 |
| 15 P-B4 | P-QKt4 | 34 B-K5 | Kt(Kt4)-K3 |
| 16 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 35 Kt-Q6ch | BxKt |
| 17 Kt-K4 | QR-Q1 | 36 BxB | Kt-Q5ch |
| 18 Kt-Kt5 | QKt-Kt3 | 37 K-Q3 | KtxB |
| 19 Q-R5 | P-KR3 | 38 BxKt | Kt-Kt5ch |

and the game was drawn after a few moves.

Klosterneuburg Tournament

July, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Karl Gilg

White

Karl Palda

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 20 QR-K1 | B-Q2 |
| 2 P-K3 | P-K3 | 21 P-KB4 | QR-B1 |
| 3 B-Q3 | Kt-KB3 | 22 P-KKt4 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 Kt-Q2 | P-B4 | 23 Q-R3 | K-R1 |
| 5 P-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 24 K-R1 | R-KKt1 |
| 6 K-Kt-B3 | PxP | 25 R-Kt1 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 7 KPxpP | B-Q3 | 26 R(K3)-Kt3 | Kt-R4 |
| 8 O-O | O-O | 27 Q-Kt2 | Q-B2 |
| 9 R-K1 | Q-B2 | 28 P-KR4 | Kt-B3 |
| 10 Q-K2 | B-B5 | 29 Kt-B3 | P-R3 |
| 11 P-KKt3 | B-R3 | 30 P-R5 | KtPxP |
| 12 Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 31 P-Kt5 | Kt-K2 |
| 13 PxKt | Kt-Q2 | 32 P-Kt6 | Q-Kt2 |
| 14 Q-R5 | P-B4 | 33 B-Q3 | B-K1 |
| 15 Kt-B3 | BxB | 34 Kt-Q4 | B-Q2 |
| 16 QRxB | Kt-B4 | 35 Q-R3 | Kt-B3 |
| 17 B-Kt1 | P-QKt4 | 36 R-Kt5 | P-R5 |
| 18 Kt-Q4 | P-QR3 | 37 QxRP | Resigns |
| 19 R-K3 | Q-K2 | | |

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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

A Happy New Year!

To all friends and supporters of the C. R. and, especially, the Problem Department. May 1935 bring you the fulfillment of your fondest and most cherished wishes!

Since it is customary to offer resolutions at the incipency of a new year, I resolve that the Problem Department of the C. R. will strive with unrelaxing efforts to realize its one and only aim, to become the foremost Problem Department in existence. This is a tremendous task, I know; yet, with your assistance, it can and will be attained.

I wish to thank all of you, masters and beginners, for your liberal support during 1934. Help me in 1935 by renewing your subscriptions promptly and asking your friends to join us. As we grow our abilities to satisfy your demands grow apace.

For the newcomers I repeat today a number of details: Write your solutions and criticisms separately from the chatty part of your letters. *Use ink, not pencil. Place name and address on every sheet. Write on one side of paper only. Pay attention to the Closing Date for solutions. Send problems always diagrammed, never in notations. Put full solutions on diagrams, also name and address.* Be patient when your problem must wait for publication because of the priority rights of your brother composers. Watch the Correspondence column. Don't expect private answers except in cases of urgent need.

Points are awarded as follows: 2 for 2 movers, 3 for 3 movers, etc. Cooks same as author's solutions. No Solution claims ditto. Wrong claims are penalized one point for each claim. *Fairy problem solutions must be kept separate and the complete solutions, even for 2 movers, are necessary to obtain credits.* No points are awarded for impossible position claims or duals. **TEST YOUR PROBLEMS!**

Criticisms are *always* desirable, even when unfavorable, but must be expressed in decent language. *Vote for the "best" problem every month and mention second choice*, so as not to lose your vote when your "best" problem is dropped for some reason. The more votes, the fairer the award!

Problems, especially 2 movers and 4 movers, are *always* wanted—but only if **TESTED!** Problems were received from: G. Mott-Smith (7); E. Krisch (4); O. Ludlow; B. Beers (12); Jacob Neuss (2); Hargreaves (2); Dr. Dobbs; Beers (through Dr. Dobbs); Patz (2); Goeller; C. R. Beito. *Thank you sincerely!*

NOTE: All problem scores were decimated for January 1, 1935 to avoid bulky figures. *No one gained or lost more than 1/2 point by that action.*

**WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE
FOR NOVEMBER**

R. Cheney (220)

**WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE
FOR NOVEMBER**

Tie Between

Norman Malzberg and A. Szabo

Congratulations to all!

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due February 9, 1935.

**LISTEN TO OUR BROADCAST! EVERY
SUNDAY - 1:45 E. S. T. OVER W. H. N.**

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A CHESS PROBLEM

PART II.

(Part I appeared in the October, 1934 issue)

Now let us take a glimpse at the material that you may, with proper observance of relationship, embody into your embryo problem. Let me enumerate some of the more important and popular ones, any one of which, or any combination of which may serve your purpose.

MARSHALL CHESS CLUB

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APPLICANTS WELCOME

These are: Crosschecks, Pins, Flight squares, Clearances, Interferences, Blocks, Selfblocks, Sacrifices, Stalemates, Symmetry, Echoes, and for a finale, Model Mates. We will now discuss these in detail.

The Crosscheck is perhaps the most beloved feature of the modern chess problem. It is spectacular, stagey, sometimes breathtakingly daring, and appeals to composers because it apparently presents a trait of generosity. True enough, this seeming generosity does not really exist. It is but a sham and a rather cruel one. Cat and mouse play. But the very appearance of a deliberate exposure is sufficient to electrify the onlooker and, therefore, the composer is fond of that bit of machinery.

Crosschecks are of two types: one that is made possible by the use of pins, the other by the employment of interfering pieces alone. The latter kind is, to my mind, the nobler, although much depends on the craftsmanship employed.

An additional reason why the crosscheck is so well liked by composers is that it fits, practically, into every type of theme. It supplies a vestige of virility to the gentle sort of problem, and enhances the robust kind.

Quite as popular and quite as serviceable as the crosscheck is the pin. A pin mate possesses a charm of its own and never fails to evoke applause. But the pin, to be worth its salt, must be carried into the mating move. A pin in the second move of a three mover, that fails to function in the mating move, is as attractive as a stale glass of beer. The prettiest pins are those that are not in evidence until, by the manipulations of the variation play, they are developed to function in the mates. Moreover, a pin must be necessary. To merely introduce a pin "for show" is poor construction indeed; and if such a pin fails to even work in the mate, it not only is useless but it becomes a deadly foe to your model mate. Therefore, when you employ pins, be sure to, first, investigate whether or not the pin effect endures in the mating move, and, second, whether your mate can be rendered purer by extirpating the, (for the mate), unnecessary pin contraption. If the pin is not active in the mate it is an eyesore. Remove it, no matter how much it hurts your vanity.

Of all the hundredfold stunts employed in the manufacturing of chess problems the most familiar and popular one is, unquestionably, the Interference. It not only injects into the problem an opportunity for brilliance and positional splendor but it lends itself peculiarly to the achievements of more or less unusual tasks. There are numerous types of interferences but they all can be grouped in four sections, namely: White-White, Black-Black, White-Black, and Black-White. In each one of these groups many kinds of interferences are possible, but the rook-bishop and bishop-rook type is, I trow, the most frequently used. The pawn-queen interference, if handled skillfully, is one of the most fetching and has the additional advantage of being less hackneyed than other examples. When interferences are presented in symmetrical form or as thematic sequences on the same row, file or diagonal, they often produce a magical effect and raise the merit of the problem far above the average level.

The only species of interference not to be recommended is the one that necessitates a capture. In truth, if a rook, for instance, captures a pawn that obstructs a bishop and so creates the appearance of an interference, that procedure, though it may be necessary is somewhat of a swindle and hence apt to dampen the solver's enthusiasm.

The famous "Pipe Organ" task is probably the most complete illustration of interference play. Unfortunately it has been done to death and thus its original glory has faded considerably. The well known two-move master Frank Janet has, I believe, treated the Pipe Organ theme in all its ramifications and has done it so ably that I would designate him an authority on the subject.

A frequent companion of the interference is the interesting Block and his twin brother, the Self-Block. Both of these are splendid maneuvers, much liked by composers. There may be many other reasons for the popularity of blocks and, especially, selfblocks, but I have the impression that a good measure of it is directly due to the fact that blocks generally release a man from mere guard duty and afford the composer the opportunity to utilize the released piece for new duties.

Selfblocks are often brought about by defensive tactics necessary to thwart an incumbent mate; the fact that thereupon the compulsory selfblock becomes an important accessory in the actual mate, is what renders the block so useful for chess play. Another feature of the selfblock is the ease with which it may be combined with a crosscheck. This particular fascinating double maneuver you find illustrated in the works of many experts, in America especially in the problems of that illustrious adept of many styles, Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, who has done this elegant maneuver even in echoed form.

There is one type of block that is somewhat difficult to render in proper mode, but, when done correctly, it often fools, by its unexpectedness, even experienced solvers. I have in mind of course, the stalemate producing block. If this stunt is bungled, if it is obvious as though labeled, it is hardly worth the labor it exacts, but whenever the trick is played stealthily and the stalemating peril of the block is neatly camouflaged, this single maneuver alone is worth all the time expended on the problem. However, such masterpieces are rare.

(To be continued)

SOLUTIONS

No. 211. William Patz (2m) Qd6.

Aside from the quadruple sacrifice it has no great appeal.—Dr. Dobbs. Placing the queen in quadruple "prise" is pretty good.—Nash. Nice Queen sacrifice problem.—Vanwinkle. The key is very obvious, the rest of the problem is not very good either.—Ratke. My first attempt. 'Nuff sed!—Patz. A finely constructed mutli-sacrifice half-pinner with a number of close tries.—Tangeman. Interesting 2 mover.—Jimeno.

No. 212. David C. McClelland (2m) c8=S

No solution after 1. c8=S, RxS.

No. 213. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) c4

Good key.—Vanwinkle. The key is obvious but the play is up to Dr. Dobbs' standard.—Ratke. Not difficult. Has a neat pin.—Patz. c3 is a good try.—Szabo. Dr. Dobbs tries to deceive in this one with the plausible try c3.—Tangeman. Dr. Dobbs can do a great deal better.—Rothenberg. Fine although not difficult.—Jimeno.

No. 214. G. W. Hargreaves (2m) Sd7

Can't brag much on this one.—Dr. Dobbs. My vote for best problem.—Hannan. Again the key is obvious. The variation play is fine.—Ratke. Another pin problem. Fair.—Patz. Very nice effort.—Burke. This half pin incomplete block appears to have been hard to construct with absolutely no duals.—Tangeman. Little interest in this one, but still a good problem.—Jimeno.

(Continued on Page 24)

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

DR. GILBERT DOBBS

"Writing up" famous composers of chess problems is always a genuine pleasure to me, because it affords me the opportunity to vent my personal grateful appreciation of the magnificent work these men performed for problem lovers, and at the same time to acquaint other problemists and the great contingent of solvers with the grandmasters of our craft.

Today, however, there is an additional delight expressed in every stroke of my pen. For the problem giant whom I am privileged to present to you is one whom I proudly call a dear old friend and who is admired and beloved the world over, as is indicated by the scores of letters demanding this write-up.

The following personal notes of the "Werdgang" of Dr. Dobbs are culled from an article that appeared on November 19, 1933, in the "Minneapolis Pawn Pusher", a distinctly worthwhile and cleverly conducted column in charge of the talented young chess expert O. A. Holt.

Gilbert Dobbs was born on December 6, 1867, third son of an eminent Baptist minister, at Richmond, Ky. Accounts of Gilbert's early life describe him as an unusually clever and gifted student who completed his college education at the remarkable age of 19. The influence of his parental home is probably responsible for Gilbert's devotion to the vocation of his father, although he might, with equal success, have chosen music or journalism for his career, being proficient in both. After Gilbert had won his degree as Doctor of Theology he was selected to occupy, successively, several pulpits in his native state, and, later, was transferred to constantly more important positions in various States of the South. Today he is the honored head of the Baptist Church in Carrollton, Ga.

In problem chess the name Dobbs has become a household word. There is no corner of the universe where, among the problems solved by the lovers of chess, you would fail to find some that bear his name and evoke enthusiastic admiration for his unique creative genius.

In the U. S. A. Dobbs is, without the shadow of doubt, the most beloved and esteemed composer living today and, with the sole exception of the "Olympian", Otto Wurzburg, also the greatest. In universality, in activity, especially on fields not chosen by problemists of the average type, Dobbs reigns supreme, a worthy companion of the immortal Shinkman, whom he



may press for his laurels if the Lord will heed the prayers of a million admirers and grant to Dobbs the generous span of life he allotted to the "Wizard of Grand Rapids".

Gilbert Dobbs is a most remarkable and unusual type of composer. Not only is he one of the world's most prolific and fertile problem artists, who amazes us with the supreme quality and astonishing quantity of his creations, but he possesses a keen sense of judgment rarely found so pertinently expressed in a creative mind. With a strong distaste for simulation, hypocrisy, conceit and pompousness he combines a clarity of appraisal that is almost uncanny. That is the reason why our youngsters hang their heads when Dobbs disapproves, and strut in elation when he praises their work. Perhaps there is no composer on earth the equal of Dr. Dobbs in the perfection of problem technique. Like Shinkman he possesses the priceless endowment to bestow a speaking voice on every problem he composes.

There is an indescribable attribute in Dr. Dobbs' work that even the term "Loveliness" does not adequately express; a daintiness, a sweetness, a beauty, a comeliness adorns his every creation, that enchants the solver, captivates his enthusiasm and compels his admiration. The purity, the Spartan economy that distinguish the Dobbs' problems, which, since the demise of Murray Marble, are the most out-

standing protagonists of the Modelmate in America, are unparalleled. Pick at random a hundred of Dobbs' problems and I defy you to locate even one single chessman in the entire number that is not needed. As I stated above, his technique is simply marvelous.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that in the composition of echo-modelmates, the most difficult but also the most charming kind of problems, Dr. Dobbs is unexcelled.

Dr. Dobbs has given approximately 3,000 problems to problemdom of which not even one percent are below a master's standard. What other expert of the Diagram can boast of a similar record?

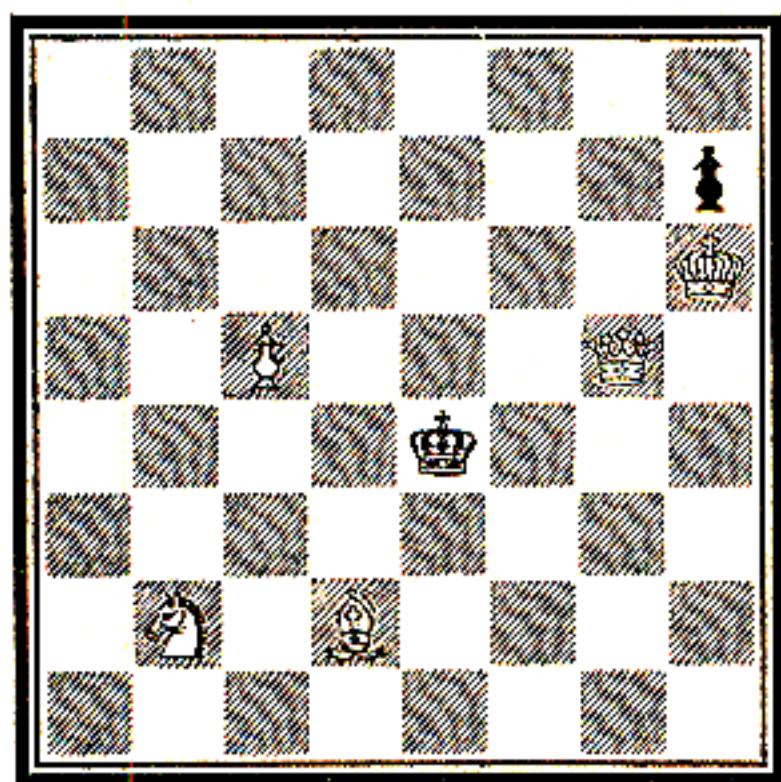
How many prizes has he conquered? Only Gilbert himself knows and he won't tell. You can, however, be certain that the number of his honors cannot be stated in less than three numerals. And probably as many more are awaiting him.

I have compared Shinkman with Beethoven and Wurzburg with Wagner. I feel that Providence has given us in Dobbs the Franz Schubert of problemland. Like Schubert's works, those of Dobbs express melody and artistic charm in every detail, loveliness and soulfulness, that entrance the hearts and minds of men, irrespective of race, creed and color.

As a solver Dr. Dobbs is unfailing. Like Wurzburg he laughs at difficulty. Nothing ever balks him. When the CHESS REVIEW reaches him his solutions come back at once, generally the first to be recorded and always complete and perfect.

TRIPLE ECHO

Cincinnati Enquirer, 1933



Mate in four moves

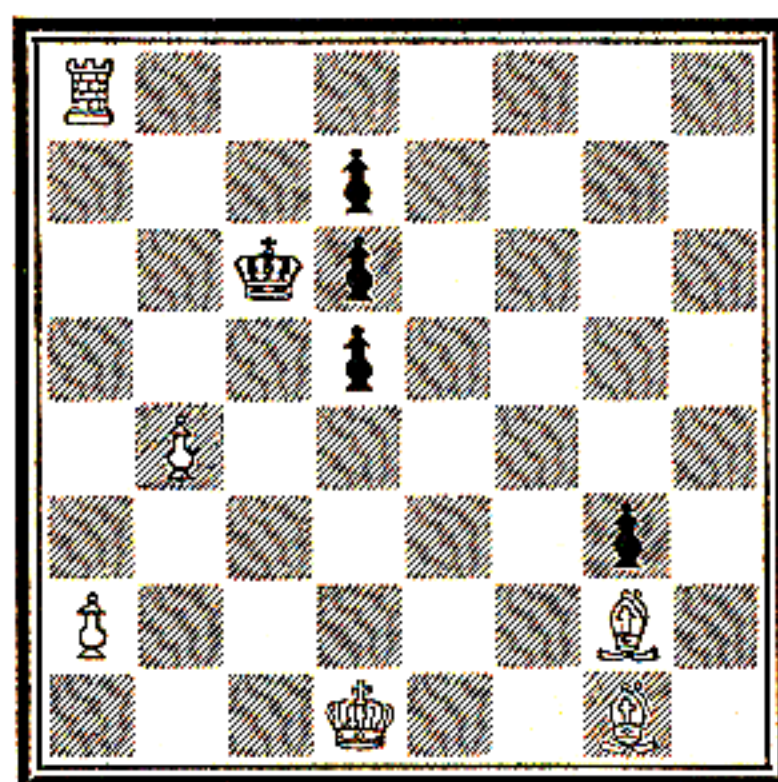
- 1 Sd1, Kd3; 2 Qd5ch, Kc2; 3 Sc3, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd3; 2 Qd5ch, Ke3; 3 Se3, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd4; 2 Se3!, Ke4; 3 Qf5ch, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kd4; 2 Se3!, Kd3; 3 Qg2!, etc.
- 1 Sd1, Kf3; 2 Se3!, Ke2; 3 Qd5!, etc.

Dr. Dobbs is unique in still another respect. He is one of the not too numerous great masters that never tire to aid the beginner, to teach him, by advice and example, to guide him on the thorny path of fame. That is the reason why he is not merely esteemed and admired like other great adepts of chess but also beloved more than any other composer in the U. S. A.

Such is the Problem Titan of the South. May he continue for many, many years to adorn problemland with his creations of fairy-like beauty; a superartist, a grandee of the poesy of chess, an ideal for the youngsters of our land—the Creator of music in problem chess, our own Gilbert Dobbs.

CHAMELEON ECHO

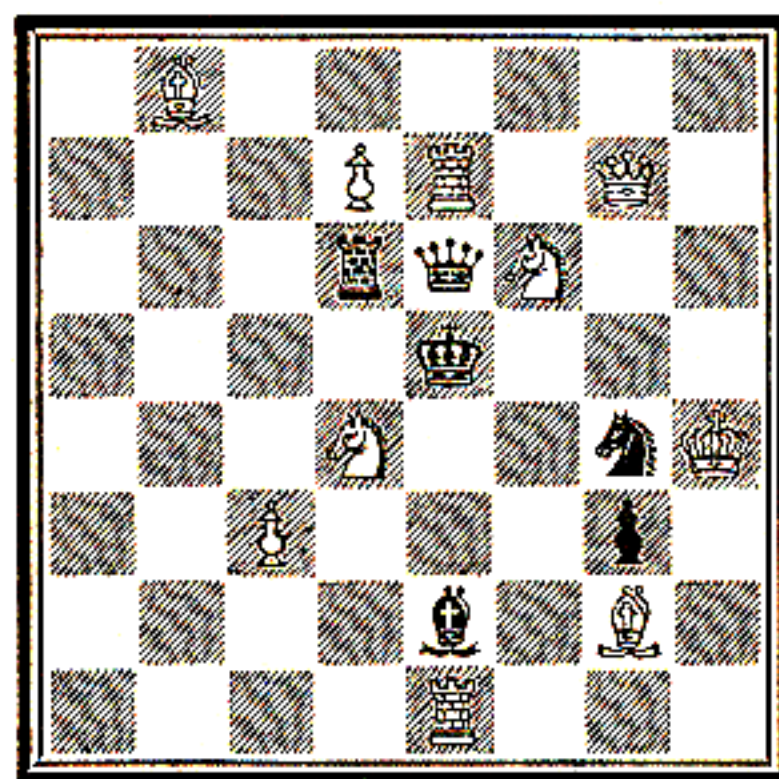
Chess Review, 1933



Mate in four moves

- 1 Bd4, Kc7; 2 Pb5, Kb7; 3 BxPch, etc.
- 1 Bd4, Kb5; 2 Bf1ch, Kc6; 3 Ra7!, etc.
- 1 Bd4, Kb7; 2 BxPch, Kc7; 3 Pb5, etc.

Wiener Schachzeitung, 1907



Self-mate in three moves

- 1 Kh5, SxSch; 2 Kg5, QxR; 3 QxSch
- 1 Kh5, Sch; 2 Sg4, Kb4; 3 Qh6ch
- 1 Kh5, Kf4; 2 Sd5ch, QxS; 3 Qg5ch
- 1 Kh5, QxR; 2 SxSch, Kf4; 3 Qg5ch

FAIRYLAND

Fairy Problem No. 8 was wrongly conditioned as a Direct Mate instead of a 3 move Helpmate. Your Editor alone is to blame. The solution will be withheld and credit allowed until January 10, 1935.

Today again the types represented are the Maximeter and the Helpmate. In the Maximeter Black always makes the geometrically longest move in reply to White's moves. In the Helpmate both sides join forces to accomplish the stipulated mate. Grasshoppers, shown as inverted queens in the diagrams, move like queens, but complete each move with a jump over one intervening man, either white or black. Without the possibility of a leap they cannot move at all.

No. 12 by the Cleveland composer Erwin Krisch is a Maximeter in 5 moves, cleverly conceived and executed. Consult your chart of longest moves, published in the last issue of the C. R.

No. 13 by the same author is also a maximumer. Though solved in but 3 moves it is not too easy.

No. 14 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs is a Helpmate of the older type of construction, that is Black moves first and helps to mate the White King. Up to the Doctor's usual standard, it is neat and classy.

No. 15 is a corrected 4M version of a former 5M Helpmate. It is of the new type of construction, that is White moves first and both sides join to mate the Black King in 4M. After the solution is found, remove c2 and put this pawn on e2. Then helpmate again in 4M, producing the echo. One extra point will be given for the echo mate.

Mark down in your "Fairy Manual" that ALL Fairy problems begin with "White to move" unless it is stated on the diagram that Black starts.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS 6-8.

F6: 1. Bd6=S, Qb2=R; 2. Qh8=Rch, Rb8=B; RxB(h1)=Bmate.

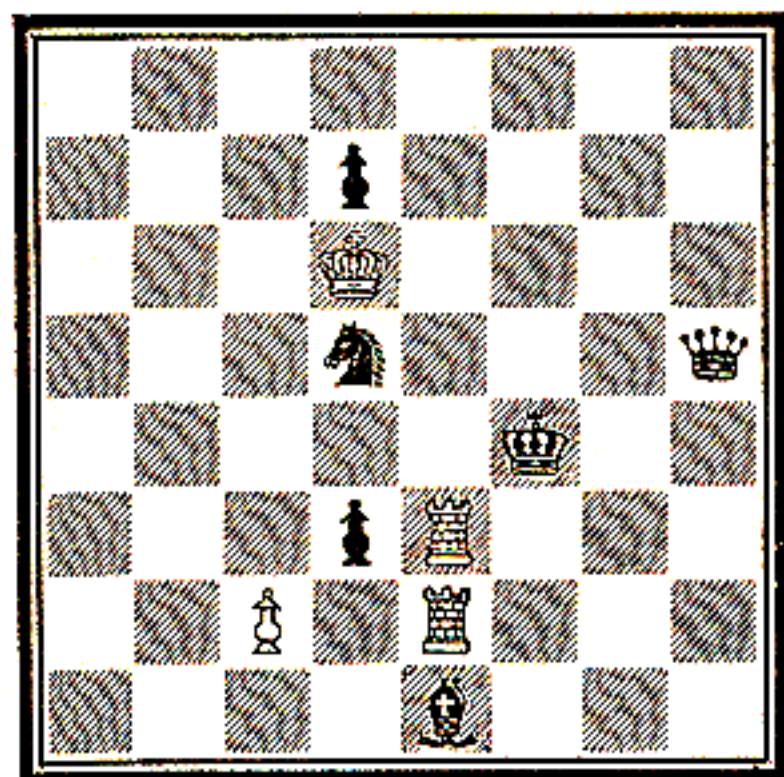
1., Qc2=R; 2. BxR=S, P any; 3. Q-e8=Rmate.

1.,; 2., Bb7(c6)=S; 3. Sb7=Pmate.

(Continued on Page 24)

12. (Original)

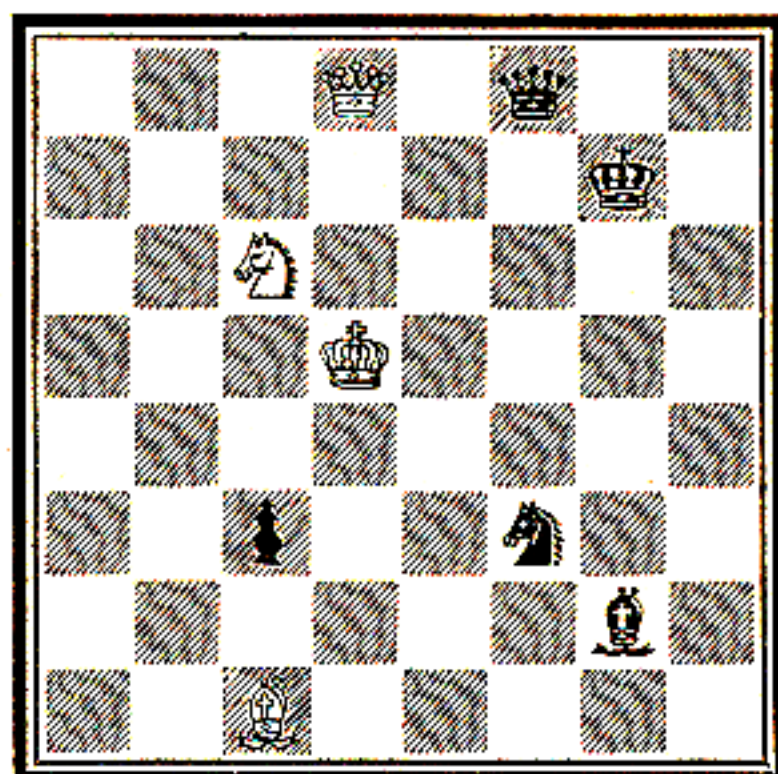
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



White Maxi-Selfmates in 5 moves

13. (Original)

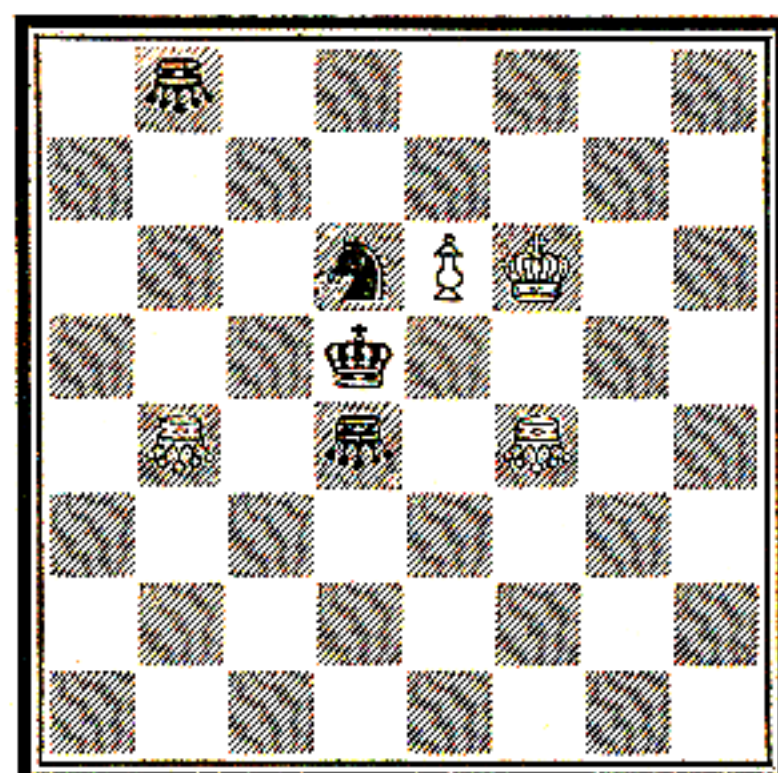
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



White Maxi-Selfmates in 3 moves

14. (Original)

DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

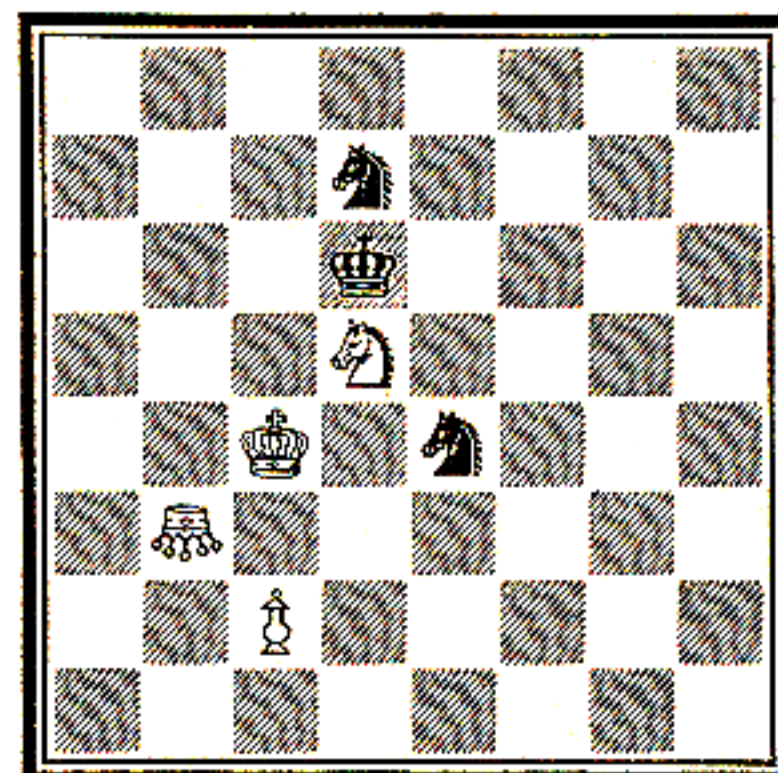


Black Plays and Helpmates in 3 moves

15. (Original)

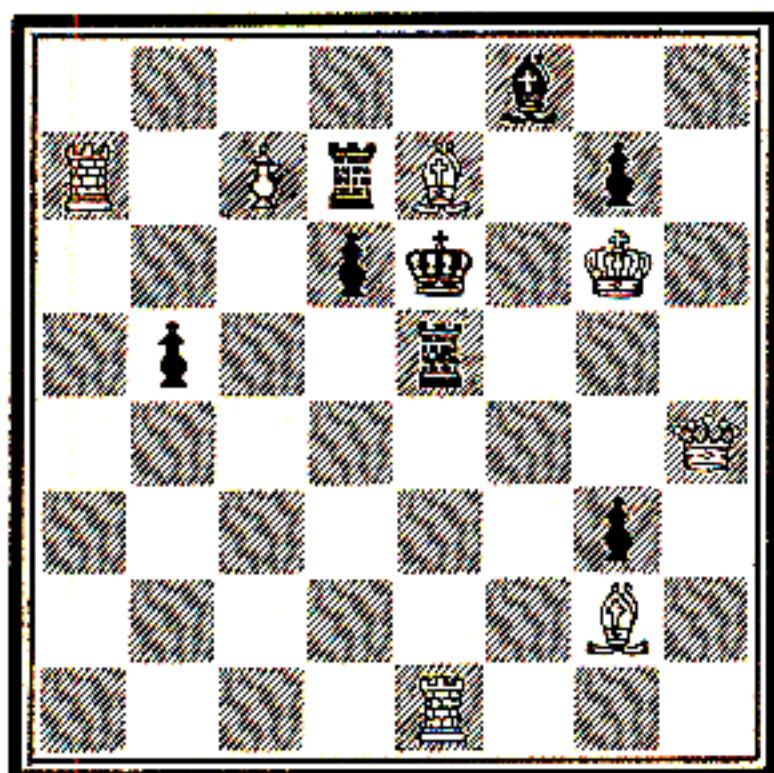
(Corrected Version)

MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



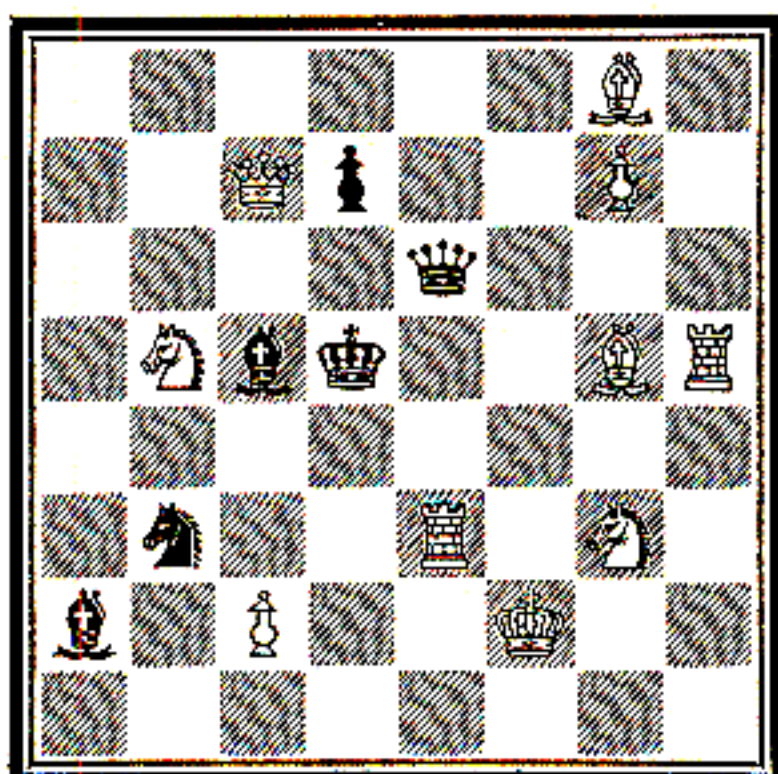
Helpmate in 4 moves
Same with c2 placed on e2

235
(Original)
CHARLES S. JACOBS
Boston, Mass.



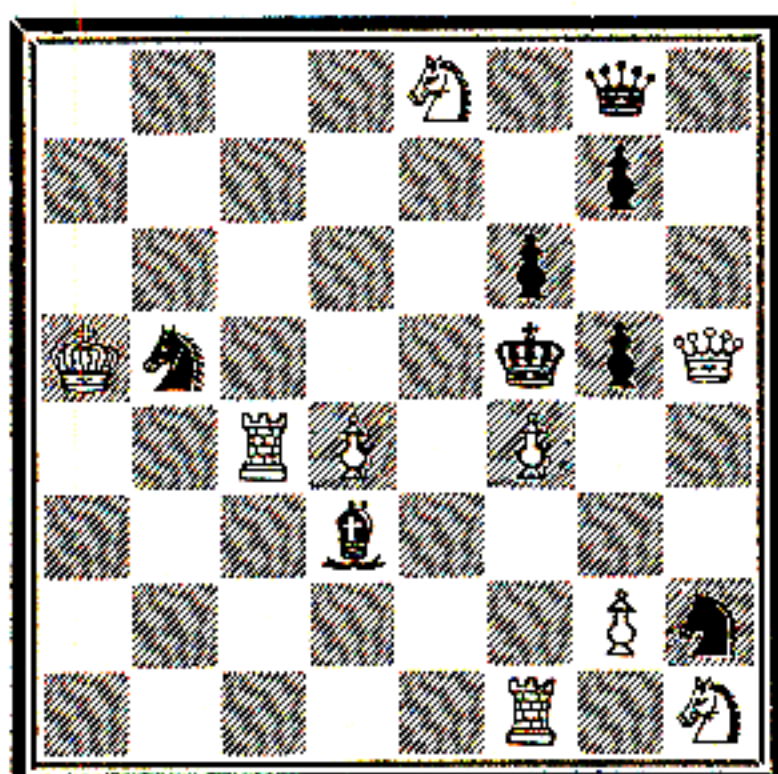
Mate in 2 moves.

236
(Original)
VINCENT L. EATON
Cambridge, Mass.



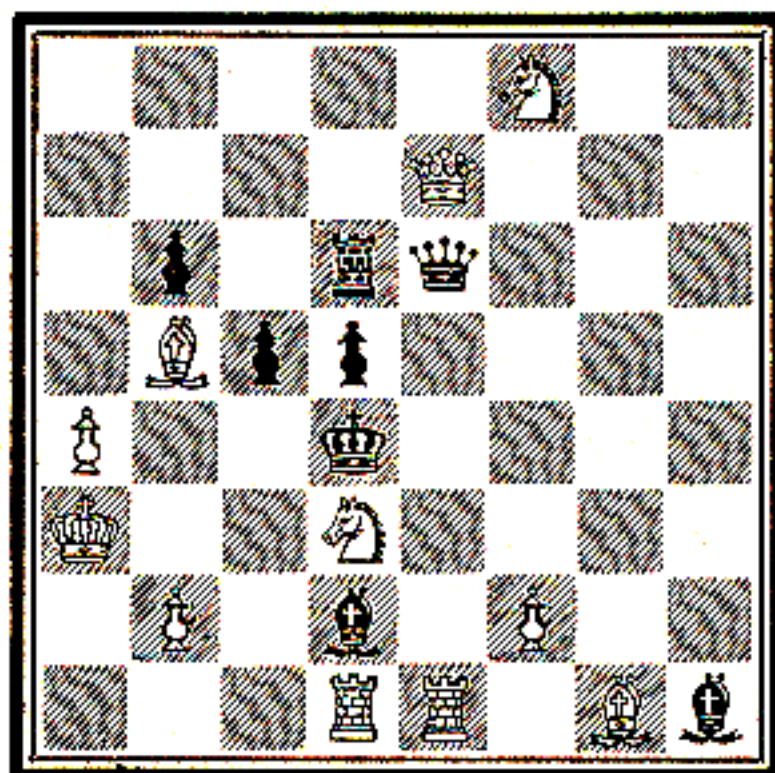
Mate in 2 moves.

237
(Original)
CLEMENTE LARRANAGA
Rome, N. Y.



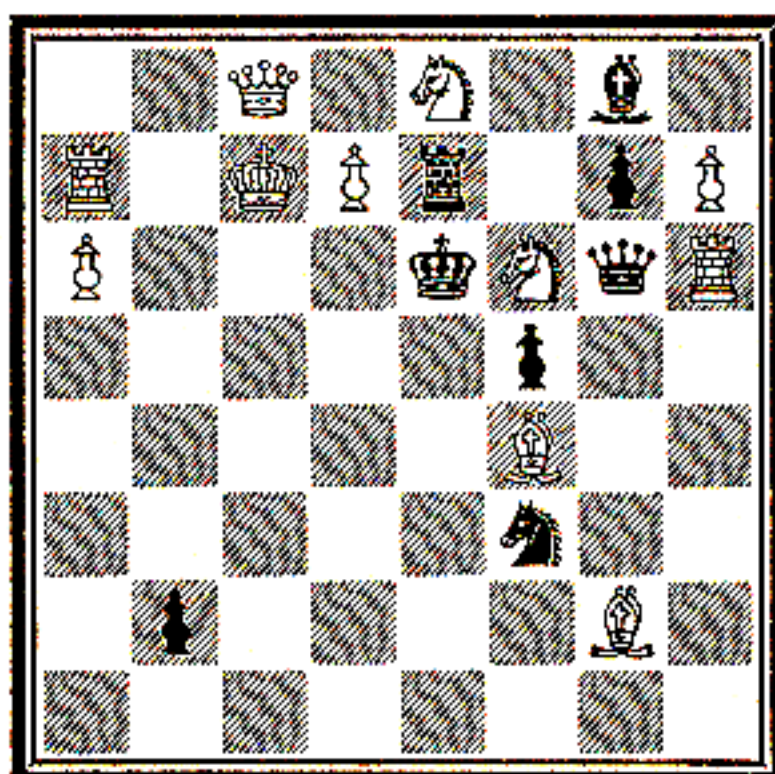
Mate in 2 moves.

238
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



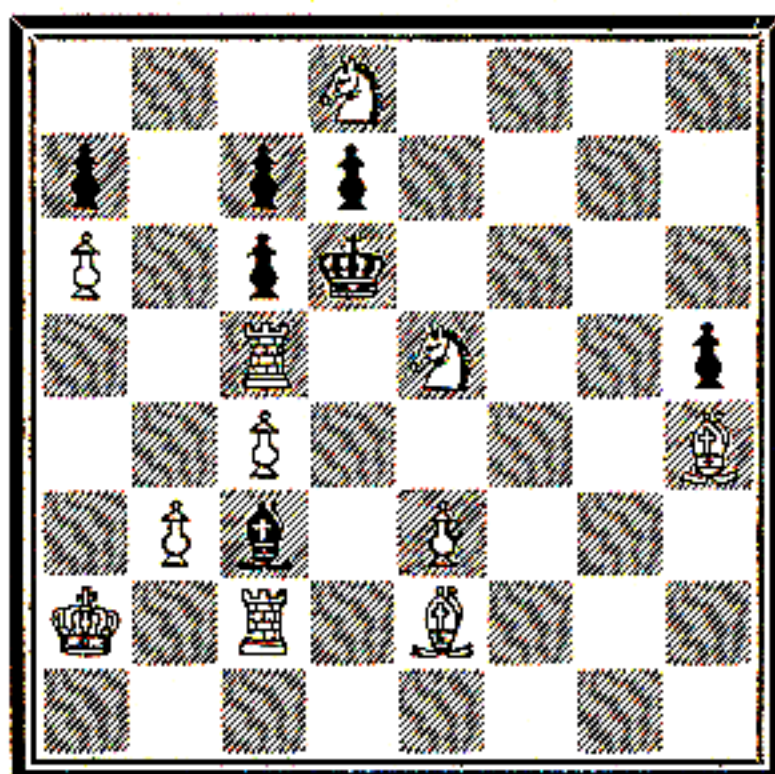
Mate in 2 moves.

239
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



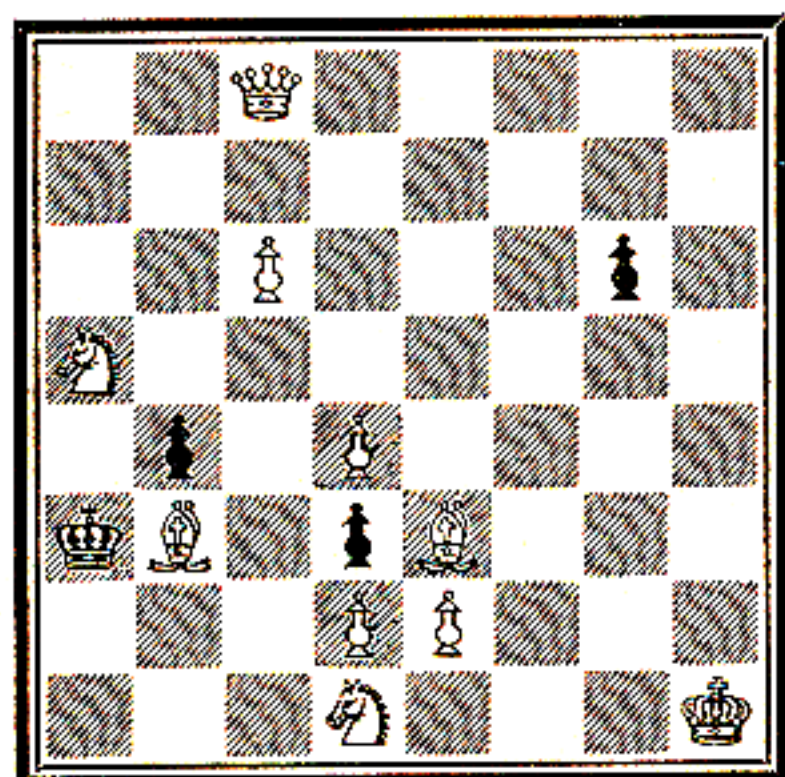
Mate in 2 moves.

240
(Original)
F. A. HILL
White Bear, Minn.



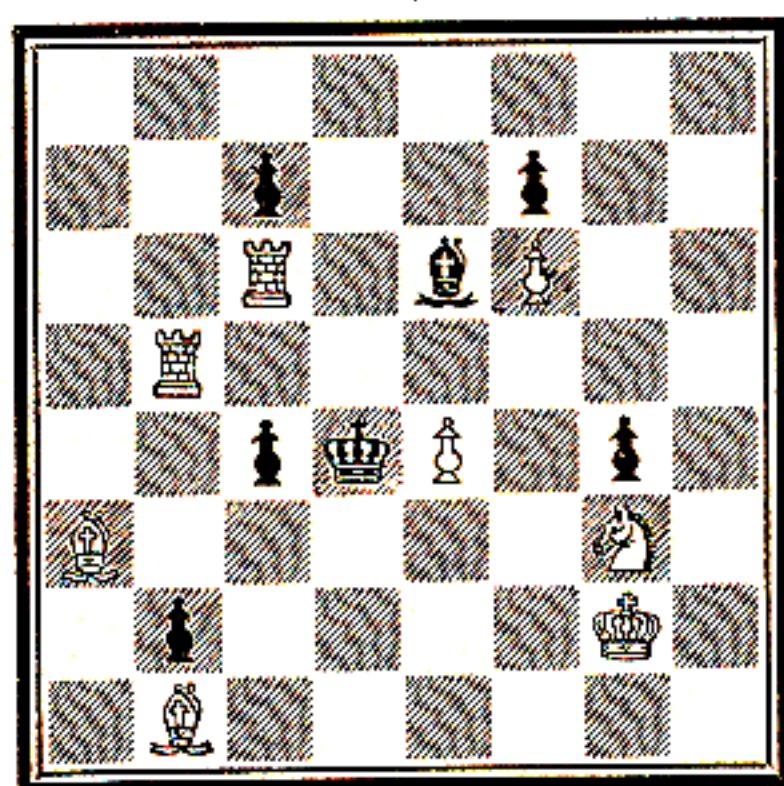
Mate in 3 moves.

241
(Original)
P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York City



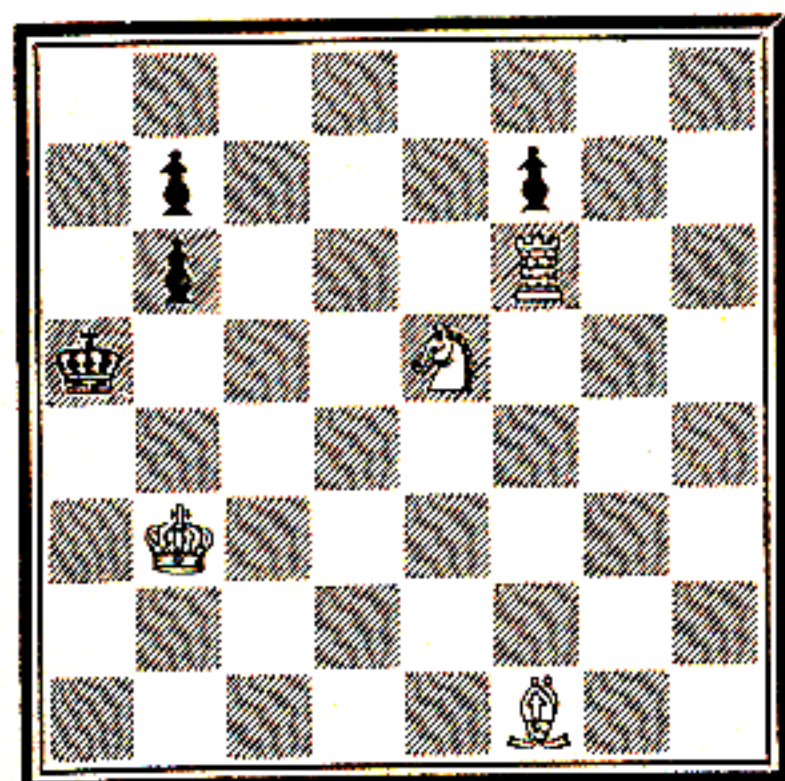
Mate in 3 moves.

242
(Original)
O. AARHUS
St. Paul, Minn.



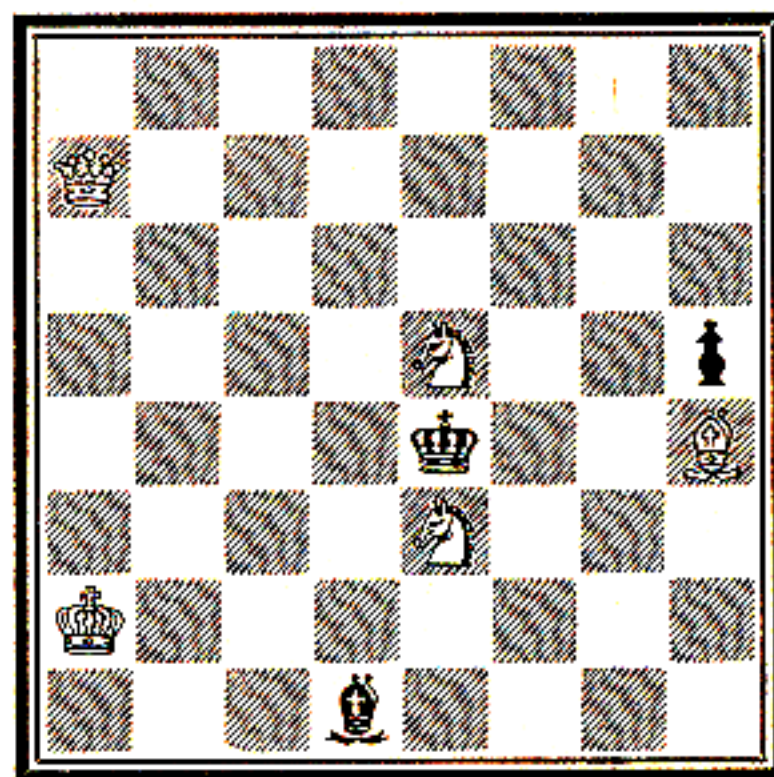
Mate in 3 moves.

243
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



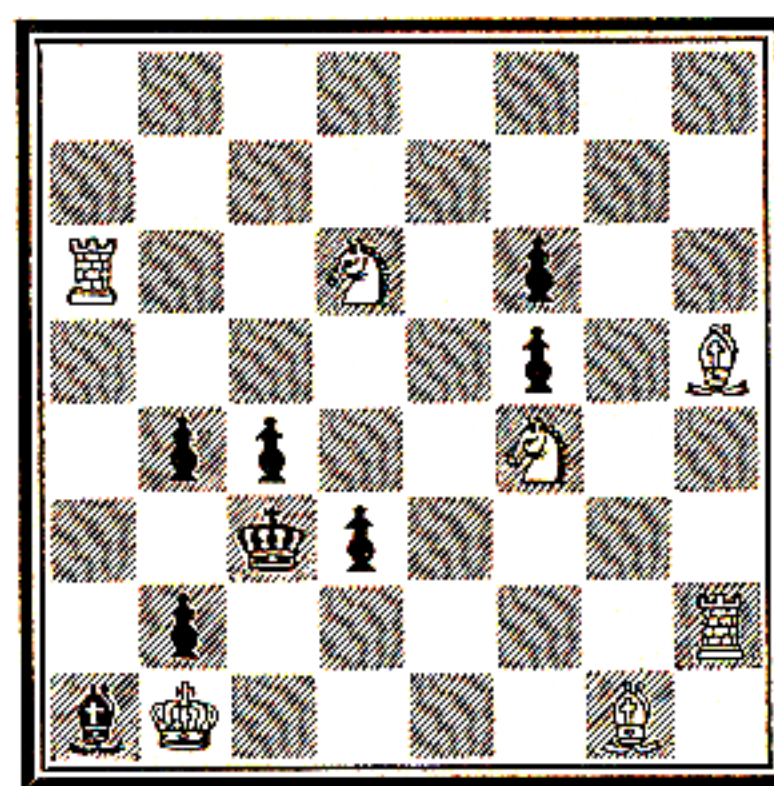
Mate in 4 moves.

244
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



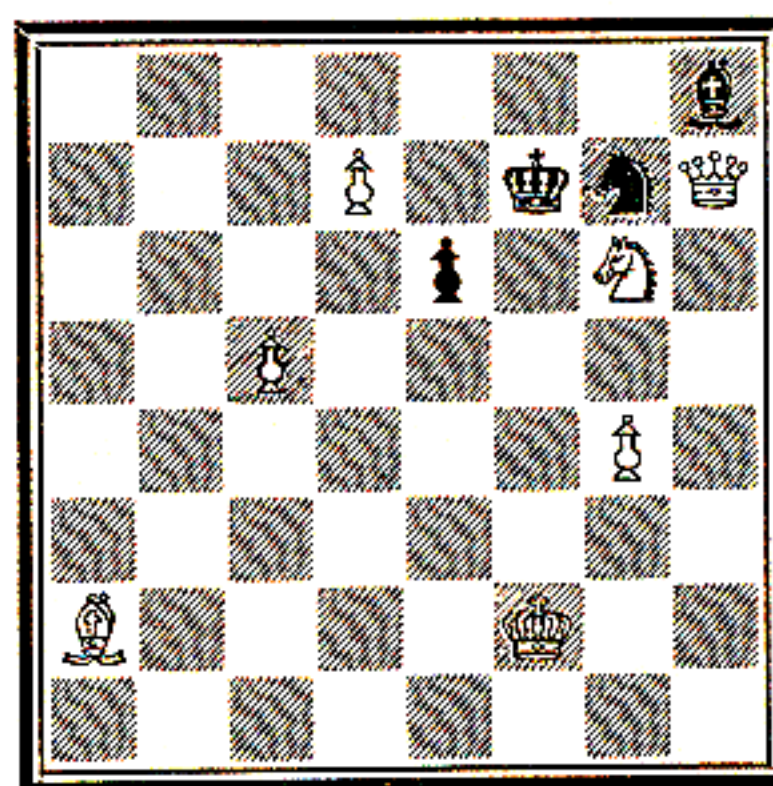
Mate in 4 moves.

245
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



Selfmate in 4 moves.

246
(Original)
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



Selfmate in 7 moves.

(Continued from Page 21)

F7: 1. Qg6, G.h7; 2. Qb1, G.al; 3. Qb8ch, Sc7mate.

F8: Solution next month.

CRITICISMS: No. 6. Very clever and crafty demoter.—Dobbs. The defenses Qb2 and Qe2 introduce 2 very fine variations which certainly do not look like the work of a novice.—Tangeman. F6 is a very neat demoter and F7 shows pretty play.—Hoy. F.6 is a devil of a lot of fun and F.7 is delicious.—Rothenberg.

FAIRY SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 6 | 7 | 8 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---|---------------------|-------|
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 21 | 3 | 3 | SOLUTION NEXT MONTH | 27 |
| Hoy, J. O. | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 27 |
| Berliner, Dr. M. H. | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 27 |
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 27 |
| Young, E. F. | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 27 |
| Morris, M. | 21 | 3 | 3 | | 27 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 21 | 3 | | | 24 |
| Leysens, M. | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Malzberg, N. | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Murphy, P. | 21 | | | | 21 |
| Wahby, M. | 17 | | | | 17 |
| Partos, G. | 12 | | | | 12 |
| Krisch, E. | 0 | 3 | 3 | | 6 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 0 | 3 | | | 3 |

(Continued from Page 18)

215. David C. McClelland (2m) Sb3

Exceptionally good symmetrical rook play.—Dr. Dobbs. A nicely wrought piece of artistry.—Nash. Very admirable key.—Emery. Good problem and appears sound.—Vanwinkle. The rook pins are beautiful. There are many close tries.—Ratke. The prince of this issue. Gets my vote.—Patz. This gets my vote. Fine key.—Hargreaves. Many intriguing tries.—Burke. Good threat problem.—Szabo. The key is rather odd and surprising.—Tangeman. Nice symmetry.—Rothenberg. The idea is nice but too many duals.—Jimeno.

No. 216... Mannis Charosh (3m).

1. Sd8, Ke4; 2. Sb7, etc.

The three models are pretty, but the added move counts only for difficulty in a 2 mover.—Dr. Dobbs. A triple S move in a 3 mover is certainly novel.—Nash. All three mates are models. Good.—Emery. Elegant S play, with one mirror mate.—Ratke. Very pretty. Key not easy because of a threatening stalemate.—Geo. N. Cheney. Should call this Knight Errant. Nice mates though not difficult.—Patz. A novel idea.—Burke. Nice S maneuvers.—Szabo. Light, artistic construction but devoid of subtlety.—Tangeman. A nice miniature. Good key.—Jimeno.

No. 217. Wilbur Vanwinkle (3m).

1. Re7, Kd5; 2. Rf4ch, etc.

1. . . ., d4; 2. Be6, etc.

The Indian variation is cute.—Dr. Dobbs. What fine variations! A difficult and certainly masterly creation.—Nash. The most difficult problem in this issue and one of the most beautiful.—Ratke. An exquisite and difficult piece of workmanship—pure artistry.—Geo. N. Cheney. Harmonious cooperation of prelates and Knights.—Patz. A masterpiece of beauty and economy.—Burke. Subtle key with beautiful timing and precise play.—Tangeman. It may seem ungenerous for Mr. Vanwinkle to hog all the prizes but this problem would deserve honorable mention in any company.—Riggin. This one for the honor prize.—Silver.

No. 218. Maurice Leysens (3m).

1. h6, K any; 2. Rg7ch, etc.

Another simple line with no second move variety.—Dr. Dobbs. This is what I call a fine problem.—Nash. A cute little Meredith. Simple but delightful.—Ratke. Puzzling for a moment as pawn keys usually are.—Tangeman. Another nice miniature.—Jimeno.

No. 219. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (4m).

1. Se4, PxS; 2. Rf1, PxP; 3. PxP, c2; 4. Kxc2, mate.

Being a stalemate position the strategy is easily discovered.—Dr. Dobbs. Too easy.—Nash. It seems very simple.—Emery. A beautiful S sacrifice and fine timing.—Ratke. Very neat. Everything is forced. No variations.—Geo. N. Cheney. Neat single line sacrifice play.—Patz. Not much in this.—Burke. Pretty single liner and easy to solve.—Tangeman. The problem I most enjoyed. It seemed to work so neatly.

—Patrick. Do I get points for solving this one?—Jimeno. (Certainly!—Editor).

No. 220. R. Cheney (5m).

1. Rg7, Se8; 2. Rxd5, SxR or Sc6; 3. Re5, Sany; 4. RxS, KxP; 5. R mates.

1. . . ., Sh5; 2. Rg6, Sg3; 3. RxS, KxP; 4. Rg3xP, Ka1; 5. R mates.

1. . . ., Sg4; 2. Rd4xS, d4; 3. RxP, KxP; 4. Ra7, mate.

1. . . ., Se4; 2. RxS, PxR; 3. e3, KxP; 4. Ra7, mate.

Thanking you, Bro. Cheney, for the dedication of this pretty S grab. It gets my conscientious vote.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece! The strategic encircling of the S. is exhilarating.—Nash. I cheerfully give my vote to my namesake for his masterful S mover because of its expression of unity in the central idea, the trapping of the S, and the variety.—Geo. N. Cheney. Surprising how well a rook in the middle of the board can control the S.—Dr. Berliner. Difficult until one falls to the scheme of catching the S.—Patz. A spirited encounter between two pieces.—Burke. White has a difficult time finding the three moves required to box the S.—Tangeman. The imprisonment of the Desperate Knight. My vote.—Rothenberg. Mr. Cheney's problem might be picked out as the best of the month, if Dr. Dobbs' Sui had not such artistic flavor.—Jimeno.

No. 221. Dr. G. Erdos (3m Sul).

1. Rg8, e4 or b5; 2. Qg7, b5 or e4; 3. Bg6, Bf3 mate.

The double clearance for the masking is pleasing.—Dr. Dobbs. Very delightful.—Ratke. White pieces simulate fear and run away.—Patz. Very simple.—Burke. Same clever idea as Mr. Vanwinkle's White self-interference to give Black another move.—Tangeman. A worn out trick though cute.—Erwin Krisch. A difficult one, but I like Dr. Dobbs' (222) best.—Jimeno.

No. 222. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m Sul).

1. Sf4, c2; 2. Sd2ch, Kc3; 3. Rb3ch, KxS; 4. Rd3ch, RxRmate.

1. . . ., Rd1; 2. Sd2ch, RxS; 3. Sd3ch, KxS; 4. Bg6ch, Rf5 mate.

1. . . ., . . .; 2. . . ., PxS; 3. Se2ch, Kd3; 4. Bg6, Rf5 mate.

Black ties himself up remarkably.—Burke. Dr. Dobbs gets my vote this month for an extremely economical rendering of a very difficult echo. A masterpiece!—Tangeman. One can depend on Dr. Dobbs presenting more than one line of play. The problem is excellent.—Rothenberg. Very attractive to see such freedom of black pieces. Best of the month.—Jimeno.

CORRESPONDENCE

A. Szabo: Score corrected as requested. No. 222 is indeed an echo demonstration in selfmate form.

V. L. Eaton: Your "Grading System" and your Latin "corrections" are unquestionably well intended but open to discussion. You are certainly sure of yourself, my friend. As to your remarks anent foreign readers I can only say that the C. R. is primarily for Americans. As to my style—well, it is my style, for good or bad, as little apt to change as the shape of my nose. Sorry you won't join the family.

M. Charosh: Problem destroyed as requested.

E. Krisch: Many thanks for generous support. The cylinder mate I cannot use now, but will keep it for later (at least 6 months!), unless you ask for its return. Regards, also to your brother.

G. Mott-Smith: Am very grateful for your splendid rally in my behalf. You see now how correctly I appraised you from the start! I hope you will continue your much treasured assistance.

M. Wahby: Glad you did not quit us. Full credits are allowed to you for all correct solutions, bringing your total up to 126 points. Also 17 points in the fairy ladder. Why do all letters from you arrive unsealed?

J. Neuss: Thanks for your appreciative lines and the two fairies. The 4 mover is quite good. Why not join the family?

Dr. Dobbs: Your solution to the wrongly conditioned Fairy No. 8 is very ingenious but, as you yourself state, hardly legitimate. It is a simple helpmate 3 mover.

E. A. Nash: No, Bro. Nash, "masterpieces" will not be competitive, for obvious reasons. Besides, the analysis, desired by most solvers, is not possible unless the solution is given. Decimation of the score will not deprive anyone nor favor anyone. Loss or gain cannot exceed half a point. It had to be done.

G. R. Emery: Thank you very much for your charming epistle. Never mind an occasional failure in solving; you are doing excellently.

G. F. Berry: It hurts me to see you lose points because of tardiness in submitting solutions, but I cannot make exceptions. This time you are a week ahead of time which is, of course, not necessary.

F. Grote: Welcome to the family. Not much success for a start, but all beginning is hard. Try again, you will get "the hang" soon enough.

R. Larsen: I cannot accept notation problems. They waste my time and cause trouble. Only diagrammed problems are considered.

W. Straus: Welcome to the family; but your problem must be diagrammed before I can accept it.

F. Vall: Change of address noted. Under the unusual circumstances I decided to carry you on the list despite your temporary defection.

C. Higgins: Glad you will become a "Regular". Mr. A. Blumenfeld lives at 279 East Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York.

B. A. Foote: The fact is you were "too good". No. 212 had no solution. Your "gold medal award" to Bro. Vanwinkle went "off the tangent". He lost out to R. Cheney by ONE vote.

A. Chess: The "star system" is O. K. but try and make all solvers adopt it.

W. Vanwinkle: Homer nodded! Two of your NO. SOL. claims were "greatly exaggerated". You came within an ace of winning the prize again!

Geo. N. Cheney: Several solvers sent lengthy analyses of No. 196 showing that only the author's solution solves with correct counterplay. These are, however, so bewildering and so long that I cannot afford the space to print them. Let us give Bro. Cheney of Rochester the benefit of doubt as a gift from his critical and accurate namesake. Your solutions are excellent.

P. L. Rothenberg: Change of address noted.

N. Malzberg: Glad you are not going to forsake me.

G. Tiesler: Thanks for your nice, chatty letter. I have known Dr. Dobbs for about 30 years and have two pictures of him, but have never enjoyed the pleasure of a personal contact. Being a wage slave myself, I cannot travel to meet even such great composers as the Dixie Problem Giant. Please let me have the photo you mention.

G. L. Hargreaves; Theo. Wenzl: Your kind wishes are much appreciated.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Malzberg, N. | 512 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 54 |
| Szabo, A. | 501 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 54 |
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 484 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 52 |
| Burke, H. | 466 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 461 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| Riggin, C. W. | 425 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 46 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 364 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 39 |
| Hoy, J. O. | 327 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 36 |
| Foote, B. A. | 310 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | . | . | 33 |
| Davis, L. | 304 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 33 |
| Chess, A. | 281 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 32 |
| Emery, G. R. | 290 | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | . | 4 | . | 3 | . | 31 |
| McCarthy, E. | 275 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | 30 |
| Patrick, M. W. | 246 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 27 |
| Halpern, L. | 242 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | . | . | 27 |
| Hochberg, Bros. | 215 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| Berliner, Dr. M. H. | 212 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 24 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 198 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 23 |
| Vail, F. | 230 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| Young, E. F. | 190 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 22 |
| Wenzl, T. C. | 177 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 21 |
| Morris, M. | 142 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 18 |
| Greenwald, Dr. I. | 139 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 17 |
| Tudor, W. B. | 148 | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| Tiesler, G. P. | 113 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 14 |
| Patz, W. | 101 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 13 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 101 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 13 |
| Murphy, P. | 97 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 13 |
| Wahby, M. | 126 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 |
| Berry, G. F. | 121 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 89 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 12 |
| Silver, C. E. | 87 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | . | 11 |
| Hannan, J. | 76 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 9 |
| Cheney, G. N. | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 9 |
| Nash, E. A. | 48 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 8 |
| Daly, H. B. | 37 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Dejager, J. | 45 | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 7 |
| Blustein, L. E. | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Krisch, E. | 36 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Larsen, R. | 25 | 2 | . | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Zatwarsky, C. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Jimeno, Jr. C. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| French, C. E. | 11 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Higgins, C. | 9 | 0 | . | 0 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | 2 |
| Straus, W. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Grote, F. | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0 |

All solvers not mentioned in this list who stopped solving with the August issue or later can have their scores restored to them if they send solutions for *this* number on or before February 9th, 1935.

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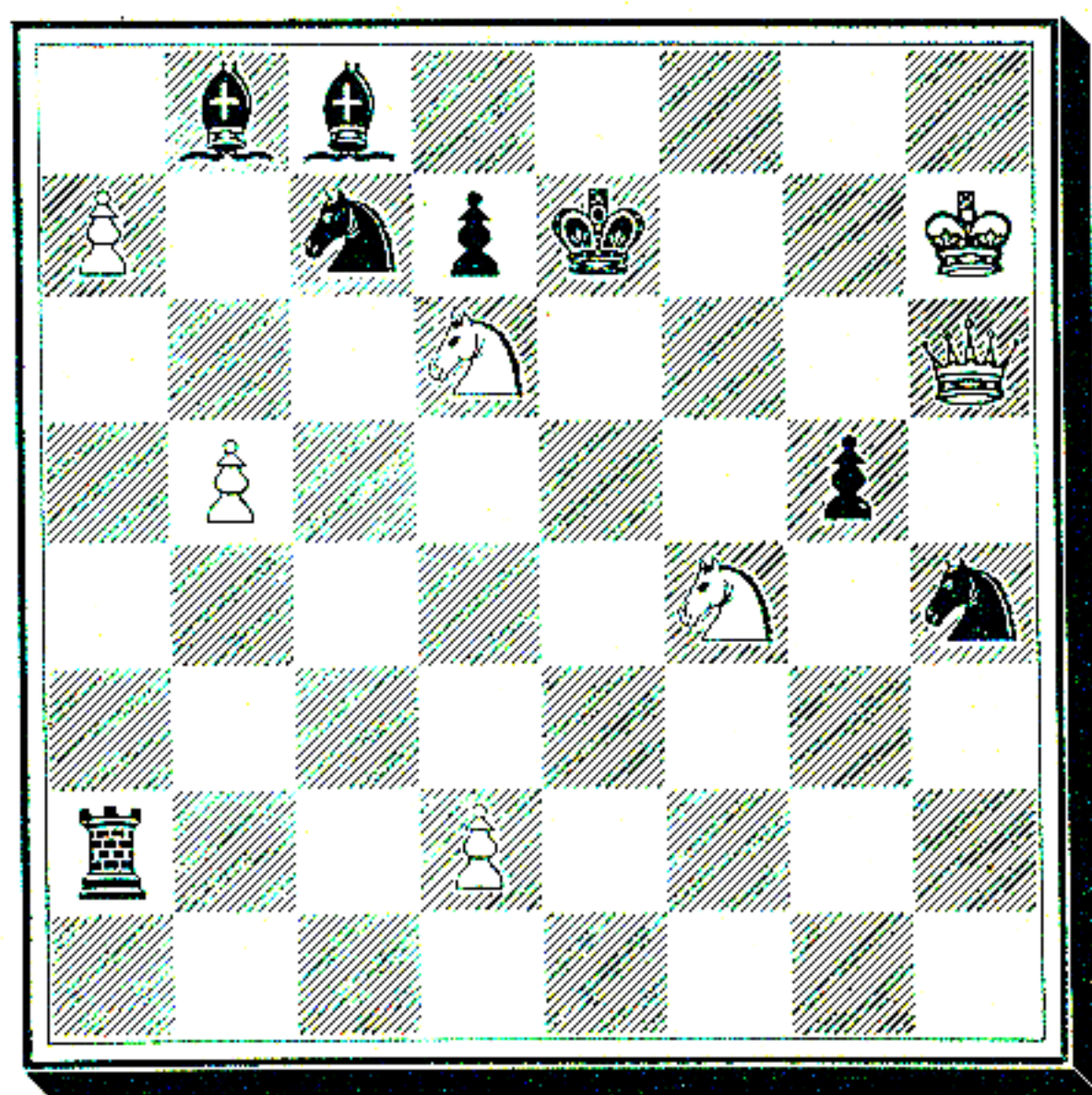
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The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM
FOR DECEMBER, 1934
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



MATE IN 3 MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

THE UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP
THE HERO OF HASTINGS!

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| MATCH—A. LILIENTHAL vs. L. STEINER | LAJOS STEINER |
| CURIOUS CHESS FACTS | IRVING CHERNEV |
| MASTERPIECES | MAXWELL BUKOFZER |

FEBRUARY, 1935

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The CHESS REVIEW

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MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Editor*

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CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

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W. E. NAPIER

LESTER W. BRAND
IRVING CHERNEV

Mexican International Tournament

It is an interesting coincidence that the conclusion of the second International Masters Tournament staged in Mexico (just as the Hastings Tournament in England) was marked by a triple tie for first place. Arthur W. Dake, Reuben Fine, and Herman Steiner each scored 11 victories and 1 loss. Dake defeated Fine. Fine defeated Steiner, and Steiner defeated Dake. Each of the leaders made a clean sweep against the rest of the field. Fourth place went to Capt. J. J. Araiza the Mexican Champion, whose score was 8-4.

Rio Grande Valley Tournament

During the month of December the second annual tournament for the championship of the lower Rio Grande Valley was staged in Brownsville, Texas (the southernmost city in the United States). Although a number of participants were from Mexico, the championship remained in this country. John H. Hunter of Brownsville was the winner and received a beautifully inlaid chess board bearing the inscription "Rio Grande Valley Chess Champion—1934."

Mr. Hunter is now playing a five game match with Mr. Landin, the 1933 champion, who did not defend his title this year.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

As the players enter the homestretch, the tournament for the championship of the Marshall Chess Club looms up more and more as a struggle between Fred Reinfeld and Milton Hanauer, both former New York State Champions. At present they are tied for the lead with scores of 10½-21½. The complete results of the tournament will appear in our next issue.

Jersey City Chess Club Championship

By defeating Vincent P. Fitzgerald, the defending champion, in the final round, Norman Malzberg of Brooklyn, New York, attained the championship of the Jersey City C. C. by the score of 7½-11½. Meyer Shapiro, former N. Y. U. star, placed a very close second 7-2. Fitzgerald finished third 5½-31½.

The Hastings Tournament

The fine showing made by Sir George A. Thomas in the recent Hastings Tournament has aroused more comment in the chess world than any other event since Dr. Alekhine wrested the World's Championship from Jose R. Capablanca in 1927.

Had it not been for a final round upset in which he lost to his fellow countryman, R. P. Michell, Sir Thomas would have taken undisputed possession of first prize. Today, all England mourns his missed opportunity. He played magnificent chess—defeating Capablanca, Botwinnik and Lilienthal; drawing with Flohr; and losing only to Euwe of the "Big Five". To score $3\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 5 against such opposi-

tion as the former world champion, the recognized contender for the next world's championship match, the Champion of Russia and two of the Crown Princes of Chessdom, is a feat worthy of recording in Caissa's Hall of Fame.

Sharing honors with the Baronet, Salo Flohr, of Czechoslovakia, and Dr. Max Euwe of Holland, also distinguished themselves. Next in order were Capablanca, Botwinnik and Lilienthal of Hungary. The young Hungarian master made an impressive showing by drawing with Euwe, Flohr, and Botwinnik, and particularly by defeating Capablanca in a short, spectacular game.

The Christmas tournament at Hastings will go down into history as the turning point in the career of many of the participants.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Won | Lost | Drawn | Total Score | Prize |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Thomas | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ | I, II, & III |
| 2 Flohr | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ | I, II, & III |
| 3 Euwe | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 0 | 5 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ | I, II, & III |
| 4 Capablanca | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ | IV |
| 5 Botwinnik | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 -4 | V & VI |
| 6 Lilienthal | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 -4 | V & VI |
| 7 Michell | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 -5 | |
| 8 Menchik | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | . | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 -6 | |
| 9 Barry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| 10 Norman | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | . | 0 | 6 | 3 | $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ | |

Steiner Exhibits

On his way to participate in the International Masters Tournament in Mexico City, Herman Steiner stopped off at Tucson, Arizona, and gave a simultaneous display against 23 players—one of them without sight of the board. He won all his games.

Boston Championship

Harlow B. Daly won first prize in the City of Boston Championship Tournament with a score of 11 wins, 1 loss and 2 draws. In the Class A tournament which was run simultaneously Wm. H. Hodges finished in first place with a perfect score of 10 consecutive victories.

North Jersey Chess Association

The New Jersey Chess League has voted to change its name to the North Jersey Chess Association. This change was made to clarify its sphere of influence. It is planned to hold yearly matches between the winner of the North Jersey title and the winner of the South Jersey title for the State Championship. Six clubs are entered in the annual winter competition of the North Jersey Chess Association and at the close of 1934 the Newark Rice Chess Club and Elizabeth Chess Club were tied for first place with 2 victories apiece.

Metropolitan Chess League Schedule

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League the start of this year's inter-club competition was set for February 2nd. Six clubs will participate in the Class A Section, and the first round pairings are Marshall vs. Queens, Empire City vs. Caissa, and Manhattan vs. International. Nine clubs will participate in the Class B Section and they are: Borough Park C. C., Bronx C. C., Empire City C. C., Hawthorne C. C., Richmond Hill C. C., Seth Low, Staten Island C. C., West Side Y. M. C. A., and Universal C. C.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

On January 6th, the United States Champion celebrated his 30th wedding anniversary. We therefore think it fitting to devote a column to some of his brilliancies.

KING'S GAMBIT

| Marshall White | Maroczy Black |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt4 |
| 4 B-B4 | P-Kt5 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | PxKt |
| 6 QxP | P-Q4 |
| 7 KtxP | P-QB3 |
| 8 KtxP | Q-B3 |
| 9 P-B3 | B-R3 |
| 10 P-Q4 | Kt-K2 |
| 11 O-O | O-O |

Here 11... Kt-Q2 is forced; then if 12 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 13 QxQ, KtxQ and Black remains a piece ahead through all ensuing combinations. After 11... Kt-Q2, however, White would have at his disposal 12 Kt-R5!

Then would follow 12... QxQ; 13 RxQ, BxB; 14 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q1 (forced); 15 BxP (threatening Kt-K6-mate), Kt-B1; 16 RxB, and White has three Pawns and a fine position for his piece.

12 Kt-Q5! KtxKt
13 QxQ KtxQ
14 BxB QKt-Q2
15 BxR KxB
16 P-K5 Resigns

For if 16... Kt-Q4; 17 BxKt, PxP; 18 P-K6, Kt-Kt3; 19 RxPch, K-Kt1; 20 R-B6 and Black is in a position where he must wait for the axe to fall.

Breslau Tourney, 1912

FRENCH DEFENSE

| Lewitzky White | Marshall Black |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-K4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 5 KPxP | KPxP |
| 6 B-K2 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 O-O | B-K2 |
| 8 B-KKt5 | O-O |
| 9 PxP | B-K3 |
| 10 Kt-Q4 | BxP |
| 11 KtxB | PxKt |
| 12 B-Kt4 | Q-Q3 |
| 13 B-R3 | QR-K1 |
| 14 Q-Q2 | B-Kt5 |

This pin gives Black a decided advantage.

15 BxKt RxB
16 QR-Q1 Q-B4
17 Q-K2 BxKt
18 PxP QxP
19 RxB

A determined effort to win back his Pawn, but it seems that he did not see quite as far into the position as his opponent.

19 Kt-Q5

20 Q-R5 QR-KB1
If 20... P-KKt3; 21 Q-K5!
21 R-K5 R-R3
22 Q-Kt5 RxB
23 R-QB5
The threat is R-B7, followed by Q-K5, or Q-K7, but Marshall has taken everything into consideration.
23 Q-KKt6
Resigns

This is by far the finest and most artistic Queen sacrifice that I have ever seen, and for this reason I take the permission to publish it despite the fact that the game exceeds 20 moves. If 24 BP or RPxQ, Kt-K7ch, forces mate. If 24 QxQ, Kt-K7ch; 25 K-R1, KtxQch; 26 K-Kt1, KtxR and wins.

St. Louis Chess League Notes

After a spirited contest the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. team won the championship of the St. Louis Chess League retaining possession of the Wheaton C. Ferris Chess Trophy. Next month will mark the beginning of the individual championship competition. The title is now held by Hyman Gordon.

Empire City Chess Club Championship

The championship tournament of the Empire City C. C. got under way with nine contestants striving for premier honors. In the first round Thomas McDermott defeated Samuel Silberman, Joseph Richman defeated Benjamin Ackerman, Nathan Beckhart defeated Gustave Littman, Sidney Goodman drew with Walter Jacobs, and Harry Fajans had a bye.

First Brilliancy Prize

Ostend Tourney, 1905

GIUOCO PIANO

| Marshall White | A. Burn Black |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 7 K-B1 | KtxKP |
| 8 P-Q5 | Kt-K2 |
| 9 Q-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 10 B-KKt5 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11 QKt-Q2 | P-KR3 |

If 11... O-O, White gets a very strong attack by means of P-KR4, etc.

12 R-K1ch K-B1
13 B-Q3 B-K2

14 BxQKt RPxB
If 14... BPxB; 15 Kt-K5, Q-K1; 16 Q-Q3 and wins.
15 Kt-K5! PxP
16 KtxKtPch K-B2
17 RxBch KxKt
18 Q-Q3ch K-R3
19 P-KR4 P-Kt5
20 P-R5 Resigns

After 20... KtxP, White would mate very prettily by 21 Q-B5, P-Kt3; 22 RxKtch, PxR; 23 Q-B6 mate.

LAJOS STEINER DEFEATS ANDREAS LILIENTHAL

Prior to participating in the Hastings Tournament, Andreas Lilienthal, the talented young Hungarian master, played a short match of six games with Lajos Steiner in Budapest and the result was a win for Steiner by the score of 3 to 1 and 2 draws. This only confirms the fact that L. Steiner, despite his shy and retiring nature, which prevents him from securing the limelight as often as others, is one of the world's leading players. Readers of THE CHESS REVIEW are well acquainted with the fine quality of his analytical comments. We are privileged to present exclusively to our readers the scores of all six games—the first two annotated by Mr. Steiner.

First Game of Match

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

| Lajos Steiner | A. Lilienthal |
|---------------|---------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | PxP |
| 5 KtxP | B-K2 |
| 6 BxKt | PxB |
| 7 P-KKt3 | .... |

The success of White's play in this form of the French Defense depends on whether he can counter Black's thrust of . . . P-QB4 with P-Q5. Control of the square Q5 is absolutely essential, and that is the reason for fianchettoing the KB. A better way to accomplish this purpose was demonstrated in the fifth game of our match when I played 7 Kt-KB3, P-Kt3; 8 B-B4.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 7 | P-KB4 |
| 8 Kt-QB3 | B-B3 |
| 9 KKt-K2 | Kt-B3! |

A complete surprise! Instead of hindering White's apparent threat of P-Q5, Black forces it. The usual 9 . . . P-B3; 10 B-Kt2, P-Kt3; 11 Q-Q2 would lead to a better game for White.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 10 P-Q5 | Kt-Kt5 |
|---------|--------|

Better than 10 . . . PxP; 11 QxP, QxQ; 12 KtxQ, BxP; 13 KtxPch, K-Q1; 14 R-QKt1 etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 11 B-Kt2 | KtxQP |
| 12 BxKt | .... |

12 KtxKt falls short because of 12 . . . PxKt; 13 BxP, P-B3; 14 B-Kt2, QxQch; 15 RxQ, BxP, etc.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 12 | PxB |
| 13 QxP | BxKtch |
| 14 KtxB | Q-K2ch |
| 15 Kt-K2 | .... |

15 K-B1 (15 K-Q2?, B-K3!) would be too danger-

ous; e. g. 15 . . . B-K3; 16 QxKtP, O-O and the Black Rooks and Bishop are quite mobile.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 15 | O-O |
| 16 Q-Q2 | R-K1 |

From the 9th move on the moves for both sides have clearly been forced. Now for example, Black must at all cost prevent White from castling Q side. Otherwise, with the White King in safety, and his own exposed, the game must go against him. Black's choice was also limited. 16 . . . R-Q1 would be met by 17 Q-K3 and again Black could not very well afford to exchange as he would be left with the inferior endgame.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 17 O-O-O | QxKt |
| 18 Q-Kt5ch | K-B1 |
| 19 Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 20 Q-Kt5ch | Drawn |

Second Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

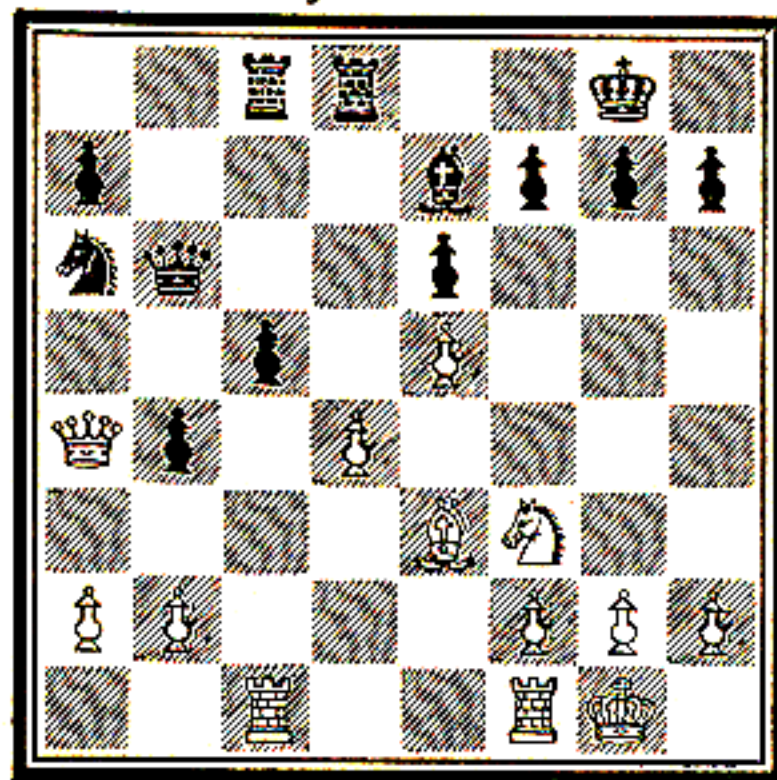
(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

| A. Lilienthal | Lajos Steiner |
|---------------|---------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | B-K2 |
| 6 B-Q3 | O-O |
| 7 O-O | PxP |
| 8 BxP | P-QKt4 |
| 9 B-Q3 | P-Kt5 |
| 10 Kt-K4 | B-R3 |
| 11 KtxKtch | BxKt |
| 12 BxB | KtxB |
| 13 Q-R4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 14 P-K4 | .... |

Up to this point the game is identical with that of Pirc-L. Steiner, at Maribor. Pirc played here 14 B-Q2, and the prospects then were about even.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | P-B4 |
| 15 P-K5 | B-K2 |
| 16 B-K3 | KR-Q1 |
| 17 QR-B1 | QR-B1 |

Lajos Steiner



A. Lilienthal

| | |
|--------|------|
| 18 PxP | |
|--------|------|

This harmless looking move gives Black the upper hand. But White was in a quandary as to the best method of meeting the threat of . . . P-B5. Instead 18 R-B4!, PxP; 19 BxP, Q-Kt2; 20 KR-B1, RxR; 21 RxR, Kt-B2; 22 P-KR3 was a better line.

18 BxP
19 BxB

Forced as now 19 Q-B2 fails because of . . . BxB! 20 QxR, B-B4 and the Queen is imprisoned.

19 KtxB
20 Q-B2 P-Kt6!

A bad mistake would have been 20 . . . Q-R3; 21 KR-Q1, Kt-Q6; 22 RxKt, QxR; 23 QxR, and White has gained a piece.

21 PxP

21 Q-B4 might have been met favorably by 21 . . . PxP; 22 P-QKt4, P-R8(Q)!; 23 RxQ, Kt-Q6; 24 Q-R6, QxQ; 25 RxQ, R-Q2; 26 P-Kt5, R-Kt1, etc.

21 QxP
22 Q-B3 QxQ
23 RxQ Kt-Q6
24 R-R3 R-Q2
25 R-Kt3

25 R-R2 would be answered by 25 . . . R-B7; 26 KR-R1, Kt-B8, etc., and 25 P-QKt3 by . . . R-B4; 26 P-R3, P-QR4; 27 KR-R1, R(Q2)-Q4; and after 28 . . . P-R3 (not 28 . . . KtxKP; 29 P-QKt4!) 29 . . . KtxKP, etc.

25 P-KR3
26 R-Kt5 R-B7
27 P-QKt3 R-B4
28 R-Kt8ch

If 28 RxR, KtxR; 29 P-QKt4, Kt-R3; 30 P-Kt5, Kt-B2, the Pawn is lost.

28 K-R2
29 P-QKt4 QR-B2!

29 . . . QR-Q4; 30 P-Kt5, KtxKP; 31 KtxKt, RxKt; 32 P-Kt6, would grant too many drawing chances.

30 P-Kt5 R-Kt2
31 RxR RxR
32 R-Kt1 K-Kt3
33 R-Kt3!

33 P-Kt4 would unnecessarily weaken White's Pawn chain and could be refuted with . . . R-Q2. It would give Black good winning chances despite the rook ending. The textmove prevents the King from approaching the center in a novel manner.

33 Kt-B4
34 R-Kt1 Kt-Q2
35 P-R3 P-R3

If . . . K-B4; 36 R-K1.

36 Kt-Q4 PxP
37 RxP RxR
38 KtxR KtxP

This is the critical stage of the game. Black must now strive to centralize his forces and weaken the White Pawn chain.

39 K-B1 Kt-Q6
40 K-K2 Kt-B5ch
41 K-B3 P-K4
42 Kt-Q6 P-R4
43 Kt-B4 K-B3

Better than 43 . . . K-B4; 44 P-Kt4ch, exchanging a Pawn, which Black must try to avoid.

44 P-R4

To prevent . . . P-R5, which would fix all the Pawns. 44 K-K4, Kt-Kt3; 45 K-Q5, P-R5 lead to nowhere, as White would soon be short of moves.

44 K-B4
45 P-Kt3 Kt-Q4
46 Kt-Q6ch K-K3
47 Kt-K4 P-B4
48 Kt-Q2 Kt-B3
49 K-K2 K-Q4
50 Kt-B3 Kt-K5
51 Kt-K1 Kt-B4

Black's aim is to play . . . P-B5 or . . . P-K5 followed immediately by . . . P-B5.

52 K-K3 K-K3
53 Kt-B2 Kt-K5
54 Kt-K1 Kt-B3
55 Kt-B2 Kt-Q4ch
56 K-K2

White is now unable to parry one of the threats. 56 K-B3 would be met by . . . P-K5ch; 57 K-K2, K-K4 followed by . . . P-B5. If 56 K-Q3, P-K5ch; 57 K-Q4, Kt-B3; 58 K-K3, Kt-Kt5ch; 59 K-K2, K-K4, etc.

56 P-B5
57 PxP

57 K-B3, PxP; 58 PxP, K-B4! etc.

57 KtxPch
58 K-B3 Kt-Kt3
59 K-Kt3 Kt-K2
60 P-B3 Kt-B4ch
61 K-R3 K-Q4
62 Kt-Kt4ch K-B4
63 Kt-R6ch K-Q5
64 Kt-Kt8 K-K6
Resigns

Third Game of Match
FRENCH DEFENSE

| Lajos Steiner | | A. Lillienthal | |
|---------------|--------|----------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 22 B-K4 | PxBP |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 23 K-B2 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 24 BxKt | P-B7 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | B-K2 | 25 R-Q2 | RxB |
| 5 P-K5 | KKt-Q2 | 26 PxP | R-B2 |
| 6 BxB | QxB | 27 R-QB1 | K-B1 |
| 7 Q-Q2 | P-QR3 | 28 R(B)xP | K-K2 |
| 8 P-KB4 | P-QB4 | 29 Kt-K4 | KR-QB1 |
| 9 Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 | 30 RxR | RxR |
| 10 P-KKt3 | PxP | 31 Kt-Q6 | B-R5 |
| 11 KtxP | KtxKt | 32 K-K3 | B-Kt6 |
| 12 QxKt | Kt-Kt1 | 33 K-Q4 | B-Q4 |
| 13 Kt-R4 | Kt-B3 | 34 K-Q3 | B-Kt6 |
| 14 Q-Kt6 | O-O | 35 R-QKt2 | B-R5 |
| 15 B-Q3 | B-Q2 | 36 R-R2 | B-Kt6 |
| 16 Q-B5 | QR-B1 | 37 R-R8 | P-R3 |
| 17 P-QKt4 | QxQ | 38 R-QKt8 | B-Q4 |
| 18 KtxQ | R-B2 | 39 R-K8ch | K-Q2 |
| 19 P-QR3 | P-QR4 | 40 R-KKt8 | K-K2 |
| 20 P-B3 | P-Q5 | 41 RxP | K-B1 |
| 21 R-Q1 | R-Q1 | 42 R-R7 | Resigns |

Fourth Game of Match

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

A. Lillienthal
WhiteLajos Steiner
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 KtxB | PxKt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 18 R-B1 | KR-K1 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 Q-B3 | Q-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 20 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 | 21 R-B5 | R-K5 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-K3 | 22 KR-B1 | Q-K3 |
| 7 BxP | B-QKt5 | 23 B-K3 | Kt(B3)-K2 |
| 8 O-O | O-O | 24 B-Q3 | P-QKt3 |
| 9 Q-K2 | P-B4 | 25 R(B5)-B4 | R-Kt5 |
| 10 Kt-R2 | Kt-B3 | 26 BxP | KtxB |
| 11 KtxB | KtxKt | 27 QxR | Kt(Q4)xB |
| 12 B-Q2 | Kt-B7 | 28 PxKt | QxPch |
| 13 QR-Q1 | PxP | 29 K-R1 | P-Kt3 |
| 14 PxP | Kt-Q4 | 30 Q-B3 | Q-K1 |
| 15 B-KKt5 | Q-B2 | 31 QxR | Resigns |
| 16 Kt-R4 | Kt(B7)-Kt5 | | |

Fifth Game of Match

FRENCH DEFENSE

Lajos Steiner
WhiteA. Lillienthal
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 11 K-Kt1 | Kt-Q2 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 B-R6 | O-O-O |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 13 BxBch | KxB |
| 4 B-KKt5 | PxP | 14 P-B4 | Kt-B1 |
| 5 KtxP | B-K2 | 15 P-Q5 | P-KB4 |
| 6 BxKt | PxB | 16 Kt-B3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 7 Kt-KB3 | P-Kt3 | 17 PxPch | K-Kt1 |
| 8 B-B4 | B-Kt2 | 18 Kt-Q4 | P-QR3 |
| 9 Q-K2 | P-B3 | 19 P-B5 | P-Kt4 |
| 10 O-O-O | Q-B2 | 20 Kt(B3)xP | Resigns |

Sixth Game of Match

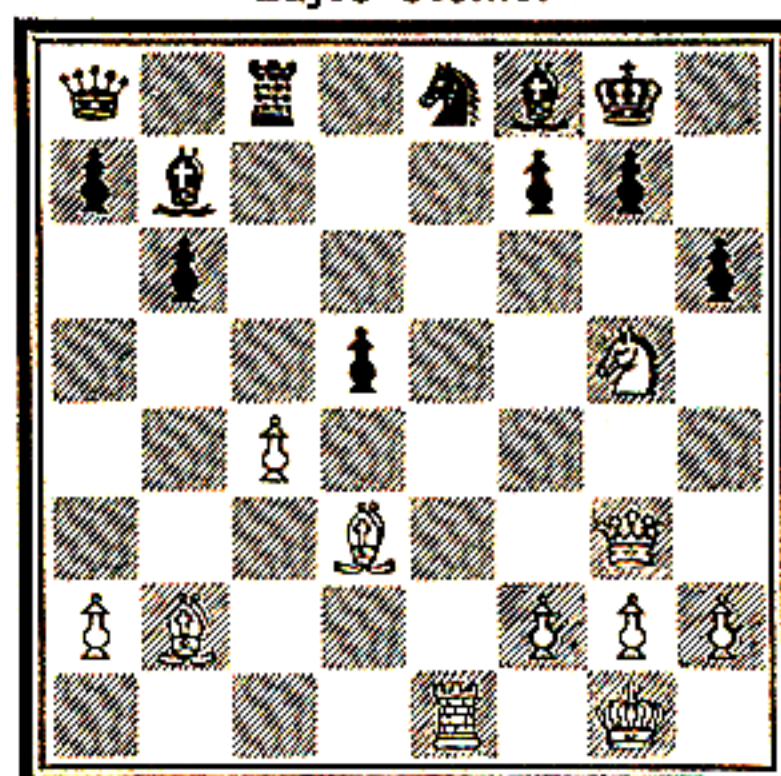
A very exciting game!

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Lillienthal
WhiteLajos Steiner
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 21 Q-Kt3 | Kt-K1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 22 KR-K1!! | R-K2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 23 RxR | BxR |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 | 24 R-K1 | B-B1 |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 25 Kt-Kt5! | PxP |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-K2 | 26 B-R7ch | K-R1 |
| 7 O-O | O-O | 27 B-B5 | R-B2 |
| 8 P-QKt3 | P-B4 | 28 KtxPch | RxKt |
| 9 B-Kt2 | PxQP | 29 Q-Kt6 | RxB |
| 10 KPxP | P-QKt3 | 30 RxKt | QxR |
| 11 Q-B2 | B-Kt2 | 31 QxQ | K-R2 |
| 12 Kt-K5 | R-B1 | 32 K-B1 | B-B4 |
| 13 KR-K1 | P-KR3 | 33 P-B3 | BxP |
| 14 QR-Q1 | R-B2 | 34 PxP | RxPch |
| 15 QKt-B3 | Q-R1 | 35 K-Kt2 | R-B7ch |
| 16 Q-K2 | B-Kt5 | 36 K-R3 | RxB |
| 17 R-KB1 | PxP | 37 Q-K4ch | K-R1 |
| 18 PxP | KtxKt | 38 QxP | P-QR4 |
| 19 QxKt | KR-B1 | 39 Q-K6 | R-KB7 |
| 20 P-Q5 | PxP | 40 K-Kt3 | Drawn |

Lajos Steiner



A. Lillienthal

Position after 25 Kt-Kt5!

CURIOUS CHESS FACTS

By IRVING CHERNEV

In 1850 an old passion for chess awoke in Szechenyi (founder of the Magyar academy) and took an insane character. It became necessary to pay a poor student to play with him for ten or twelve hours at a time. The unfortunate student went mad, but Szechenyi slowly became sane. (Authority Lombrosos' "The Man of Genius.")

Two of Morphy's greatest critics died on his birthday, June 22. They were Howard Staunton and William Steinitz.

In the 11th game of the World's Championship match between Capablanca and Alekhine, a position occurred wherein there were four Queens on the board. Needless to state, that condition of affairs didn't last long.

Harry Pillsbury was able to play blindfold simultaneously ten chess and ten checker games, meanwhile taking part in a game of whist.

The present U. S. Match Champion at Checkers has been known to duplicate this remarkable feat substituting billiards for whist.

In a game played at Ostend 1907, Dr. Tarasch forced a smothered mate of Burn's Queen although all of Burn's pieces were still on the board.

Maroczy playing simultaneously in Europe from June 1927 to March 1928 compiled the almost unbelievable score (from 943 games) of 825 wins, 113 draws and only five losses!

Dr. Vidmar, one of the world's grand masters, played in tournaments for 28 years before winning a major first prize at Sliac, 1932, and that one was shared with Flohr.

The Carlsbad tournament of 1929 is full of curious incidents, as witness these:

A spectator offered 500 crowns in the 14th round to the master first winning his game in that round. Strangely enough the

(Continued on Page 34)

The United States Championship

Quoting from the August, 1934, issue of **THE CHESS REVIEW**: "We stand second to none in our respect and admiration for Frank Marshall who has so long and so capably upheld the honor of American chess, and for Isaac Kashdan, whose sterling performances both at home and abroad have earned him the right to be considered the foremost challenger for the title. But over and above any individual chess player, or group of chess players, stands the great chess public. *They want action! They are entitled to it.*"

What has been done since then to bring the negotiations for a Kashdan-Marshall match to a close? A review of the entire proceedings should cast some light on the question.

Prior to January 1st, 1934, there were several conferences between Frank J. Marshall and I. Kashdan as a result of which it was agreed that they were to play a championship match. Mr. Harold M. Phillips was requested to form a committee for the purpose of securing the required fund, the match to be held under the conditions promulgated by the National Chess Federation and with the sanction of that Federation.

On January 4th, 1934, a trust account was started in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 320 Broadway, New York City, in the name of Fritz Brieger, Treasurer and Trustee of the U. S. Chess Championship Committee and an initial deposit was made of \$500 representing a contribution from Mr. Fritz Brieger of \$250 and a like sum from Mr. Harold M. Phillips. Thereafter through various newspaper notices small contributions totalling \$15 in all were deposited to the credit of this account.

On June 1st, 1934, Mr. Phillips visited the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago with a view to discussing personally with various firms and concessionaires the possibility of arranging for the playing of this match at Chicago, but he met with no success.

Thereafter and during the month of June, 1934, Mr. Phillips entered into a long correspondence with some seventeen firms and concessionaires at the Century of Progress in an attempt to have one of these firms sponsor the match. The names of the firms referred to include The Ford Motor Co., the Standard Oil Co., Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., the General Motors Co. and other gigantic corporations.

To all of his letters the Chairman received responses to the effect that these firms "were not interested."

In September of 1934 Mr. Phillips was again in Chicago at which time he discussed this match with the officials of the National Chess Federation.

On the 25th of September, 1934, Mr. Phillips conferred with both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Kashdan as a result of which an agreement was entered into in writing whereby after this match the winner would permit the title of Chess Champion of the United States to be played for in a national tournament to be arranged by the National Chess Federation at any time after two years from the date of the completion of this match with the understanding that the first prize would not be less than \$750 together with a reasonable expense fund for the champion.

Letters were sent to the presidents of the Chess Clubs in the metropolitan area inviting them to be members of the Committee to be formed for the pur-

pose of promoting this match. Among those invited was Mr. Charles E. Kelley, President of the Marshall Chess Club. Several letters went back and forth between Chairman Phillips and Mr. Kelley as a result of which Mr. Kelley refused to be a member of this Committee. Nevertheless, a Committee was formed consisting of the following: Prof. E. B. Adams, Pres., Brooklyn Institute Chess Club; Dr. B. Bloch, Pres., Empire City Chess Club; Walter Ekeroth, Pres., Edison Inter-Company Chess & Checkers Committee; Harry A. Herisse, Pres., West Side Chess Club; F. Norris Monzert, Pres., Brooklyn Chess League; Thomas Robinson, Pres., Queens Chess Club; Conrad Totten, Pres., New York Edison Co. Chess Club; A. C. Wilcox, Pres., Commercial Chess League; H. R. Bigelow, New York Post; I. A. Horowitz, The Chess Review; H. Helms, American Chess Bulletin; and Col. G. P. Northrup, Newark Evening News.

October 9th, 1934.

Mr. Harold M. Phillips,
2 Lafayette Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

Replying to your letter of October 3rd, I do *not* want to serve on the Committee being formed by you to raise the \$5,000. purse for the proposed Marshall-Kashdan match. Such is my personal wish.

Last evening at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club, I so advised the Board and the Board agreed. Therefore please do *not* include my name in your Committee.

The whole matter of the Marshall-Kashdan proposed match was discussed at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club last evening, and I am instructed in their behalf, and in behalf of Frank Marshall, to write you as follows regarding the proposed match:

Mr. Marshall personally and the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club both heartily approve of the proposed match and will do everything they can to bring it about. However, we think that there has been already too much delay. The challenge was received by Mr. Marshall from Mr. Kashdan in October of 1933. Mr. Kashdan did *not* deposit his forfeit of \$250 as required by Paragraph 11 of the United States Championship Rules of the National Chess Federation of the United States of America. In January, 1934, the Marshall Chess Club wrote you, as sponsor for Mr. Kashdan, that it was ready and willing to post, in behalf of Mr. Marshall, the \$250. required to be posted by the champion under the latter part of Paragraph 11 of the said rules.

Up to the present time Mr. Kashdan has not posted the \$250 forfeit so required. We think that the next thing to be done, and to be done promptly, is for Mr. Kashdan, or someone in his behalf, to post a \$250. forfeit as required by the rules. Mr. Marshall will immediately thereafter post his \$250. forfeit.

The rules state that the stakeholder shall be appointed by mutual consent of the players. It is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Marshall that Mr. Fritz Brieger shall be the stakeholder, if he is agreeable to Mr. Kashdan. Will you not please do your best to see that the \$250. forfeit is promptly deposited by Mr. Kashdan or in his behalf with Mr. Brieger and that Mr. Brieger writes Mr. Marshall an acknowledgment that he has received the forfeit and will hold it as stakeholder to be disposed of under the United States Championship rules. The procedure of posting the later forfeits by both the challenger and the champion, and of depositing the full amount of the purse money should then be carried out within the limits of time stated in the United States Championship rules. I am authorized and directed by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club to advise you that in each instance they will see that any sum required by Mr. Marshall to be posted will be posted promptly.

I cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance, from our viewpoint, of this proposed championship match being proceeded with promptly and in accordance with the United States Championship rules. There has already been a year of delay, and in behalf of Mr. Marshall, we do not want to have the chess playing public get the impression that he, Mr. Marshall, is not willing and anxious to defend

his championship. You know and I know that Mr. Marshall is willing and anxious to defend his championship, and that the delays in bringing this proposed match to a head have not been delays on his part. Indeed I think that, under the present circumstances, if the United States Championship rules cannot be now complied with promptly and fully, we, in behalf of Mr. Marshall, will have to consider Mr. Kashdan's challenge abandoned.

As positive proof to you and to the chess playing public that Mr. Marshall and his sponsors are not only willing but anxious to have the proposed match for the championship played, I am authorized and directed by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club to advise you that we will contribute the last \$1,000. of the required \$5,000. purse providing the remainder of the purse and the necessary expenses of the players, both as provided for in the United States Championship rules, are raised and deposited by Mr. Kashdan with the stakeholder in accordance with the terms of the United States Championship rules.

Very truly yours,

CEK:H

(Signed) CHARLES E. KELLEY.

October 11th, 1934.

Charles E. Kelley, Esq.,
400 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

Of course, as it is your wish not to serve on the Committee that is being formed for the Marshall-Kashdan match, naturally, your wish will be honored, and to my personal regret and, no doubt, to the regret of the rest of the Committee your name will be missing from the list.

This is unfortunate because to have other Chess Clubs represented by their presidents and the name of the President of the Marshall Chess Club omitted will, no doubt, cause considerable astonishment in Chess circles. I do hope that the Chess world will not blame the Chairman of the Committee for this omission but I fear that it will be very difficult to avoid such an impression. To avoid such misunderstanding on the part of the Chess world, it might be necessary to give your letter or portions of it to the press. Do you see any objection to such publicity?

As for the attitude of the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club and the whole question of the forfeit, etc., may I be permitted to say this:

In the first place, there seems to be considerable misunderstanding as to the work of this Committee, its hopes, ambitions, and labor in the cause of Chess. You say that the Marshall Chess Club will put up the last thousand dollars. Permit me to draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Fritz Brieger and myself have already put up the first five hundred dollars as far back as January 4th, 1934. This proposed match was written up in the Chess columns of the newspapers and Chess periodicals suggesting that contributions are required and how they can be made and only fifteen dollars was collected in three contributions of five dollars each, the first one from Mr. Robert S. Goerlich of Bethlehem, Pa., as far back as March 6th, 1934.

My recollection is that it was sometime this year about February or March that a meeting took place between Marshall and Kashdan at the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club at which the match was decided upon and the terms tentatively agreed upon; and with the summer coming on, it looked like a hopeless task to endeavor to raise the funds. It was only when the National Chess Federation began to insist that a match be held or else that it would formulate new rules to determine the championship in a tournament, that I realized the necessity in the interests of Mr. Marshall to go to work intensively in an endeavor to raise the necessary moneys, so that the match can take place for substantial stakes.

My secretary is constantly busy; I too have spent hours and hours on this work and there is postage and printing and not a penny of the fund has been touched for these purposes, and it is my intention and hope that I shall be enabled to bear the financial burden as well as the clerical and secretarial work necessary to raise this fund without touching the trust moneys. Do you or your Board of Governors happen to know that I made special trips to Chicago at my own expense (I am not talking about the last ones when I passed through Chicago on my vacation) in the interests of this match? Do you or your Board of Governors know that I had personal interviews with some concessionaires at the World's Fair in the hope of inducing such companies as Ford, Swift, and Armour to put up all of the moneys required? Do you know that I have lengthy correspondence with eighteen different other concessionaires in the World's Fair in the hope of securing this fund?

Has it occurred to you or your Board that in consenting to undertake this work at the request of the National Chess Federation, I am doing this wholly in the interests of Chess

sport and I really had hopes that all lovers of Chess, particularly, those strongly affiliated with Mr. Marshall will see the situation in a different light from what heretofore was regarded as a private affair between two players,—namely, the champion and the challenger.

The challenger cannot possibly raise the sum of \$5,000 required and I presume neither can Mr. Marshall. It is the general Chess world that has to contribute the huge sum (by present day standards) that I am endeavoring to collect. I was in hopes that the personal friends of Mr. Marshall, particularly, the Club bearing his name would rally to the banner and instead of promising the last thousand dollars would make an immediate contribution so that the Committee could announce the possession of such a sum as would encourage expectant contributors to come forth in large numbers and speedily so that the whole money can be placed at the disposal of the Trustee of the fund or any other stakeholder who may be selected by both players and their sponsors as soon as the Committee has announced the possession of the full sum required.

It is certain that if this match be abandoned the National Chess Federation will change its rules, arrange a tournament at which Mr. Marshall will be invited to defend his title and the winner declared the champion. I am too good a friend of Mr. Marshall to have this come about without an effort to avoid it. And all of his friends, if they would feel the same way, would realize the necessity of co-operating in the work of raising this fund.

I hope I am not mistaken, but somehow or other I feel that your letter was written as though it were addressed to someone promoting some event for personal gain or profit. It is very painful to have that feeling especially when one is endeavoring at a great sacrifice to himself to do something in the cause of a game that has so many lovers and so few practical votaries.

The rules of the National Chess Federation requiring a deposit or even an agreement between the parties for a deposit seems to me entirely beside the point. Does anybody doubt that Mr. Kashdan is anxious to play for the title and the money? And I assure you that I have no doubt that Mr. Marshall is willing to play for the money and to defend his title to the utmost of his ability.

When so much difficulty is experienced raising the funds for this match, and when so powerful a Club financially like the Marshall Chess Club offers to put up only \$1,000 at the end after \$4,000 has been collected, it requires great courage to go on. And you will realize this when you learn that sometimes several letters are required in order to secure a \$5 or \$10 contribution. It is nearly two weeks since I wrote nearly all the individuals (that is I omitted letters to the Clubs and organizations) who contributed to the expenses of the Folkestone Team. I signed each letter personally, enclosed a self-addressed envelope requiring no postage, and the net result of it is \$95. I have drafted another letter to be sent out to over one thousand Chessists throughout the United States. The draft is complete and ready to go to the printer. I have ordered special letterheads waiting to be completed upon the formation of the full Committee.

Suppose I took \$250 out of my pocket in addition to the money already contributed by me and made the deposit and then the Chess world refuses to put up the fund required—how will that help anybody? What I am striving for is to raise the money and when a sum near the amount required is on hand, place the fund at the disposal of the two players by a stakeholder of their own choosing and let them play for it under such rules and regulations, hours of play, days of play, which they may both agree to and to which, no doubt, the National Chess Federation will give its sanction.

It may well be that once the required fund is collected an amount of \$250 should be set aside to belong to the player who is on hand on the date agreed upon for the beginning of the match if the other defaults. But I don't believe that would be a problem at all because I am certain that barring death or unforeseen serious illness or some other catastrophe, once the fund is on hand both players will be eager for the fray.

Won't the Marshall Chess Club help me bring this match about? I realize and the whole Chess world realizes that Mr. Marshall is the champion and the challenged party and can place the onus of raising the fund, etc., upon the challenger, and, yet, such an attitude on his part confirmed by his friends is not conducive to success in raising the necessary funds. The sentiment of the Chess world is for a match. At the request of the National Chess Federation I assumed the task of converting that sentiment into practical results by securing contributions. I relied upon the greatest possible co-operation from the Marshall Chess Club. Without such co-operation I fear very much that I shall have to acknowledge failure in my efforts.

Will you, therefore, please to reconsider the question of joining the Committee and if the amount that the Marshall Chess Club will contribute is \$1,000, place it in the hands of the Trustee, let me announce that fact to the Chess world, and the stimulus thus gained would almost insure the col-

lection of the balance of the moneys. Please to let me hear from you.

With assurances of my kind personal regards to yourself and to the fellow members of the Club, I remain

Yours very truly,

(Signed) H. M. PHILLIPS.

P. S. You understand that any moneys in the hands of the Trustee will be returned to the contributors in full with the possible exception of a pro rata share of the \$250 forfeit money if for any reason the match does not take place.

October 15th, 1934.

Mr. Harold M. Phillips,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Phillips:

I duly received your letter of October 11th. After mature consideration, and speaking for Mr. Marshall, our decision is that Mr. Kashdan must deposit his forfeit with the stakeholder without any more delay and that the purse (and expense money if any games are to be played outside New York) must be raised not later than November 15th. Otherwise the challenge will be considered abandoned.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES E. KELLEY.

October 16th, 1934.

Charles E. Kelley, Esq.,

400 Madison Avenue,

New York City.

My dear Mr. Kelley:

I am very sorry that you only replied to the least important of the points covered by my letter of October 11th.

I noted what you said about the forfeit. I shall talk with Mr. Kashdan and write you again.

I haven't in my possession the Rules of the National Chess Federation covering United States Championship Matches. Whatever the Rules are, they are useless in the absence of the fund. As I said, this is not a personal affair involving Mr. Kashdan—it is a case of the Chess world endeavoring to raise \$5,000 for a championship match with Mr. Kashdan as the outstanding, and, in fact, the only challenger.

My recollection of the Rules is that there is nothing in those Rules which would prevent Mr. Marshall from playing anybody else who challenges him who has the \$5,000 available and who will be passed upon by the National Chess Federation as of sufficient skill to justify him to contest for the Chess championship of the United States. Under the circumstances, I cannot see the force of the point that the challenge will be regarded as abandoned by Mr. Marshall.

I might add that I shall continue my labors in the hope of raising the fund as soon as possible as the Chess-loving public is anxious to have the match as soon as possible, although I am not too hopeful of my ability to raise the required moneys. If after the most heroic efforts I conclude that the Chess world is not interested, I shall so announce, return the moneys to the various contributors, and, as far as I am concerned, Mr. Marshall can continue to be the Chess champion of the United States for the rest of his life with a profound prayer that it be prolonged way beyond the normal span of human beings.

I might add further that I shall be delighted to continue my contribution and yield my position as Chairman of the Committee to anybody else who will be willing to undertake the task.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. M. PHILLIPS.

The Chairman then drafted a letter asking for contributions and more than a thousand such letters addressed to chess lovers were circularized throughout the United States. Contributions were small and were received slowly, in fact, in some instances two and three personal letters would be written by the Chairman only to result in a contribution of five dollars. Up to date the sum on deposit in the Trust Account is \$875.50 which includes the initial deposit of \$500. Acknowledgments were mailed to the various contributors immediately upon receipt of the respective funds. It is interesting to note that among these contributors was one, John Keeble of Norwich, England, who was kind enough to donate \$5 towards this fund.

On November 21, 1934, fifty-eight personal letters signed by the Chairman were sent to Chess Clubs throughout the United States asking for contributions to this fund.

On November 22nd, 1934, personal letters signed by Mr. Phillips, were sent to nineteen persons who had contributed to the Folkestone Tournament but who had thus far failed to aid our fund.

On January 16th, 1935, the last meeting of the Committee was held at the office of the Chairman at 2 Lafayette Street, New York City, at which time on behalf of the Treasurer a report was submitted of the contributions received and now on deposit in the Trust Account and the disbursements thus far personally expended by the Chairman, of which the Treasurer, Mr. Brieger, agreed to bear one-half, in connection with this tournament. A sub-committee was appointed to interview Mr. Marshall, and propose some modifications of the conditions of the match. The following letter is the last word on the subject to date:

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

January 23rd, 1935.

Mr. Frank J. Marshall,
23 West 10th Street,
New York City.

Mr. I. Kashdan,
c/o Alamac Hotel,
71 Street and Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to both of you to inform you that the Committee has finally concluded that it is impossible to raise at this time the sum of Five thousand dollars toward the match for the Chess Championship of the United States.

A Sub-Committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday, January 16th, to interview Mr. Marshall and to propose to modify some of the conditions of the match. This letter is written upon the suggestion of Mr. Marshall as reported by the Sub-Committee.

The following is a financial statement to date:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MATCH

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. 4-34—Fritz Brieger | \$250.00 |
| 1. 4-34—H. M. Phillips | 250.00 |
| 3. 5-34—Robert S. Goerlich | 5.00 |
| 3-20-34—Mrs. Michael Newland | 5.00 |
| 5-23-34—Voe Liken | 5.00 |
| 10. 3-34—Edwin Dimock | 10.00 |
| 10. 3-34—Alfred C. Klahre | 5.00 |
| 10. 6-34—Dr. Eli Moschcowitz | 10.00 |
| 10. 6-34—Arthur S. Meyer | 10.00 |
| 10. 6-34—Sidney V. N. Este | 5.00 |
| 10. 9-34—Joseph H. Stopford | 5.00 |
| 10-10-34—Leonard B. Meyer | 10.00 |
| 10-10-34—Bradley Martin | 25.00 |
| 10-10-34—Arthur Williams | 10.00 |
| 10-10-34—J. Gennert | 5.00 |
| 10-12-34—Stewart L. Tatum | 5.00 |
| 10-15-34—Dr. Wm. A. Boyd | 5.00 |
| 10-15-34—Louis A. Zimmerman | 5.00 |
| 10-15-34—Silas W. Howland | 25.00 |
| 10-22-34—Arthur Malkenson | 25.00 |
| 10-22-34—Dr. Martin Biederman | 5.00 |
| 10-25-34—Frank Francis | 5.00 |
| 10-29-34—I. S. Turover | 50.00 |
| 11. 2-34—James Quinn | 5.00 |
| 11. 2-34—James H. Morse | 10.00 |
| 11. 2-34—Roy Wakefield | 1.00 |
| 11. 7-34—Edward R. Hintz | 1.00 |
| 11. 7-34—Frank B. Walker | 5.00 |
| 11. 7-34—Paul Weiss | 2.50 |
| 11. 7-34—Wilmer Thompson | 1.00 |
| 11. 7-34—Geoffrey Mott Smith | 5.00 |
| 11. 7-34—Paul Sommer | 5.00 |
| 11. 8-34—Wm. N. Witt | 5.00 |
| 11. 8-34—C. E. Pester | 10.00 |
| 11-12-34—Wm. Rennaker | 5.00 |
| 11-12-34—A. G. Zimmerman | 10.00 |
| 11-12-34—Sidney Rosenbaum | 10.00 |
| 11-15-34—David Rosenbaum | 15.00 |
| 11-16-34—Grand Rapids Chess Club.... | 2.00 |
| 11-21-34—J. Keeble | 5.00 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 11-22-34—Henry Atlas | 10.00 |
| 11-22-34—L. A. Kempf | 5.00 |
| 11-28-34—Schenectady Chess Club | 5.00 |
| 11-28-34—C. W. Hewlett | 5.00 |
| 11-28-34—Stuyvesant Chess Club | 5.00 |
| 12-18-34—Eric Chess Club | 3.00 |
| 1-16-35—Thomas T. Robinson | 10.00 |

\$875.50

The whole of this sum intact is on deposit with the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 320 Broadway, New York City, in the name of "Fritz Brieger, Trustee."

The following disbursements which are all the disbursements to date have been advanced so far by the Chairman of the Committee:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Multigraphing 58 letters, filling in 58 letters name and amounts.... | \$ 4.15 |
| 950 letters multigraphed | |
| 848 letters filled in | |
| 844 envelopes addressed | |
| 848 pen signatures | |
| 844 enclosed and delivered..... | \$34.00 |
| Stamps used: | |
| 158 2c stamps | 3.16 |
| 686 3c stamps | 20.58 |
| 1450 letterheads, 2 lots | 57.74 |
| 1500 envelopes | |
| 1500 return envelopes | |
| 1250 Sun Newspaper clippings and line reproduction | 52.10 |
| 120 stamps used for letters to Chess Clubs and receipts 3c | 3.60 |
| | \$117.59 |

The Committee bearing in mind that the Marshall Chess Club stood ready to contribute One thousand dollars if Four thousand dollars is raised hopes that the Marshall Chess Club would contribute Five Hundred Dollars if the sum of Two thousand dollars be raised and if Two thousand five hundred dollars will suffice as the purse for the match.

The difference between the amount on hand and the Two thousand dollars required would be made up by contributions from Chicago of about \$200 to \$250, and the rest from club contributions and gate receipts. The Treasurer and the Chairman will stand ready to make good any deficit should the gate receipts fall below the amount requisite to make up a total of Two thousand dollars.

Realizing that the amount is thus cut in half, the Committee feels that the division of the purse must be altered somewhat and a resolution was passed to suggest to both players that all the games be played in New York City and in the immediate vicinity; that \$750 be allowed outright to the present Champion and of the remaining \$1,750, \$1,000 to go to the winner, and \$750 to the loser, or any other proportions as you two players may agree upon.

If you will reply forthwith agreeing to the financial modification, leaving all other terms of the agreement unchanged, the Committee will at once write to Chicago asking the consent of the National Chess Federation to those modifications. No doubt the National Chess Federation will be delighted to acquiesce and there is no reason why the match should not proceed within a month at the latest from the date of the receipt of a favorable reply.

In this connection let it be understood that if the gate receipts total more than sufficient to make up \$2,500 and the expenses in connection with the tournament and in connection with services in the sale of tickets and in the management of the playrooms, etc., of course, any such excess in gate receipts will be divided between the contestants share and share alike or in the proportion as the \$1,750 is to be divided.

Will you please each of you reply in writing to the Committee without any delay so that this match can get under way?

I might say that I should like to invite both of you to listen to a recital of the amount of labor expended so far that resulted in a collection of \$375.50 since the initial deposit of \$500 on the 4th of January, 1934.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD M. PHILLIPS,
Chairman.

HMPsb

Anyone perusing the detailed account of the proceedings of the United States Championship Match Committee, cannot fail to be impressed by the intense effort and incessant zeal with which the Chairman has labored for the success of the match.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give our readers definite information on this subject.

(Continued from Page 30)

winner of the prize was Dr. Tartakower who had not won a game up to that round. To make it more surprising his opponent was the dangerous Bogoljubow.

Yates, a Queen ahead in a pawn ending, allowed Marshall to escape with a draw, and yet he was the only one to win a game from the first-prize winner, Nimzowitsch.

Tartakower, who lost only three games in this tournament, could not do better than ties for 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th places.

Rubinstein, playing a rook ending against Mattison, extracted a win from such a "hopelessly drawn" position, that the editors of the tourney book united in the assertion that had this occurred 300 years ago, Rubinstein would have been burned as being in league with evil spirits.

Maroczy experienced misfortune in the 4th round against Samisch. In a Queen ending, which should have been drawn, Maroczy overstepped the time limit. This has happened before to masters, but in this instance, the players had fought 14 hours!

Dr. Zukertort and Rosenthal played a match in 1880. One of the curious articles in the agreement drawn up was that neither player must leave the other alone during the midday adjournment but must lunch and stay together until the afternoon session began. Another clause stated that Rosenthal had the right to postpone the match to Autumn should the temperature reach 67° Fahrenheit.

The year of 1932 was perhaps the most unlucky one for chess players, the world losing by death Yates, Colle, Noteboom, Takacs, Mattison and Weenink.

In Russia chess is though of so highly that it is taught in public schools, yet blindfold play is forbidden by law!

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The Hero of Hastings



We are particularly fortunate in being able to give a short autobiography of Sir George A. Thomas, whose recent performance at Hastings has made him the cynosure of all eyes.

" I was born the 14th of June, 1881. Started chess as a very small boy; but had very limited opportunities for practice in my youth, as I lived mostly in a provincial town where there were no strong players. As I expect you know, I concentrated much more on tennis, badminton and hockey so long as I was young enough. Consequently I never played in a really important tournament until 1923—when I was of course much too old to benefit by the experience. I never even played in the British Championship until 1920.

I won the British Championship in 1923; the City of London Chess Club Championship twelve times; tournaments at Deal (1907), Sevenoaks (1908), Hastings (1909), Tunbridge Wells (1912), Hastings (1913), Bromley (1920), Canterbury (1930); and was equal first at Spa (1927) and Tunbridge Wells (1927). Not much to boast of, I fear; but owing to my fondness for other games, my chess was more of the "might-have-been" order than anything else. I have captained England at three different games—badminton, chess and lawn tennis. Badminton was my best game; I won between 300 and 400 first prizes in open tournaments."

Characteristic of the warm human qualities of the Baronet is the following anecdote.

Mr. Edgar Denhaene, Editor of "De Schelde," an Antwerp newspaper, composed the following little verse in the presence of Sir Thomas.

CHESSE

*My notions of the game are few
That's why I'm feeling blue
I do not play chess, alas!
As well as Sir George Thomas.*

Whereupon Sir Thomas simply added this last line.

There is then, still hope for you!

| Hastings Masters' Tournament | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| December, 1934 | | | |
| QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED | | | |
| J. R. Capablanca | | Sir G. Thomas | |
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 28 Q-Kt2 | B-R1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 29 QR-Q1 | Q-K2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 30 Q-Q4 | P-KR3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 31 Q-Q6 | QxQ |
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 | 32 RxQ | Kt-Kt3 |
| 6 P-QR3 | B-K2 | 33 P-K6 | PxP |
| 7 Q-B2 | O-O | 34 QRxP | K-KB2 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | R-K1 | 35 R-R6 | R-B2 |
| 9 R-Q1 | Kt-B1 | 36 R-Kt1 | Kt-K2 |
| 10 B-Q3 | PxP | 37 P-KR4 | Kt-B1 |
| 11 BxP | Kt-Q4 | 38 R-Kt5 | B-Kt2 |
| 12 BxB | QxB | 39 R-B5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 13 O-O | P-QKt3 | 40 R-K6 | Kt-K2 |
| 14 Kt-K2 | B-Kt2 | 41 R-B4 | B-Q4 |
| 15 P-K4 | Kt-B3 | 42 R-Q6 | R-B1 |
| 16 Kt-Kt3 | KR-Q1 | 43 R-R6 | R-B8ch |
| 17 KR-K1 | QR-B1 | 44 K-R2 | Kt-B3 |
| 18 Q-Kt3 | Q-B2 | 45 P-R5 | R-B7 |
| 19 Q-R2 | P-B4 | 46 R-B5 | B-K3 |
| 20 P-Q5 | P-QKt4 | 47 R-B4 | R-B5 |
| 21 BxP | PxP | 48 P-Kt4 | B-B1 |
| 22 P-K5 | Kt-K5 | 49 RxKt | RxR |
| 23 KtxKt | PxKt | 50 RxP | K-B2 |
| 24 Kt-Q2 | RxKt | 51 R-R4 | R-R3 |
| 25 RxR | Q-R4 | 52 R-B4ch | K-K2 |
| 26 P-QKt4 | QxB | 53 R-K4ch | K-B3 |
| 27 PxP | QxP | Resigns | |

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Game Studies

Maribor Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by V. Pirc)

(Translated from the Wiener Schach-Zeitung)

| V. Pirc | Dr. L. Astalos |
|----------|----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O |
| 6 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 7 R-B1 | P-B3 |
| 8 Q-B2 | Kt-K5 |

Bogolubow and other masters are of the opinion that this leads to a draw. I do not believe that this is necessarily so.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 9 BxB | QxB |
| 10 B-Q3 | ..... |

White gains nothing by 10 KtxKt, PxKt; 11 QxP, Q-Kt5ch; 12 Kt-Q2, QxKtP; 13 Q-Kt1 (the Pawn sacrifice with 13 R-QKt1 is incorrect), QxQ, followed by the eventual . . . P-K4 or . . . P-B4.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 10 | KtxKt |
|--------------|-------|

This exchange was recommended by the Vienna master H. Wolf. Bogolubow continues here with 10 . . . P-KB4; 11 O-O, R-B3! with attack. But instead 11 Kt-K5! R-B3; 12 P-B4, KtxKKt; 13 BPx-Kt, R-R3; 14 BxKt, BPxB; 15 O-O, leaves White, I believe with a great advantage.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 11 QxKt | |
|---------|-------|

The sacrifice 11 BxPch, K-R1; 12 PxKt, P-KKt3; 13 BxP, PxP; 14 QxP is unfavorable. Black is too well developed.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 11 | PxP |
| 12 BxP | P-QKt3 |
| 13 O-O | B-Kt2 |
| 14 B-K2 | ..... |

In a similar position against Frydman I played here 14 B-Q3 which was a good alternative.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | KR-Q1 |
| 15 KR-Q1 | P-QB4 |
| 16 Q-R3 | ..... |

Getting a bind on the position.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 16 | K-B1 |
|--------------|------|

16 . . . Q-B3 would be met by 17 P-QKt4! gaining immediate control of the QB file.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 17 B-Kt5 | |
|----------|-------|

Concentrating everything on the attack against QB5.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 17 | P-QR3? |
|--------------|--------|

Up to this point, Black essayed a stout defense. Of the various possibilities, he now chose the worst. If 17 . . . PxP; 18 QxQch, KxQ; 19 KtxP, and White still maintains the upper hand by virtue of his control of QB6. e. g. 19 . . . QR-B1; 20 RxR! Best was 17 . . . BxKt; 18 PxP, PxP; 19 QxQch, KxQ; 20 RxP, P-QR3; 21 B-K2, and even here

White has the better endgame.

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 18 BxKt | QxB |
|---------|-----|

18 . . . RxB; 19 Kt-K5 would not alter matters.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 19 Kt-K5 | Q-B2 |
|----------|------|

Or 19 . . . Q-Q4; 20 P-B3! followed by P-K4; or 19 . . . Q-K2; 20 PxP, PxP; 21 P-B3 and the weakness of Black's QBP must tell against him.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 20 P-QKt4 | P-B3 |
|-----------|------|

Black cannot avoid the loss of a Pawn.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 21 KtPxP | PxKt |
| 22 P-B6ch | Q-K2 |

And now we arrive at an endgame which is lost for Black. 22 . . . K-B2 would retain Queens, but after 23 PxP, QxP; 24 PxP, White's position is overwhelming.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 23 QxQch | KxQ |
| 24 PxP | QR-Kt1 |
| 25 R-B7ch | R-Q2 |
| 26 RxRch | KxR |
| 27 PxPch | K-K2 |
| 28 R-Q6 | ..... |

Less enterprising but perhaps safer was 28 P-B4, followed by K-B2 and R-Q2.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 28 | RxP |
| 29 P-B4 | R-B2! |

Seeking counterplay.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 30 RxKtP | R-B8ch |
| 31 K-B2 | R-B7ch |
| 32 K-B3 | RxRP |
| 33 P-Kt4 | ..... |

33 P-R3 was a bit more cautious, but White banks on the advance in the center to carry through. The play is now interesting.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 33 | RxP |
| 34 RxRP | P-R4 |
| 35 K-Kt3 | R-K7 |
| 36 P-B5! | KPxP |

If instead 36 . . . RxPch; 37 K-B4 and 38 RxPch, etc., or if 36 . . . RPxP; 37 RxPch, K-B2; 38 K-B4! P-Kt6; 39 R-KKt6, R-B7ch; 40 K-K4, P-Kt7; 41 P-K6ch, K-B1; 42 K-K5 followed by P-K4, K-Q4-K3-B3, etc.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 37 K-B3 | R-K8 |
| 38 PxBP | P-R5 |
| 39 R-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 40 R-R8ch | K-K2 |
| 41 R-R8! | R-KR8 |
| 42 R-R7 | K-B1 |
| 43 K-Kt4! | R-K8 |
| 44 K-B4 | R-KR8 |
| 45 P-K4! | ..... |

So that White can defend everything with R-R4.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 45 | P-R6 |
|--------------|------|

If 45 . . . K-Kt1; 46 P-K6! and Black cannot afford to capture the Rook.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 46 P-K6 | P-R7 |
|---------|------|

If 46 . . . R-B8ch; 47 K-Kt3, R-Kt8ch; 48 K-B3, R-KR8; 49 R-R4! and then K-Kt3! If 46 . . . K-K1; 47 RxP! P-R7; 48 P-B6, R-KKt8; 49 R-QR7, R-Q1; 50 P-B7ch etc.

47 R-R8ch

.....

47 K-K5 would only draw! 47 . . . K-K1! 48 R-R8ch, K-K2; 49 R-R7, K-B1.

47

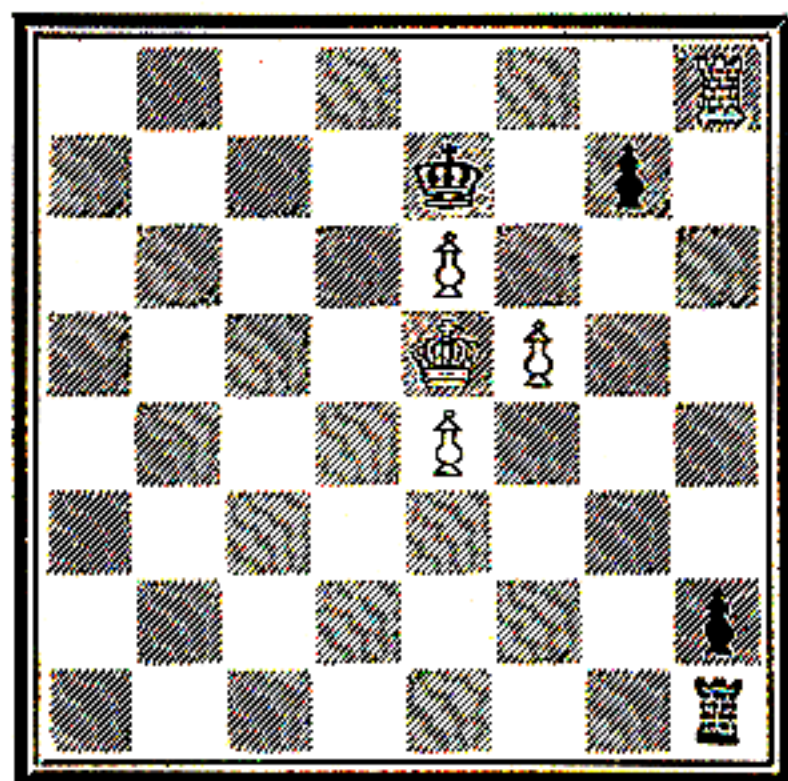
48 K-K5

K-K2

Resigns

Black is "Zugzwang".

Dr. L. Astalos



V. Pirc

Zurich Masters' Tournament

August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

G. Stahlberg

H. Grob

White

Black

1 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4

P-K3

3 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

4 Kt-B3

PxP

Lately 4 . . . P-B4; 5 BPxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, PxP; 8 PxP, B-Kt5ch has been played a great deal.

5 P-K3

.....

5 P-K4, B-Kt5; 6 B-Kt5, P-B4! leads to interesting complications not unfavorable to Black. The quieter text is more likely to produce an advantage—if it is at all attainable in this opening.

5

P-B4

6 BxP

P-QR3

7 P-QR4

.....

To prevent . . . P-QKt4, which, from the cumulative knowledge gained from many master games, may be said to assure Black equality.

7

P-QKt3

An unfortunate idea which heads Black straight into difficulties. The point is, he does not want to play . . . B-K2 and lose a tempo should White reply PxP. This plan could have been executed more precisely by 7 . . . Kt-B3; 8 O-O, PxP; 9 PxP, Kt-QKt5; 10 Q-K2, B-K2 followed by castling and the fianchetto of the QB. Black's execution of this plan is wretchedly timed—a circumstance which the alert Stahlberg soon turns to his advantage.

8 O-O

B-Kt2

9 Q-K2

Kt-B3

10 R-Q1

PxP

Black plays too schematically; . . . Q-B2 was safer.

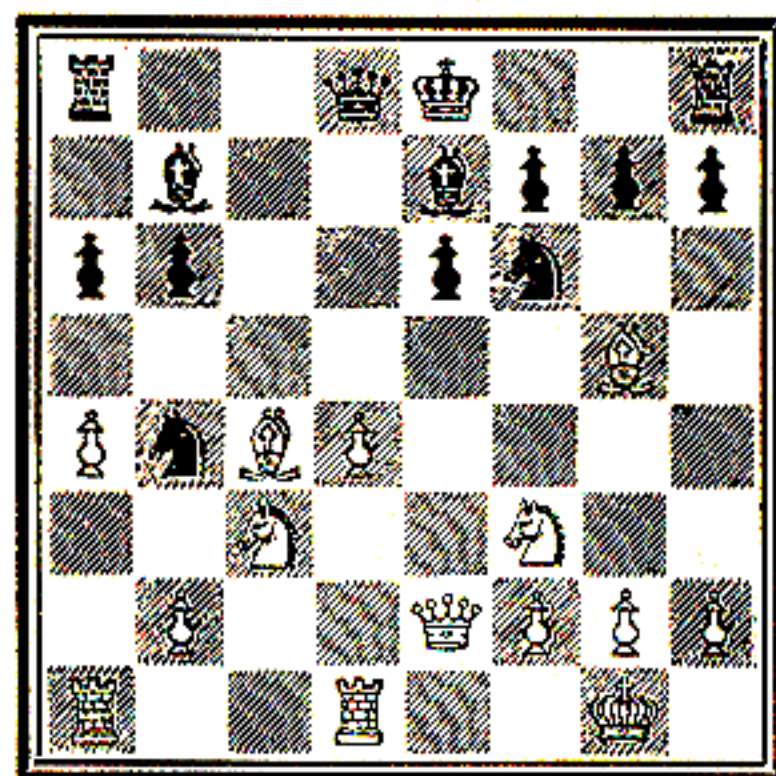
11 PxP

Kt-QKt5

12 B-KKt5!

B-K2

H. Grob



G. Stahlberg

13 BxKt!

PxP

. . . BxB would be even worse because of 14 P-Q5 and if 14 . . . BxKt; 15 PxP etc.

14 P-Q5!

.....

In return for the Pawn, Stahlberg hopelessly compromises Black's game and makes it impossible for him to castle.

14

PxP

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Or 14 . . . KtxP; 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 BxB, PxB; 17 Kt-Q4, QR-B1 and White maintains a powerful game with Kt-B5 or QR-B1.

15 B-Q3!

Very fine. Black is now unable to castle because of Kt-Q4 and Q-R5. Nor does exchanging the Bishop lighten his burdens appreciably.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 15 | Q-Q2 |
| 16 QR-B1 | Q-K3 |
| 17 Q-Q2 | KtxB |
| 18 QxKt | R-Q1 |
| 19 R-K1 | Q-Q2 |
| 20 Q-K3! | |

Beginning the attack in real earnest. The helplessness of the Bishops is curious.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 20 | KR-Kt1 |
| 21 Kt-Q4 | |

Threatening Kt-B5.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 21 | K-B1 |
|--------------|------|

. . . R-Kt4 would be no better, for then 22 P-B4, R-R4; 23 Q-K2, R-R3; 24 Kt-B5 wins. The text, however, allows a deep combination which is admirably calculated.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 22 Q-R6ch | R-Kt2 |
|-----------|-------|

Or if 22 . . . K-K1; 23 QxBP(QxRP, Q-Kt5), K-B1(. . . R-Kt3; 24 Q-R8ch); 24 Q-R6ch(Kt-K6ch, QxKt!), K-K1; 25 QxKtP, Q-Kt5; 26 P-KKt3, R-Q2; 27 KtxP!! R-Kt3; 28 Kt-B6ch, RxKt; 29 QxR, QxKt; 30 RxBch! and wins. Even simpler is 26 RxBch! KxB; 27 R-K1ch etc.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 23 RxB!! | |
|----------|-----------|

This move has an obvious look about it but the artistic sequel dispels that impression.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 23 | Q-Kt5 |
|--------------|-------|

Not 23 . . . QxR; 24 Kt-B5.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 24 Kt-K6ch!! | KxR |
|--------------|-----|

Forced, for if 24 . . . PxKt; 25 QxPch, K-Kt1; 26 RxRch, QxR; 27 QxRch wins easily.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 25 KtxR | P-Q5 |
| 26 R-K1ch | K-Q2 |

Now how is White to retain his extra piece?!

| | |
|----------|------|
| 27 P-B3! | BxP |
| 28 Q-Q2! | K-B1 |

28 . . . QxKt would have led to 29 QxPch, K-B1; 30 Q-B4ch, K-Kt1(30 . . . K-Q2; 31 Q-Q3ch); 31 Q-B4ch etc. or 29 . . . K-B3; 30 Q-B4ch, K-Q2(. . . K-Kt2 leads to mate); 31 Q-Q3ch etc.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 29 Kt-K8! | |
|-----------|-----------|

A fitting conclusion to the masterly combination begun on the 23rd move; if 29 . . . PxKt; 30 QxPch followed by Q-B7ch etc.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 29 | B-B3 |
| 30 KtxP | QxPch |

30 . . . Q-Kt3; 31 Kt(B3)-K4 would have lengthened out the game—with no hope of a better result. The remainder is plain sailing: 31 QxQ, BxQ; 32 KxB, PxKt; 33 PxP, R-Q7ch; 34 K-Kt1, R-R7; 35 R-K4, P-R3; 36 P-R4, P-Kt4; 37 PxP, PxP; 38 R-QKt4, R-R6; 39 Kt-K4, R-R4; 40 RxP! R-R8ch; 41 K-Kt2 K-Q2; 42 R-Kt6, R-R6; 43 Kt-B6ch, K-Q1; 44 Kt-Q5, R-R7ch; 45 K-Kt3, R-Q7? 46 R-Q6ch and Black resigns as he must lose the exchange.

Off-Hand Encounter

Paris, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. O. S. Bernstein Dr. R. Rey-Ardid

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 B-B4 | |

A welcome deviation from the far more frequent P-B4.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 3 | P-K3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-B4 |
| 5 P-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 QKt-Q2 | B-K2 |

Black has two other systems of development at his disposal, beginning with . . . Q-Kt3 or . . . B-Q3. The text is not bad, but it requires careful handling.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 7 Kt-K5 | |
|---------|-----------|

With this move White reveals his intention of playing for the attack, which he carries on with considerable ingenuity—while his opponent conducts the defense with equal skill!

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| 7 | O-O |
|-------------|-----|

Capturing the Kt at once would be premature, since after 7 . . . KtxKt; 8 PxKt, Kt-Q2; 9 Q-Kt4! would be troublesome.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 8 B-Q3 | KtxKt |
|--------|-------|

Now this exchange is satisfactory, for the recapture with the Pawn would give Black an opportunity to break through the center later on with . . . P-Q5.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 9 BxKt | B-Q2 |
| 10 Q-B3 | B-B3 |

Black is planning to free his game with . . . Kt-K5. White crosses this intention with a diabolical trap.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 11 Q-R3 | P-KKt3 |
| 12 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q2! |

But not 12 . . . Kt-K5? 13 Q-R6! P-B3(13 . . . Kt-B3; 14 Kt-Kt5 or 13 . . . B-B3; 14 BxKt, PxB; 15 Kt-Kt5! and wins); 14 BxKt, BPxP(14 . . . QPxP; 15 Kt-Kt5!); 15 BxKtP, PxB; 16 QxPch, K-R1; 17 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 18 QxPch, K-R2(18 . . . K-R1; 19 KtxP threatening QxKB! in addition to Kt-B7ch); 19 KtxP and White has ample compensation for the missing piece.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 13 Q-R6 | KtxB |
| 14 KtxKt | |

Also here the recapture with the Pawn would allow Black to counter with . . . P-Q5.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 14 | B-B3 |
|--------------|------|

First . . . B-KKt4 was a more cautious line of play, as it would have prevented White's next move.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 P-KR4 | B-Kt2 |
| 16 Q-B4 | PxP |
| 17 KPxp | Q-K2 |

Intending to initiate a counter-action in the center with . . . P-B3 and . . . P-K4.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 18 Q-Kt3 | |
|----------|-----------|

With a view to playing P-KB4 so as to prevent . . . P-KKt4 after P-R5.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 18 | BxKt |
| 19 QxB | |

Again, if 19 PxB, P-Q5!

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 19 | P-B3 |
| 20 Q-K3 | P-K4 |
| 21 P-R5 | P-KKt4 |
| 22 B-B5 | |

Necessary, else . . . P-K5 blocks out the Bishop and prepares for . . . P-B4 with an overwhelming position for Black.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 22 | QR-K1 |
|--------------|-------|

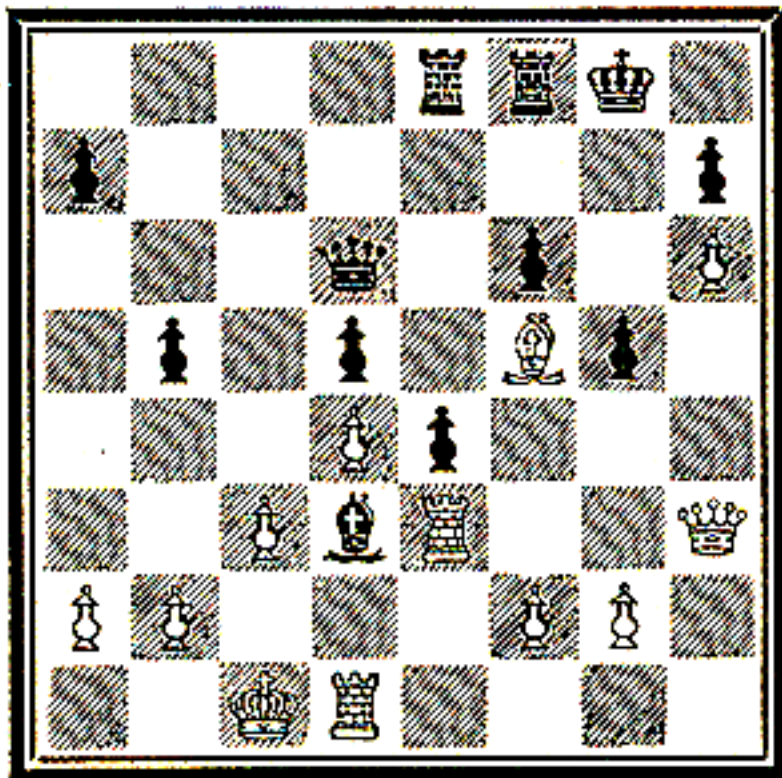
Threatening to win a Pawn by . . . PxP.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 23 O-O-O | P-K5 |
| 24 Q-R3 | B-Kt4! |
| 25 KR-K1 | |

Preparing a clever trap.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 25 | Q-Q3 |
| 26 R-K3 | B-Q6 |
| 27 P-R6!! | P-Kt4! |

Dr. R. Rey-Ardid



Dr. O. S. Bernstein

And not the plausible . . . Q-R3, which would have been defeated by 28 BxPch!! K-R1; 29 Q-Q7, R-KKt1; 30 BxR, RxB; 31 QRxB, PxR; 32 R-K7. Or if Black captures the Bishop, then 29 Q-B5ch, K-R1(. . . K-Kt1 or . . . KxP leads to mate in two); 30 QRxB! PxR; 31 Q-Kt6, R-KKt1; 32 RxR and wins!

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 28 P-R3 | P-R4 |
| 29 QRxB | |

This shows a good understanding of the position. Black's attacking prospects (. . . P-Kt5) were becoming too strong.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 29 | PxR |
| 30 RxR | P-Q7ch! |

A finesse! If 30 . . . RxR; 31 QxP assures White excellent chances, as he must win another Pawn, since Black could not go in for 31 . . . Q-B5ch; 32 K-Kt1, QxBP? 33 BxPch, K-R1 or . . . K-B1; 34 Q-Kt6 and wins, or 33 . . . K-B2; 34 B-Kt6ch winning easily.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 31 K-B2! | |
|----------|-----------|

If 31 KxP, RxR (not 31 . . . Q-B5ch because of the interposition at K3); 32 Q-Q3, Q-B5ch; 33 K-B2, QxPch; 34 K-Kt1, R-K7 and wins.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 31 | RxR |
| 32 Q-Q3 | Q-K2 |

Now . . . Q-B5 would not be so good because of BxPch.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 33 QxQP | Q-K8! |
|---------|-------|

The most economical method of play; . . . Q-K7; 34 B-Q7! and White wins a Pawn.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 34 B-Q3 | QxQch |
| 35 KxQ | R-Kt1 |
| 36 B-B5 | R-Kt3 |

After this the game is legitimately drawn. . . . K-B2 offered some winning chances.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 37 P-QKt3 | R-Q3 |
| 38 P-KKt4 | R-Q1 |
| 39 P-B3 | R-Q3 |
| 40 K-Q3 | R-Kt3 |
| 41 P-QB4? | |

An ill-judged attempt to win?! By simply maintaining the status quo, White had nothing to fear.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 41 | KtPxPch |
| 42 PxP | R-Kt6ch |
| 43 K-K2 | PxP |
| 44 P-Q5 | |

Or 44 B-K6ch, K-B1; 45 BxP, RxRP and the QRP must decide the issue.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 44 | RxRP |
| 45 P-Q6 | R-Q6!! |

A very pretty move which reduces the game to mere arithmetic 46 BxR, PxBch; 47 KxP, K-B2; 48 K-B4, K-K3; 49 K-Kt5, KxP; 50 KxP, K-K4; 51 K-Kt6, K-B5; 52 K-B6, KxP; 53 K-Q6, KxP; 54 K-K6, P-B4; 55 K-B6, P-B5; 56 K-Kt7, P-B6; 57 KxP, P-B7 and White resigns.

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AKIBA RUBINSTEIN

The acknowledgment is made of our indebtedness to Dr. Hannak's introductory biography of Rubinstein in Kmoch's compilation of his games.

Part II.

Among the millions who fell victims to the ravages of the Great War is to be numbered Rubinstein, chess genius. The post-war Rubinstein is a far different master than the triumphant hero of 1914 who was to contest with Lasker for the Championship of the World. The soul of the sensitive Rubinstein had been most delicately poised even at the height of his career, and was most sorely tried by the ravages and hardships of the war years. Gone was that inner harmony so essential for the complete fulfillment of the powers of a chess artist.

It is true that even in the last fifteen years he has garnered a long list of tournament successes, and not a few first prizes, and has played games that take their place among the gems of chess literature. But Rubinstein has lost the supreme confidence in himself that is the necessary equipment of a champion. He suffers in fact from an inferiority complex, deeming himself superfluous, no longer a necessary adjunct to every great tourney, nor indeed welcome.

Ever modest and retiring, his shyness has become an obsession to the point of a real mental aberration. Yet we can be sure that were he to overcome this fixation, and to find some degree of contentment, attaining that calm and clear vision that most distinguished his play in his earlier period, he would once more find his place in the fore-front of the masters in spite of his fifty years.

There can be little doubt that Rubinstein has added more to the present status of chess theory and technique than any master since Steinitz. More innovations in the openings and more of the lines that are today recognized as the ultimate in correctness and strength can be traced to his genius and originality than can be ascribed to any other master. The standard defense of the Ruy Lopez—B-K2, P-Q3, P-QKt4, P-QB4, etc.—owes most to him. In the Four Knights both Kt-Q5 (leading to a draw) and Q-K2 (followed by Kt-Q), were formulated by him, and so potently aided Black, that they have all but banished this opening from serious play. In the Queen's Gambit Declined, it was Rubinstein who perfected the Fianchetto

of the King's Bishop against Tarrasch's defense of P-QB4, and sent that variation into semi-retirement for many years. Indeed he most signally celebrated the triumph of this variation by resounding victories over Lasker (1909) and Capablanca (1911).

In recent years he has introduced new attacks and defenses in the most hyper-modern positions. Against Black's 3. B-Kt5 in the Queen's Pawn Opening, his simple P-K3 followed by Kt-K2 is especially noteworthy. Less well known is his novel sacrificial line against the Blumenfeld Counter Attack, while his crushing treatment of the Queen's Fianchetto Defense by a solid phalanx of pawns that aimed at QB5, was classically illustrated in his game against Thomas. His 2 . . . Kt-KB3 is in my judgment one of the best of Black's resources in the Sicilian.

He is a pioneer and originator who hews out new paths in the domain of chess. He is not content merely to win games, to take advantage of some lapse on the part of his adversary, to entrap his opponent into pitfalls that have been dug by others. He views himself as an artist and at each session he endeavors to add something worth while to the literature of chess and some new thought to its technique.

As a result the record of his victories constitutes the most valuable compilation of games that has been brought together by any master. As we go over these one by one we are amazed at their superiority in depth and strategy over the masterpieces of those we have long honored with the label of champion. In the opinion of the writer only the games of Capablanca reach a higher standard of perfection. But Capa built largely on the labors of others, adding merely the final mark of his own great talent. His is a great gift of selection. Rubinstein is the creator and his moves bear the imprint of his own personality.

Of Lasker it was indeed said that he played P-K4 with a view to the end game. But Lasker's chief forte was the complex struggle of the mid-game, and he added little to our knowledge of the openings, being content to trod the best paths, and to leave the blazing of new trails to some more adventurous spirits.

And be it said for Rubinstein that he stands as the greatest end-game player of all time, if not indeed, the most finished master we have known. In fact so profound an impression did

his games make upon the writer, that in a brief colloquy with Reuben Fine he ventured the thought that the Polish master ranked with Capablanca in the sheer artistry of his victories. Mr. Fine not only agreed with this appraisal, but indicated his belief that Rubinstein should be placed at the very head of the list.

Why then such disparity between his talent and his recent performances? Dr. Hannak writes:

"Rubinstein's character is too noble for the rough and tumble of life. His colleagues know best the splendor of his personality, his considerateness of others. So solicitous is he that his opponent be not disturbed in his reflection, that as a matter of principle, he leaves the board after each move, and only returns after his adversary has completed his play. Naturally much time is lost thereby, and his own thinking suffers, and many a surprising loss of Rubinstein can no doubt be attributed to this factor."

He is indeed the Spinoza of chess. *More geometrico*, with crystal-clear, mathematical detachment, he builds up his position—grace, ease and restraint most markedly apparent in the process. Yet his game throbs with the zeal of the artist, revealing the throes and pains of the creator, all of which are held in check by a judicial appraisal, a calm logic. His games remind us of a great symphony that flows evenly and majestically, yet contains within itself deep tones of approaching storms. From time to time the wild spirit breaks forth from the confines of its Olympian repose, giving us games like his imperishable contest with Rottlewi. Yet even in his most dashing attacks there is the supreme mastery of the elements—the sacrifice of a queen (against Duras in 1908), not to overwhelm his adversary, but to win a pawn, and some twenty-five moves later, by the most refined technique, to translate the pawn advantage into victory.

This is the great feature of his play—its great strategic depth. He is never superficial, never cheap or tawdry. He is never seeking merely to win, but always to create a "Work of Art". He never plays to the score or to the weakness of his opponent, but ever to the board and to give us his best. All this is at once his great strength and his weakness. It explains his occasional lapses, when he is unable to see the obvious. Lost in the profundities of his plan, he overlooks the superficial. Hence his record, which is glorious indeed, lacks the outstanding excellence which is his due. We give a single example of his skill.

| San Sebastian, 1912 | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME | | | |
| Dr. Tarrasch | | Rubinstein | |
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 30 PxP | B-Q5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 31 R-QB | R-QKt2 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 32 R-B2 | K-B2 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-B4 | 33 Kt-B2 | R-Kt7 |
| 5 KtxP | Kt-Q5 | 34 RxR | BxR |
| 6 B-R4? | Castles | 35 R-Q2 | B-Q5 |
| 7 P-Q3 | P-Q4 | 36 Kt-R3 | K-K3 |
| 8 B-KKt5 | P-QB3 | 37 R-B2 | K-Q3 |
| 9 Q-Q2 | R-K | 38 P-B5 | R-QB |
| 10 P-KB4 | P-QKt4 | 39 B-Q | RxR ch |
| 11 B-Kt3 | P-KR3 | 40 BxR | K-K4 |
| 12 B-R4 | KtxKP | 41 P-KKt4 | B-K6 |
| 13 BxQ | KtxQ | 42 K-B3 | K-Q5 |
| 14 KxKt | RxB | 43 B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 |
| 15 Kt-K2 | KtxKt | 44 K-K2 | B-QR3 |
| 16 KxKt | R-K | 45 B-B2 | B-QKt4! |
| 17 K-B | B-Kt2 | 46 P-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 18 P-B3 | P-B3 | 47 K-B3 | K-B6 |
| 19 Kt-Kt4 | P-KR4 | 48 KxB | P-Q5 ch |
| 20 Kt-B2 | B-K6 | 49 K-K2 | KxB |
| 21 B-Q | P-R5 | 50 Kt-B4 | BxRP |
| 22 P-KKt3 | P-R4 | 51 Kt-K6 | B-Kt6! |
| 23 B-B3 | P-Kt5 | 52 KtxP ch | K-Kt7 |
| 24 K-Kt2 | PxBP | 53 Kt-Kt5 | P-R5 |
| 25 PxBP | B-R3 | 54 K-K3 | P-R6 |
| 26 P-B4! | QR-Q | 55 KtxP | KxKt |
| 27 PxQP | PxQP | 56 K-Q4 | K-Kt5! |
| 28 KR-Q | R-K2 | Resigns | |
| 29 Kt-Kt4 | PxP | | |

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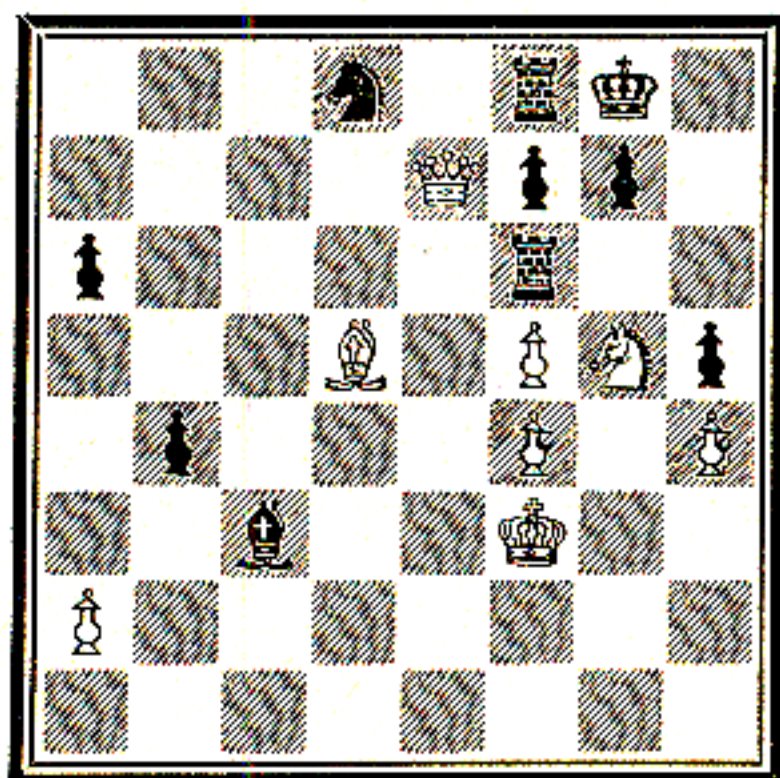
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By LESTER W. BRAND

Steinitz

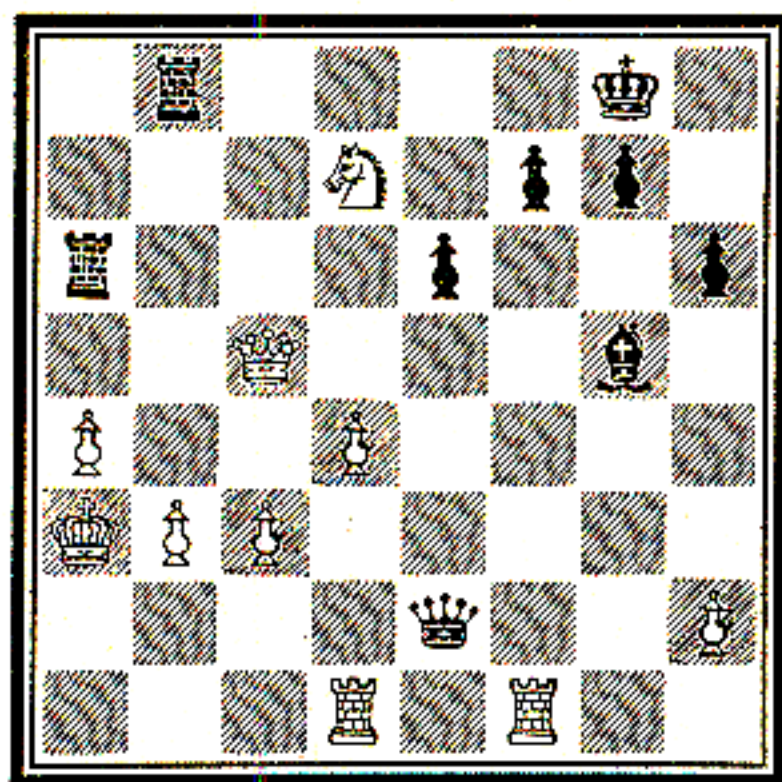


Minckwitz

White only drew this game, although the diagram position was reached twice. A likely continuation:

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 Kt-R7! | KxKt |
| 2 QxR(B8) | Kt-B3 |
| 3 BxP wins | |

de Meo



Holl

Black to Play and Win

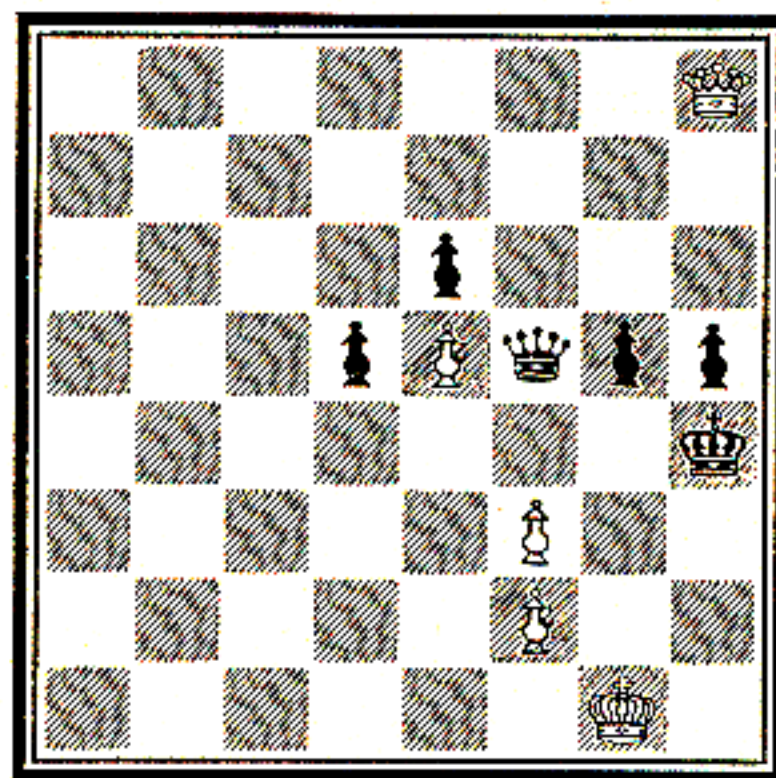
Black lost this game. The win:

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 ----- | RxRPch |
| 2 KxR | Q-R7ch |
| 3 Q-R3 | R-R1ch |
| 4 K-Kt5 | QxQ wins |

If 2 PxR then 2 . . . Q-Kt7 mate.

Victoria, 1922

Loughran



Harrison

White to Play and Win

Australian Harrison lost this game instead of winning as follows:

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1 Q-B6 | Q-R6 |
| Or 1 . . . Q-B5; 2 K-Kt2, P-Q5; 3 QxKP, P-Kt 5; | |
| 4 Q-KB6ch, Q-Kt4; 5 P-KB4 and wins. | |

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 2 Q-B7 | P-Q5 |
| 3 Q-B8! | P-Q6 |

If 3 . . . Q-B4, 4 QxQ, PxQ and White wins.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 4 Q-Kt4ch | P-Kt5 |
| 5 Q-K7 mate | |

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SUNDAYS AT 1:45 P. M., E. S. T.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Vera Menchik Determines Prize Move

Vera Menchik, the women's world champion, honored Canada's 1934 Dominion Congress by officiating as judge in the part of selecting a best played move from the tournament games—for which a liberal money-prize was offered by H. W. Jordan, of Moose Jaw. The decision was made in favor of Maurice Fox, Montreal, for his game against J. B. Harvey, in which the proffered sacrifice of a Rook caught Vera's eye.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan-Manitoba problem solving contest (1934) is now in the past, with a victory reported for the Manitoba team by a margin of 291 points. Final scores give Manitoba 1279 points, and Saskatchewan 988. Forty-six solvers shared the task of delving into the intricacy of twelve chess problems—two movers, three movers, four movers, sui-mates, etc., compositions of Jan Kotrc, Karel Traxler, J. Berger, J. C. J. Wainwright, K. A. L. Kubbel, A. Simay-Molnar, F. M. Teed, A. Van der Ven, S. Herland, B. R. Cheney, J. J. P. A. Seilberger, and P. A. Koetsheid. One problem was selected each week and printed on diagram by four western Canadian newspapers—the Regina Leader-Post, the Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, the Winnipeg Tribune, and the Manitoba Free Press. Mr. A. Benson was the appointed Saskatchewan team-captain, with Mr. S. Hall as team-captain in opposition.

Regarding Winnipeg's city championship, the following is an extract from chess column edited by J. H. Booker in Winnipeg Tribune:

"Arrangements are under way to commence the city of Winnipeg chess championship on the first Monday in February. The objective of the Manitoba association will be 128 members, and entries will definitely close on Jan. 19th. This tournament will be run off on the knockout flight system and each entry will be guaranteed at least three games. The first round will be played en masse and the committee is arranging for a suitable hall. Each succeeding round will be played at a place to be named by the even numbers and must be played during the first four days of the week to allow for draws and

adjourned games to be played off during the latter part. Each entrant will be notified as to his opponent by the secretary. Those drawing odd numbers will have choice of White or Black. No defaults will be allowed during the first three rounds, and any player so defaulting will be ruled out of the tourney. The committee in charge of this event are: A. E. Burrows, J. H. Booker, C. B. Battley, J. Dreman, D. Creemer and E. G. Baldwinson."

Richard or Griffin?

L. Richard, or G. F. Griffin will probably be proclaimed champion of the Montreal Chess Club for 1935. This event recently in progress was slightly in favor of the former after eight rounds by 6½-1½ against 6-1, with G. Gaudet next nearest with 5½-1½, and Keller-Wolf tie with S. B. Wilson 6-2, being followed by J. B. Harvey 5-3. The club title was won by Richard in the 1934 tournament.

Toronto News

Results from the first series in Toronto's chess league might have justly caused a slight feeling of disappointment for the Oakwood Club—with Jordan finishing in front by one-half point. The official standing is posted in order: Jordan 4½, Oakwood 4, Dovercourt 2½, Beaches 2, Gambit and Toronto 1. Oakwood is confident of winning the second series to qualify for a play-off against Jordan.

S. W. Stock, W. A. J. Case, and F. Blumberg finished in respective order of one-two-three in the recent Toronto Chess Club Handicap tournament, with prizes awarded accordingly. The event was decided on a play-off series basis, with two sections—each comprising six players—to be represented by qualified finalists. The two section winners played a sudden-death game for first and second prizes, and the two players with second standing in each section provided a similar contest for third prize. F. Blumberg (giving Pawn and move) defeated W. F. Despard, while Stock gave Pawn and two moves to Case. It is odd that the section which did not win first prize, won second and third! A late report concerning the University of Toronto club championship indicated a slow pace with

Selected Games

Played at Zandvoort, Holland
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

| A. Lilienthal White | | A. W. Hamming Black | |
|------------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 10 O-O | O-O |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 11 P-B5 | Q-B2 |
| 3 QKt-B3 | PxP | 12 B-KKt5 | Kt-Kt3? |
| 4 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 13 BxKt | KtxB |
| 5 P-Q5 | P-QR3 | 14 Kt-KKt5! | P-R3 |
| 6 P-QR4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Q-R5 | R-K1 |
| 7 BxP | P-K4 | 16 BxKtP | KxB |
| 8 P-B4 | B-Q3 | 17 P-B6ch | Resigns |
| 9 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | | |

Maribor Tournament
August, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Prof. Stupan White | | V. Pirc Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 Kt-QR4 | P-KR3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 13 BxKt | QxB |
| 3 P-B4 | P-QB3 | 14 R-K1 | R-Q1 |
| 4 P-K3 | Kt-B3 | 15 R-QB1 | PxP |
| 5 B-Q3 | PxP | 16 KtxP | Kt-K4 |
| 6 BxBP | QKt-Q2 | 17 Q-B2 | P-B4 |
| 7 O-O | B-Q3 | 18 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B6ch!! |
| 8 Kt-B3 | O-O | 19 K-B1 | KtxPch |
| 9 P-K4 | P-K4 | 20 K-K2 | B-Kt5ch |
| 10 QB-Kt5 | P-Kt4 | | Resigns |
| 11 B-Kt3 | P-Kt5 | | |

only one round being played each week. The standing of leaders after nine rounds is given as: Scheffer 7-2, Drummond 6½-1½, McConnell 6-1, Hayes 5½-1½, Sprott 5-3, and A. L. Rubinoff 4-3. Adjournments unaccounted.

Toronto chess authorities have been debating whether the city championship should be billed for the latter part of January, or early in February—or, when? The event should now be in full sway.

Toronto boasts of a prodigy boy player in young G. Breckles, 9 years old—and recognized as Canadian boy champion, after Dominion Congress, 1934, in which he tied with K. Davies for first place in the boys' tournament and won the play-off. Breckles recently emerged a winner in a boys' rapid transit tourney at the Jordan Club; many of Toronto's lads are exceedingly good players. Davies and Breckles—both are members of the Toronto Oakwood Club, and the boy-prodigy is a regular player on the club's team.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship
December, 1934

Brilliant Prize Game

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

| E. S. Jackson White | | A. S. Denker Black | |
|------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Kt-Kt5 | R-KB1 |
| 2 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 16 Q-Q3 | P-QB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P-Q3 | 17 KtxP(Q4) | PxP |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-Kt3 | 18 PxP | R-B1ch |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt5 | 19 K-Kt1 | RxP |
| 6 P-KR3 | BxKt | 20 Q-QKt3 | R-QB4 |
| 7 QxB | Kt-QB3 | 21 Q-K3 | Q-B4ch |
| 8 P-K6 | PxP | 22 KtxQ | RxPch |
| 9 B-K3 | Q-Q2 | 23 K-R1 | PxKt |
| 10 Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 | 24 R-Q4 | R-Kt5 |
| 11 O-O-O | B-Kt2 | 25 B-Kt5ch | QRxB |
| 12 P-KR4 | P-K4 | 26 R-Q1 | BxRch |
| 13 P-Q5 | Kt-Q5 | 27 QxB | RxQ |
| 14 BxKt | PxB | | Resigns |

Hastings Masters' Tournament
December, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

| A. Lilienthal White | | J. R. Capablanca Black | |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 Kt-K2 | R-Q1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 15 O-O | P-QR4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 16 Q-B2 | Q-B5 |
| 4 P-QR3 | BxKtch | 17 P-B4 | R-QB1 |
| 5 PxP | P-QKt3 | 18 P-B5 | P-K4 |
| 6 P-B3 | P-Q4 | 19 PxP | QxKP |
| 7 B-Kt5 | P-KR3 | 20 PxKt | QxQ |
| 8 B-R4 | B-R3 | 21 PxP | R-KKt1 |
| 9 P-K4 | BxP | 22 Kt-Q4 | Q-K5 |
| 10 BxB | PxB | 23 QR-K1 | Kt-B4 |
| 11 Q-R4ch | Q-Q2 | 24 RxQch | KtxR |
| 12 QxBP | Q-B3 | 25 R-K1 | RxP |
| 13 Q-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 26 RxKtch | Resigns |

Marshall Chess Club Championship
December, 1934

INDIAN DEFENSE

| E. Tholfsen White | | T. A. Dunst Black | |
|----------------------|--------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 17 BxP | Q-R5 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-B4 | 18 Q-B3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 4 P-Q5 | P-KKt3 | 19 R-KKt1 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 | 20 Kt-B2 | PxP |
| 6 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 21 B-Kt6 | Kt-R2 |
| 7 B-Kt2 | O-O | 22 BxKtch | KxB |
| 8 O-O | P-K4 | 23 Kt-K4 | B-K4 |
| 9 P-KR3 | P-KR3 | 24 B-Q2 | B-B4 |
| 10 P-K4 | Kt-K1 | 25 B-B3 | QR-K1 |
| 11 Kt-K1 | P-B4 | 26 KtxQP | BxB |
| 12 Kt-Q3 | Kt-KB3 | 27 KtxB | RxKt |
| 13 K-R2 | P-KKt4 | 28 R-Kt4 | Q-Kt6ch |
| 14 P-B4 | KtPxP | | Resigns |
| 15 KtPxP | KtxKP | | |

Mexican Masters' Tournament
January, 1935

ENGLISH OPENING

R. Fine
White

A. W. Dake
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K4 | 20 P-B4 | R-KB1 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 21 Kt-Q5 | Q-B2 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 22 QR-Q1 | KtxKt |
| 4 P-K4 | B-Kt5 | 23 PxKt | Kt-R4 |
| 5 P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 24 Q-Q4 | QxBP |
| 6 B-K2 | O-O | 25 QxQ | RxQ |
| 7 O-O | BxKt | 26 R-K7 | Kt-B5 |
| 8 PxP | Q-K2 | 27 RxBP | KtxB |
| 9 Kt-K1 | Kt-K1 | 28 RxQKtP | Kt-B5 |
| 10 Kt-B2 | P-B4 | 29 RxRP | Kt-K6 |
| 11 PxP | BxP | 30 R-Kt1 | RxQP |
| 12 Kt-K3 | B-K3 | 31 P-QR4 | R-Q8ch |
| 13 P-Q4 | B-B2 | 32 RxR | KtxR |
| 14 B-R3 | Kt-B3 | 33 P-R5 | KtxP |
| 15 R-K1 | KR-K1 | 34 P-Kt3 | R-B2 |
| 16 B-B3 | Q-Q2 | 35 R-R6 | R-Q2 |
| 17 Q-Q2 | B-R4 | 36 R-Kt6 | Kt-Q4 |
| 18 PxP | RxP | 37 R-Kt8ch | K-B2 |
| 19 BxB | RxB | Resigns | |

Mexican Masters' Tournament
January, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. W. Dake
White

H. Steiner
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 P-Kt5 | Kt-Q1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 20 QxP | P-Q3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 21 Q-R4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 4 Q-Kt3 | P-B4 | 22 Q-B2 | P-KB5 |
| 5 PxP | Kt-B3 | 23 Kt-K1 | PxP |
| 6 Kt-B3 | Kt-K5 | 24 PxP | Kt-B2 |
| 7 B-Q2 | KtxQBP | 25 P-KR4 | Kt-R3 |
| 8 Q-B2 | O-O | 26 R-B4 | RxR |
| 9 P-QR3 | BxKt | 27 PxR | Q-Kt6 |
| 10 BxB | P-B4 | 28 B-KB3 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 11 P-QKt4 | Kt-K5 | 29 BxKt(Kt4) | Q-K6ch |
| 12 B-Kt2 | P-QKt3 | 30 K-R2 | QxPch |
| 13 P-K3 | B-Kt2 | 31 K-Kt1 | QxB |
| 14 B-K2 | R-B1 | 32 Kt-B3 | R-B1 |
| 15 O-O | Kt-K2 | 33 R-Q3 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 16 QR-Q1 | Q-K1 | 34 Q-B2 | P-K4 |
| 17 Q-R4 | Kt-QB3 | Resigns | |
| 18 P-B5 | PxP | | |

Maribor Tournament
August, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. Drezga
White

R. Spielmann
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 8 PxP! | PxKt |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 9 QxBP | KtxP |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 10 QxR | Kt-Q6ch |
| 4 B-R4 | P-Q3 | 11 K-Q2 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 P-B3 | P-B4 | 12 Q-B3 | Kt-B4 |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-QKt4 | 13 R-K1ch | B-K2 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | BPxP | 14 B-Q5 | KtxB |

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 15 QxKt | B-Kt2 | 31 B-K5 | BPxP |
| 16 Q-R5ch | P-Kt3 | 32 Q-Q1 | B-B7 |
| 17 Q-R4 | BxP | 33 Q-Q2 | B-Kt6ch |
| 18 P-Kt4 | Kt-Q2 | 34 K-Kt1 | PxRP |
| 19 K-B2 | Kt-K4 | 35 K-B1 | R-R4 |
| 20 Q-Kt3 | Q-R1! | 36 R-K1 | K-B2 |
| 21 Kt-Q2 | R-B1 | 37 B-Q4 | P-R7 |
| 22 P-KB4 | Kt-B5 | 38 RxP | BxR |
| 23 KtxKt | B-K5ch | 39 QxB | Q-Kt6 |
| 24 K-Kt2 | PxKt | 40 RxBch | KxR |
| 25 B-K3 | P-QR4 | 41 QxRP | Q-Kt1 |
| 26 P-QR3 | Q-B3 | 42 Q-B5ch | K-B2 |
| 27 B-Q4 | P-Q4 | 43 B-K3 | Q-Kt2 |
| 28 Q-Kt4 | R-B4 | 44 B-Kt1 | Q-K2 |
| 29 R-KB1 | Q-Kt2 | 45 Q-Kt6 | R-R6 |
| 30 K-R2 | P-B4 | Resigns | |

Brooklyn Chess League
January, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Moskowitz
White

A. Marder
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 QR-K1 | QR-Q1 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 22 Q-R3 | P-Kt5 |
| 3 P-K3 | P-B4 | 23 B-B1 | P-Q5 |
| 4 P-B3 | P-K3 | 24 PxQP | BxP |
| 5 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 25 B-K4 | BxB |
| 6 Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 26 KtxB | K-R1 |
| 7 PxKt | Kt-Q2 | 27 Kt-B6 | B-Kt3 |
| 8 P-KB4 | P-B5 | 28 R-B3 | Q-QKt2 |
| 9 B-B2 | B-B4 | 29 P-QKt3 | P-B6 |
| 10 O-O | P-KKt3 | 30 Q-Kt4 | R-B2 |
| 11 K-R1 | P-B3 | 31 R-R3 | P-B7 |
| 12 PxP | KtxP | 32 Q-K2 | Q-B3 |
| 13 Q-K2 | O-O | 33 Q-Kt4 | Q-B2 |
| 14 Kt-Q2 | P-QKt4 | 34 QxP | R-Kt2 |
| 15 P-K4 | B-Kt2 | 35 Q-R5 | Q-Kt2 |
| 16 P-K5 | Kt-R4 | 36 Q-B3 | R-Q8 |
| 17 Q-Kt4 | Kt-Kt2 | 37 R-B1 | Kt-Kt6ch |
| 18 Kt-B3 | Kt-B4 | 38 RxKt | RxR |
| 19 Kt-Kt5 | Q-K2 | Resigns | |
| 20 B-Q2 | P-QR4 | | |

Marshall Chess Club Championship
January, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. P. Schlesinger

F. Reinfeld

White

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 P-Kt5 | R-B1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 22 Kt-K2 | Kt-B4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 23 Kt-Q4 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 24 B-R6 | Q-K2 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-B3 | 25 R-R2 | R-QB2 |
| 6 PxP | BPxP | 26 P-B3 | KR-B1 |
| 7 P-K3 | B-K2 | 27 P-Kt4 | K-R1 |
| 8 B-Q3 | O-O | 28 R-KKt2 | R-KKt1 |
| 9 O-O | P-QR3 | 29 PxP | KtPxP |
| 10 P-QR4 | P-QKt3 | 30 B-Kt5 | Q-B2 |
| 11 Q-K2 | B-Kt2 | 31 B-B6 | Kt-Q2 |
| 12 QR-B1 | Kt-K1 | 32 KtxKP | KtxB |
| 13 B-KB4 | B-Q3 | 33 KtxR | QKt-R4 |
| 14 Kt-K5 | BxKt | 34 R-B1 | P-Q5 |
| 15 PxP | P-B3 | 35 B-R2 | Q-K2 |
| 16 Q-R5 | P-Kt3 | 36 BxR | Q-R6 |
| 17 Q-R3 | Kt-B4 | 37 R-B1 | QxPch |
| 18 B-Kt1 | P-B4 | 38 K-R1 | Q-Q6 |
| 19 P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt6 | 39 RxKt | KxR |
| 20 R-B2 | P-QR4 | 40 Q-Kt2ch | Resigns |

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Composers, Take Notice!

When a chess problem, after its publication, is found to be faulty or unsound, because it has no solution or too many of them, there is among the teeming millions of this earth's inhabitants just one person to blame—the author of the demolished work. It does not matter that he offers explanations of the why and wherefor of the mishap. To demand republishing of the problem, correction, time extension for solving, is an unjustifiable attempt to unload the consequences of personal carelessness on someone else's shoulders.

Overloaded with work, I have been unable myself to give sufficient attention to some of my problems that I have sent to other editors. A few were cooked and one had no solution. Did I write vitriolic letters to the editors and insist on having my contributions reprinted? Did I request that they should be held over until a correction would remove the flaws? Certainly not! On the contrary, I feel that I owe the much plagued editors an apology. As for myself, I take my medicine, consoled by the conviction that this planet is not going to crumble to dust because "my masterpieces" are more "pieces" than "masterly".

A publication such as THE CHESS REVIEW, which brings only Originals, cannot and is not going to reprint a demolished problem, least of all one that, however dear to the heart of the composer, is not of the heroic proportions and the outstanding merit the author imagines.

Therefore, I repeat what I have urged a score of times: Test your problems before you submit them. Once they are in print and thereafter plucked to bits, it is, to use a colloquial expression, just too bad for you, because no republishing will be granted. To bombard me with threatening or cajoling letters and phone calls benefits only Uncle Sam's Postmaster and the Telephone Company.

In conjunction with this explanation, I want to mention another matter. A few readers keep on commanding me to disregard the beginners, to deny them space for their "not too perfect" problems and to eliminate their "often immature" criticisms. This will NOT be done under any circumstances. I do not criticise other chess publications that are conducted for the benefit of master composers and overflow with scientific articles. The mere fact that they endure proves that there is a field for them. But THE CHESS REVIEW is ruled by other principles. We want every lover of chess, beginner, average type and expert. We try to offer something for everybody. We exclude no one. Those that disparage the beginner may well remember that a few years hence some of these identical tyros may outstrip them. At any rate, I reiterate that this department will not bar the beginner.

A few correspondents urge me to pattern the problem department of THE CHESS REVIEW after some European prototype. I could present half a dozen

convincing reasons why this suggestion should be disregarded, but one is enough, that is: The Chess Review is edited and published primarily for Americans. *Verbum sat est.*

Problems are acknowledged with thanks to the following: G. B. Spencer (2); J. F. Tracy (3); C. Larranaga (3); V. L. Eaton; T. R. Dawson (6); C. M. Fox; C. E. Silver; E. Krisch (3); F. Palatz; M. Charosh (4); Lajos Steiner (3); H. Legler; Th. C. Wenzl; E. A. Young; Bill Beers (complete set of all previously sent problems).

NO NOTATION PROBLEMS WILL BE ACCEPTED!

WINNER OF HONOR PRIZE FOR DECEMBER

Dr. Gilbert Dobbs (228)

with more votes for 228 than all the rest together!!!

WINNER OF LADDER PRIZE FOR DECEMBER

Harvey Burke

Sincere congratulations to both brothers.

Problem solutions for all problems in this issue will be credited up to March 10th, incl.

Owing to the valiant support this department received from the composing members of our family, I am now fairly well supplied with every type of problem except 4 movers. Of course 2 movers are *always* welcome. Please do not send too many 3 movers or long selfmates. I have plenty of those on hand. Of fairy problems I desire Reflexers and Helpmates; I hold enough Maximaters. Demoters or Promoters and other conditionals are also welcome. Test your problems before sending them and inclose a return envelope, especially with helpmates.

Solvers are again cordially requested to vote for the best (and if agreeable, the second best) problem. Scant votes cause the winning on one extra vote, not a desirable margin. "Second best" votes prevent loss of vote on cooked problems.

Listen to our broadcast every Sunday 1:45 P. M., E. S. T., over W. H. N.

MASTERPIECES

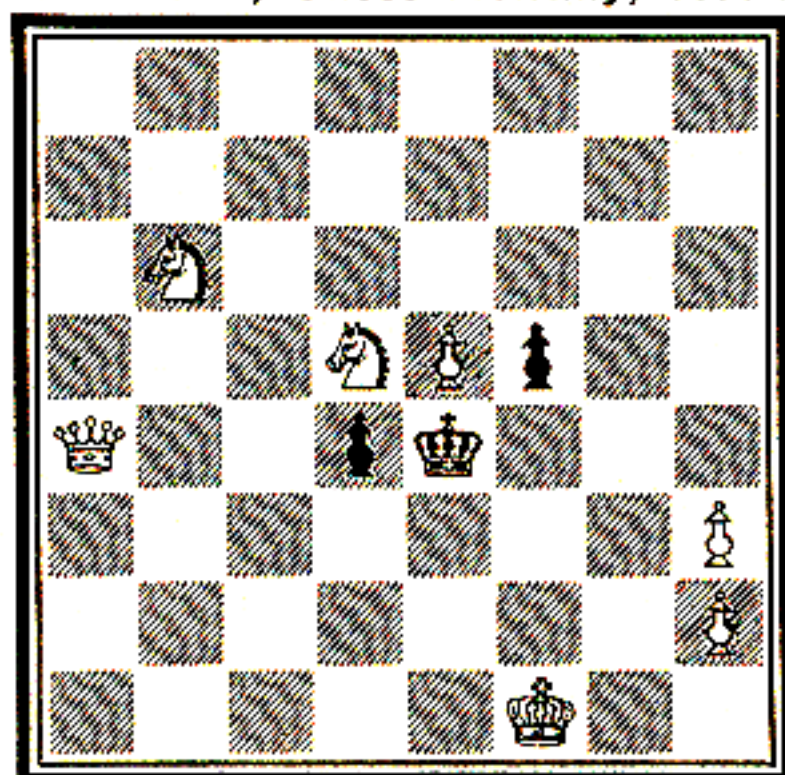
This is the first article of a new series the aim of which is to acquaint problem friends with the elite work of the world's foremost problem composers, past and present. A detailed description of the features that stamp the problem as a masterpiece will be given, naturally with the understanding that the opinion presented is individual and by no means dogmatic. For that reason no discussion with disputing correspondents will be entertained.

The problem presented as No. 1 of this series is a 4 mover by B. G. LAWS OF ENGLAND whose death deprived that country and the entire chess world of one of the greatest problem composers of Europe. Laws is famous as Great Britain's "Bohemian". Alain C. White published 113 of Laws' finest contributions in his 1933 Christmas Book under the caption, "An English Bohemian." From that book this selection has been culled. (Page 126).

MASTERPIECE NO. 1

B. G. LAWS - England

First Prize, Chess Monthly, 1891-5



Mate in 4 Moves

The Bohemian school stresses artistry, economy and purity, sometimes called the "Three Graces of Problem Construction". Laws' problem is a cabinet piece of daintiness and beauty, called (by Mr. Keeble?) a "classic". It surely deserves that distinction. Let us see why.

In appearance it is airy and attractive, representing the "Meredith" pattern of not over 12 pieces. The key move, Qc6, is a so-called battery move, not exactly subtle but good, because it unpins the Queens Pawn and thus adds a variation to the play. The first variation is thus:

1 Qc6, Pd3. 2 Sc7ch, allowing 4 King moves, to d4, e3, f4 and the capture of the KP. If the K remains on the K's file, White continues with Sc4ch, forcing the black K to d4 or f4. White now mates with either Sb5 or e5, creating two charming Model-mates that echo each other. If in reply to White's second move the K remains on the 4th row (d4 or f4), then the two S moves are reversed and the mate occurs as before. The elegance of this variation, its accuracy and purity, are charming.

Quite as artistically perfect as the foregoing play is that following the other Pawn move. After 1 Qc6, Pf4, follows Qg6ch. There is some fringe play when the King goes to f3 after a short mate, but when the King captures the Pawn the continuation is indeed beautiful. White's third move is quiet: Sb4, allowing the choice of either Pawn advance as reply. Accordingly the Sb4 gives echo mates on c6 and d3, all pure models.

The balance of problem play, when the King moves instead of the Pawns, is only slightly less attractive. The mates are not perfectly pure but at least perfectly accurate. There is an enchanting unity in this prob-

lem that makes every continuation appear strictly logical and thematic. Add to this the fact that there are only three active white men engaged that bring about six different mates and I wonder if anyone could ask for more. Truly, it needs no eulogy, this wonderful demonstration of problem artistry; it speaks for itself.

No doubt there are going to be a few that will advise me of their disapproval. There are no caveman tactics in this Laws' masterpiece, no crosschecks, Schnittpunkt-interferences, Queen sacrifices and other modern thrill-contrivances; but for those that consider a chess problem a product of art there is an ocular demonstration of artistic manipulation of chess pieces of the highest order.

Laws has left us, but his artistic soul lives in his superb work, for ever and anon. Albion can be proud of his son.

SOLUTIONS

No. 223. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Qf8

A beautiful 2 mover. Clean cut and exact.—Vanwinkle. A fine problem.—Nash. Very pleasing construction.—Emery. Reminiscent of a classic Shinkman position, but it has the Doctor's usual deft touch.—Eaton. Perfect! Dr. Dobbs rates both first and second this month.—Riggin. Very pretty.—Partos. Charming, piquant, P-b5 with discovered check-mate is a pleasant surprise.—Patz. Nice.—Cheney. Good, but few variations.—Ratke. Very neat, especially the cut-back.—Murphy. A neat 2 mover.—Hoy. Neat and original.—Patrick. Key is fine and mates are attractive.—Tiesler. Charming 3 piece uncover from Pawn battery.—Krisch. I don't think the doctor could compose a bad problem if he wanted to do so.—Braverman. The spring-back variation is clever.—Rothenberg. "Best" in my opinion.—Tangeman. Contains a nice Switch-back.—Wenzl.

No. 224. V. Rosado (2m) f4

Black's threat Rf3ch demands attention.—Vanwinkle. Difficult and excellent.—Nash. Selfpins and unpins in excellent variety.—Emery. A good setting of an idea which has limitations.—Eaton. Fine setting of this brilliant theme except for the unprovided-for check.—Dr. Dobbs. Interesting key.—Partos. Prettiest mate results after PXP e. p. Has unfortunate duals.—Patz. Excellent key.—Rosado. Key poor, variation play fine.—Ratke. Second best of month.—Murphy. Nice work, but the check gives the key away.—Dr. Berliner. Complex enough.—Burke. Neat work, Rosado!—Krisch. Obvious, for a check from Black must be stopped.—Rothenberg. Check indicates key but the threat is well hidden.—Tangeman. Lots of fireworks.—Wenzl.

No. 225. S. Drasin (2m) Qa1

A fine key.—Nash. Good alternate pins but the variety is scant.—Dr. Dobbs. Best 2 mover in this issue.—Patz. Ingenious and interesting.—Cheney. Variations good but scanty.—Ratke. Some nice features but too top-heavy.—Murphy. Rather easy.—Patrick. Pretty self pins with a not too obvious key.—Tangeman. Pleasing.—Wenzl.

No. 226. M. Charosh (2m) QxP

Cooked by: 1. Qa1ch, 1BxSch, Sf5ch and Qf1.

For the benefit of those solvers that thought I stopped a cook in this problem by a Pawn position change, I call attention to the fact that I said: "In your (Mr. Charosh's) Christmas problem"; not in this problem, I never change a problem without authorization except it appears in one of my articles.—Ed.

No. 227. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2m) Re1

Accurate and delightful.—Vanwinkle. Such a quiet key is bound to please.—Emery. Pretty fair.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent! Good example of clearance theme. Congratulations to Dr. Berliner.—Patz. The key is subtle.—Cheney. Very clever key with excellent variations.—Ratke. Very good.—Murphy. "A poor thing but mine own".—Dr. Berliner. A carefully concealed threat.—Burke. Neat and effective interferences.—Patrick. The Doctor's "second" shows a marked improvement.—Rothenberg. A first class key to an economically portrayed idea; a decided improvement over 199.—Tangeman. A clean clearance.—Wenzl.

(Continued on Page 52)

FAIRYLAND

During the last few weeks I received a tremendous number of helpmates from composers who evidently turned to that type of problem lately. Practically all of these problems were unsound. It is a well known fact that helpmates are easy to construct, hence the unreasonably high percentage of them among the fairies, but it is as well known a fact among the experienced Fairy composers that fully 90% of all helpmates are cooked. Being grateful for the generous support I took whatever time I could find to test these problems, to write out the various cooks and to return the problems. I cannot do this any longer. If you send faulty problems, faulty they will be published. Nor will I return anything unless a stamped envelope is provided. I appreciate support from composers as sincerely as any other chess editor, but I cannot accept it in a manner that bankrupts both my time and purse.

Today we become acquainted with another fascinating kind of fairy problem, the Reflexmate.

What is a Reflexmater? A conditional Selfmate.

The condition is extremely simple: "Whenever there is a mate on the move possible, for either White or Black, that mate **MUST** be administered". Note well, that mates in two or more moves are *not* compulsory, but mates in *one* move, sometimes called spotmates, must be applied.

This condition renders it essential for the Reflexmate composer to:

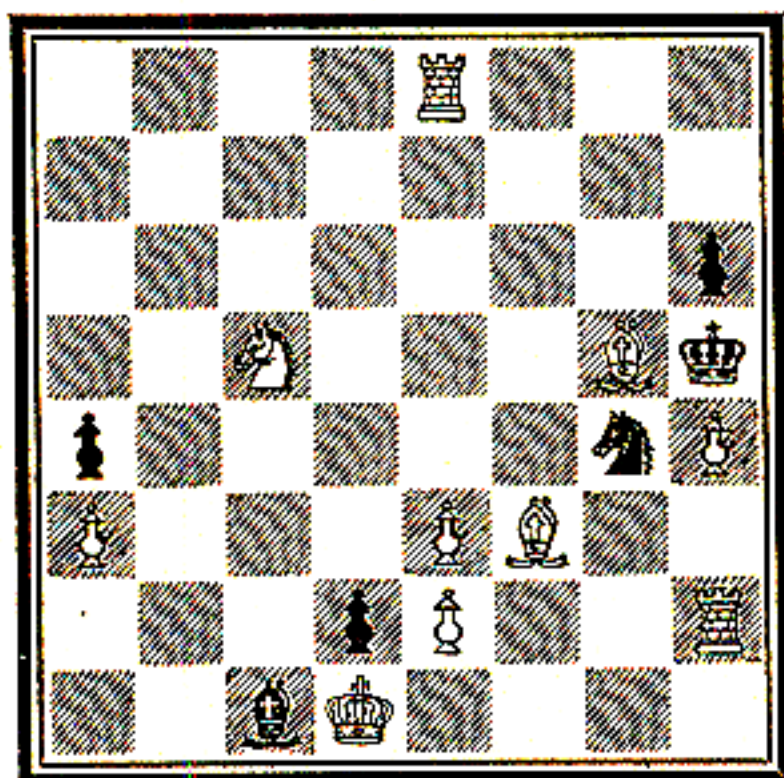
1. Avoid a mate in one for the White pieces.
2. Create a mate in one for the Black pieces.
3. Time this mate so that it is possible only when wanted.

Otherwise the play is exactly as in other selfmate positions, e. g. the moves must be forced (until the reflexmate can be applied).

Naturally there should be only one way of mating for every variation. Double or triple mates spoil a reflexmater just as surely as they ruin any other type of problem.

If you have followed my advice and started a "fairy manual" enter this description of the reflexmate, so that you will be able to refresh your memory anent the *modus operandi* of reflexers when this copy of THE CHESS REVIEW has passed from your hands. Do not trust your memories lest you compose problems on a wrong premise.

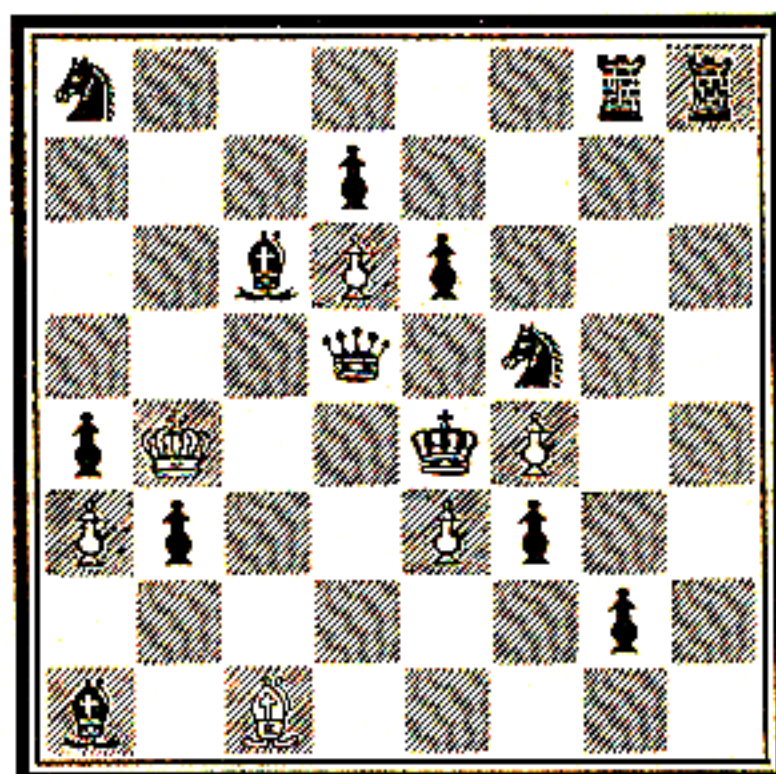
F. 16. (Original)
T. R. DAWSON
England



Reflexmate in 2 moves

F. 17. (Original)

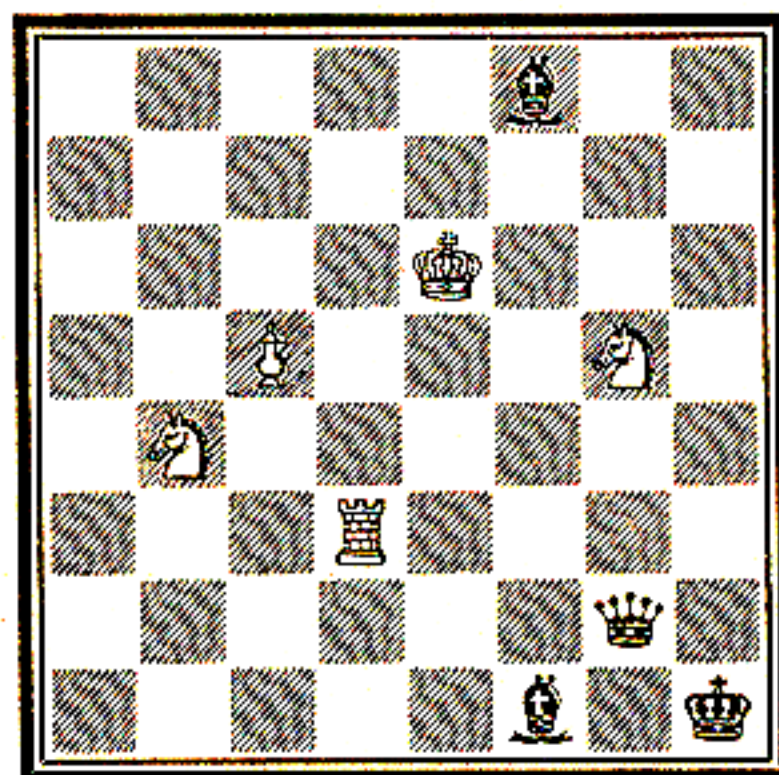
M. BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Maxi-Selfmate in 37 moves

F. 18. (Original)

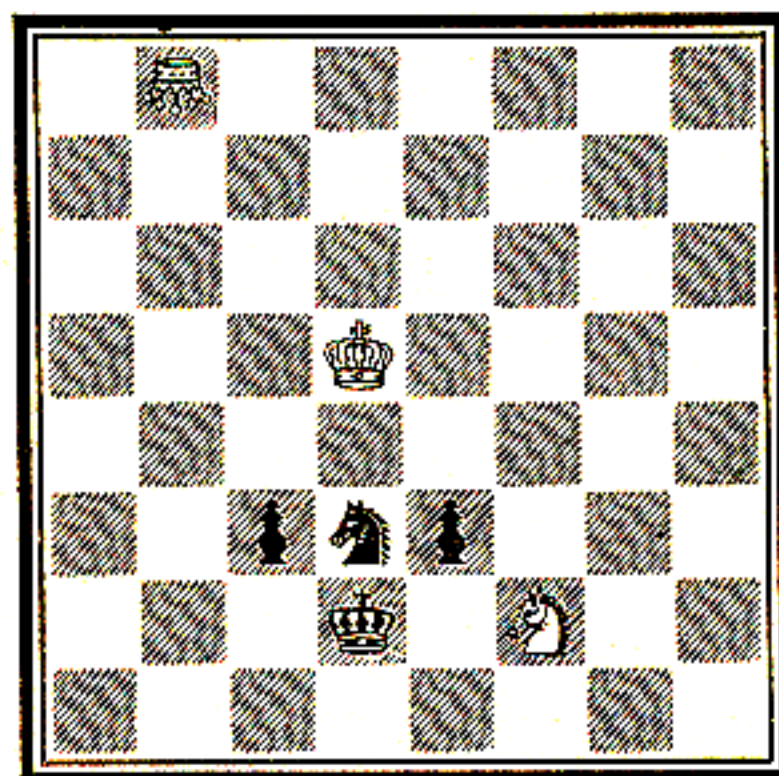
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



Maxi-Selfmate in 3 moves

F. 19. (Original)

E. J. VAN DEN BERG
Holland



BLACK Help-Selfmates in 4 moves

The reflexer I offer as initial gift is what we Americans are apt to designate as "a peach". It is composed by no less a problemist than Thomas R. Dawson, the famous T. R. D., the greatest living authority on Fairy Chess. Being beholden to my friend Dawson for much of the scant knowledge of Fairies that I possess, I experience an unusual and particular joy in being able to present his masterful work for the instruction of those unfamiliar with the reflexmater. At some future day I hope to present the one and only Tommy to you in one of the "Who's Who in Problemism" sketches. Today you get a taste of the sapid fare in store for you. I hope you enjoy the choice morsel published as No. F. 16.

No. F. 17 is a maximater intended as a New Year's feat from your P. E. Unfortunately it was crowded out of the last number. Do not allow yourselves to become scared because of the length of this problem. It is not difficult. It is merely a semi-Durbar (King's Excursion) in maximater garb. I hope the position is sound.

No. F. 18 is also a maximater, another composition of Mr. Erwin Krisch of Cleveland, Ohio. It is not very complicated but requires attention.

No. F. 19 is a Grasshopper, Help Selfmate offering from the noted Dutch composer E. J. Van Den Berg. Please take notice that in that problem *Black moves first*.

I conclude this article with another warning. Do not send me DOUBLE maximaters unless White or Black has optional moves. When both sides have only one line of play the problem is altogether too simple. I stated that good double maximaters are "terrors" to compose, but I forgot to mention that optional moves must be presented in them for at least one side if not for both. Test them carefully as to length of the moves. Look at your maximater chart and check up.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS 8-12

F. 8: Bukofzer

1. Be6, Gd6-f6; 2. Kd3, Gf4-d6ch; 3. Re4mate (Ba2 on b1) 1. Bf5, Gf4-f6; 2. Kc4, Gd6-f4ch; 3. Rd5 mate.

F. 9: Charosh

- Author's solution 1. Bf6 = R
Cooked by 1. Be2 = R
1. Bd6 = R
1. Sf4 = B

F. 10: Krisch

1. Rg3, Qa5; 2. Rb5, Qe1; 3. Rc3ch, QxR mate.

The mate is well concealed.—Dr. Dobbs. I played blindfold chess with this. Solution came to me after I had laid away the magazine.—Tangeman. Cute!—Rothenberg.

F. 11: Hoy

1. Se8, Ba8; 2. Rb6ch, gg7; 3. Rb1, c5 or a5; 4. Kh1, a5 or c5; 5. Rg1, Ka7! 6. Sg7, gh7 mate.

Pretty and difficult. Move 3 and 4 can be reversed—the only flaw.—Dr. Dobbs. Very pretty! Congratulations to Hoy.—Partos. Delicious!—Rothenberg. Too bad, 3rd and 4th move can be interchanged, yet a fine problem as it is.—Krisch.

Solutions to the problems in Fairyland must be received on or before March 10, 1935.

As soon as the solvers of fairy problems are spaced reasonably as to point scores, a monthly book prize will be offered to the ladder leader.

Test your fairies well before sending them!!

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Score | ∞ | ∞ | F. 10 | F. 11 | Score |
|------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
| | | E. | E. | F. | F. | |
| Dr. Dobbs | 27 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 46 |
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 27 | . | 8 | 3 | 6 | 44 |
| Hoy, O. | 27 | . | 6 | 3 | 6 | 42 |
| Young, Earl | 27 | . | 2 | 3 | 6 | 38 |
| Tangeman, H. G. | 24 | . | 4 | 3 | . | 31 |
| Murphy, P. | 21 | . | 6 | 3 | . | 30 |
| Partos, G. | 12 | . | 6 | 3 | 6 | 27 |
| Berliner, Dr. | 27 | . | . | . | . | 27 |
| Morris, M. | 27 | . | . | . | . | 27 |
| Krisch, E. | 6 | . | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 |
| Leysens, M. | 21 | . | . | . | . | 21 |
| Malzberg, N. | 21 | . | . | . | . | 21 |
| Braverman, S. | 0 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 19 |
| Wahby, M. | 17 | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| Ratke, J. | 3 | . | 2 | 3 | . | 8 |
| Halpern, L. | 0 | . | 2 | . | . | 2 |

Write fairy solutions out in full, on a separate sheet, and sign your name.

SOLUTIONS TO CHRISTMAS PROBLEMS

2 Mover: Bukofzer

White played f7-f8 announcing "mate next move". "Hold on," said the opponent, "you did not claim your piece. Therefore, I can call for any or all the four pieces to mate. I insist that you mate with Queen, Rook, Bishop and Knight."

"That is easy," said the first player. "Only, I decide what piece mates, according to your move."

This is how he mated:

1. f8, Kg5; 2. Claims a Queen and mates with Qg7.
1. f8, Kg7; 2. Claims a Rook and mates with Sf5.
1. f8, Ke5; 2. Claims a Bishop and mates with Bf8-g7.
1. f8, Ke7; 2. Claims a Knight and mates with Sf4-d5.

Correctly solved by:

Dr. G. Dobbs.—Well done with its echoes and a peculiar kind of symmetry, but $P=Q$ alone could have taken care of his black majesty. Tangeman.—I am panting and red in the face. Murphy. E. Young.

3 Mover: Charosh

Turn the diagram upside down; then the solution eliminates the claim of "Impossible Position". It is:

1. d8 = B, Kh2; 2. b8 = B, Kh1 or Kxh3; 3. Bb7 or c8 mate.

Correctly solved by:

Dr. G. Dobbs.—The author says nothing about "bishops", accordingly the solution is d8 = B, etc. Tangeman. Murphy.

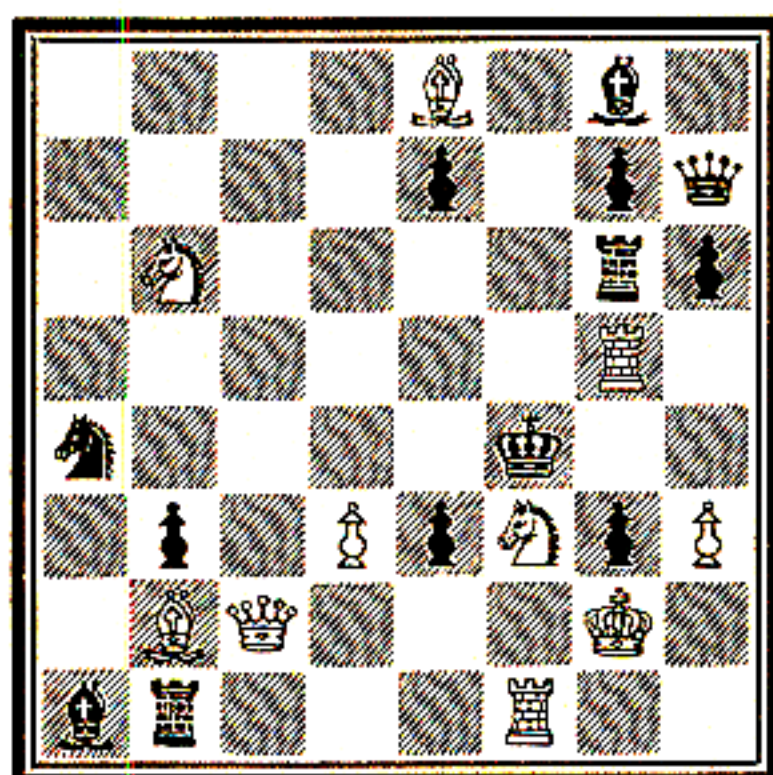
REAL MERIT

The King called to his Pawn: "Come here!
You're tardy, soldier. Zounds! I fear
To duty you're not tending right,
You march the slowest to the fight."

The Pawn replied: "I'm slow, 'tis true,
But of the men that fight for you,
However swift they're on their feet,
I, sire, alone—do not retreat."

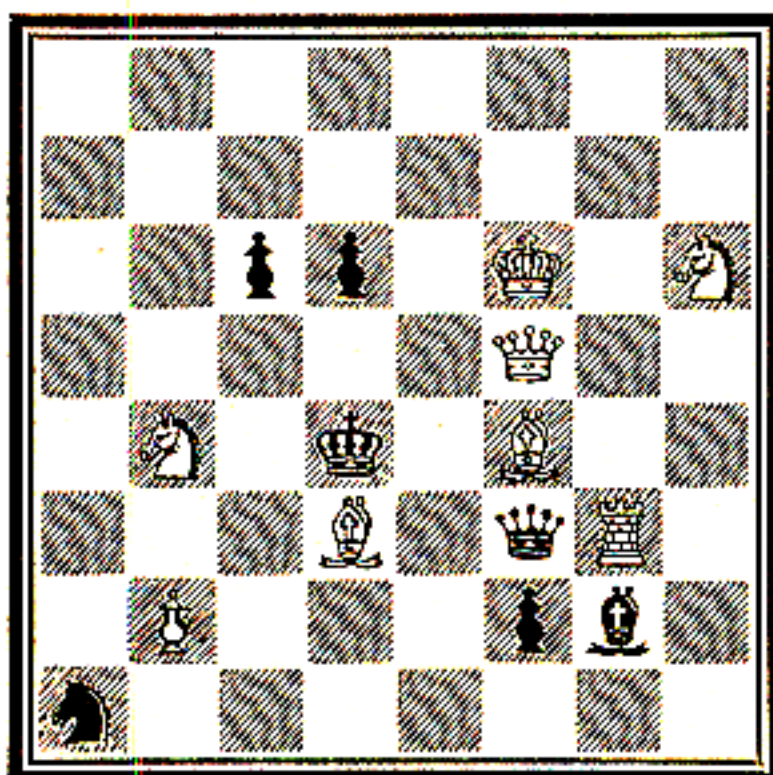
—MAXWELL BUKOFZER.

247

*(Original)*C. JIMENO, Jr., Mexico
Dedic. to Maxwell Bukofzer

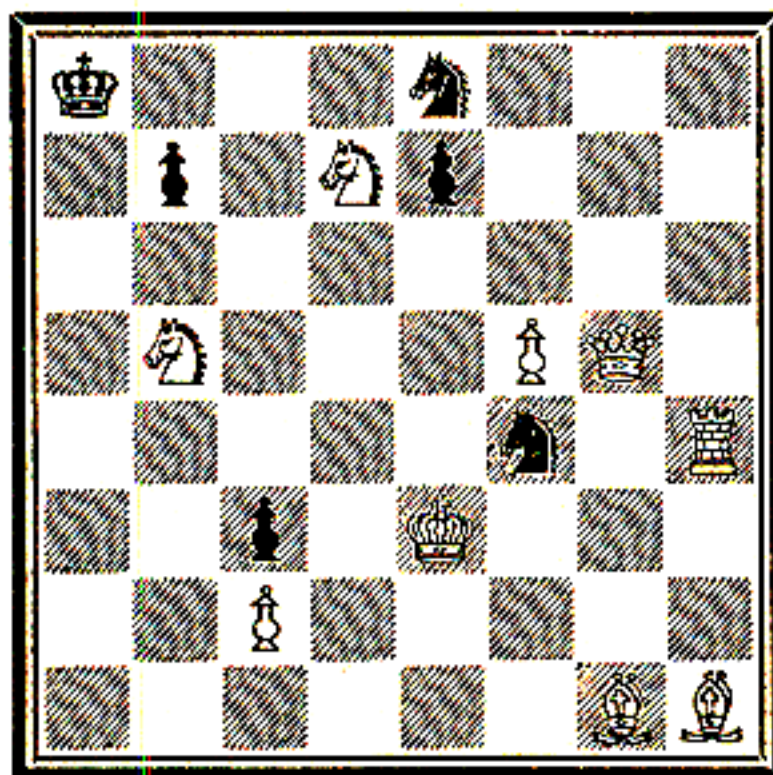
Mate in 2 moves.

248

*(Original)*EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.

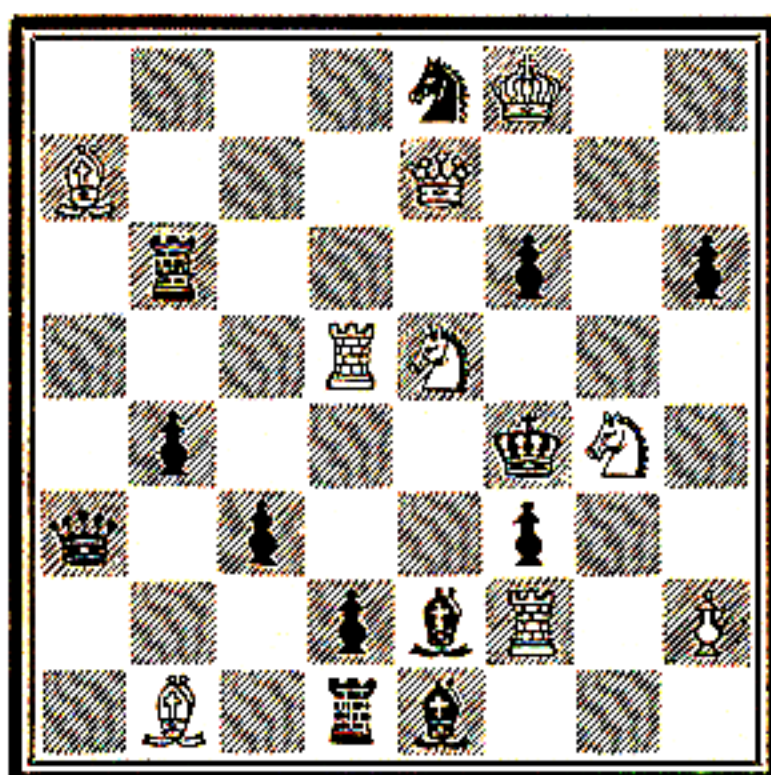
Mate in 2 moves.

249

*(Original)*M. W. PATRICK
Elyria, Ohio

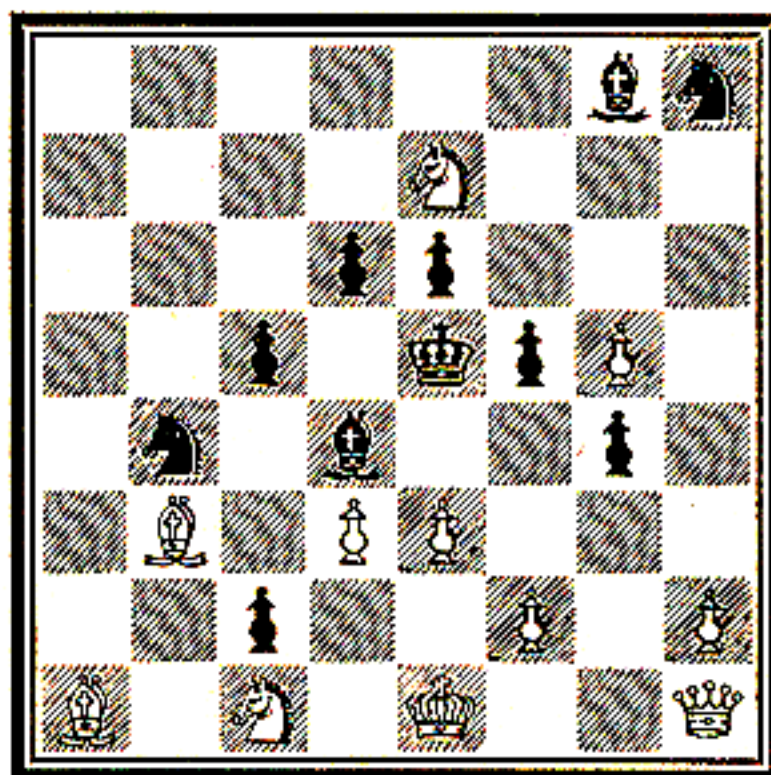
Mate in 2 moves.

250

*(Original)*ENRIQUE MORALES
Vera Cruz, Mexico

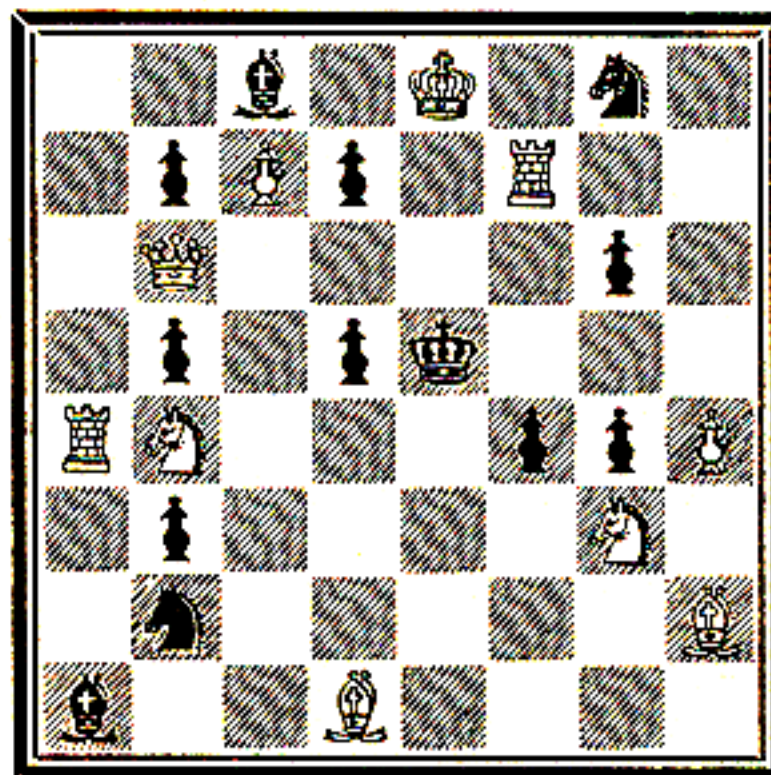
Mate in 2 moves.

251

*(Original)*BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.

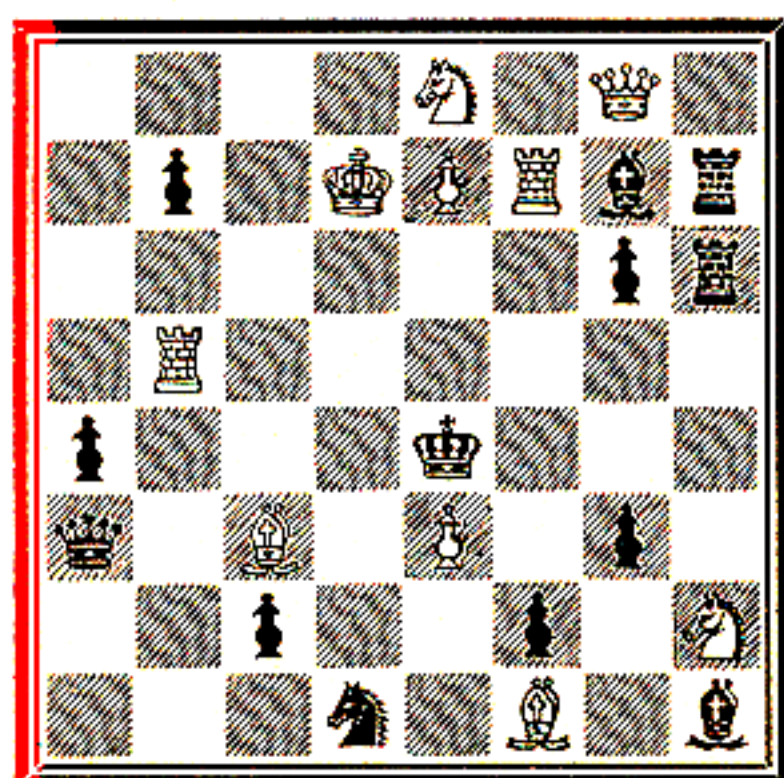
Mate in 2 moves.

252

*(Original)*H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.

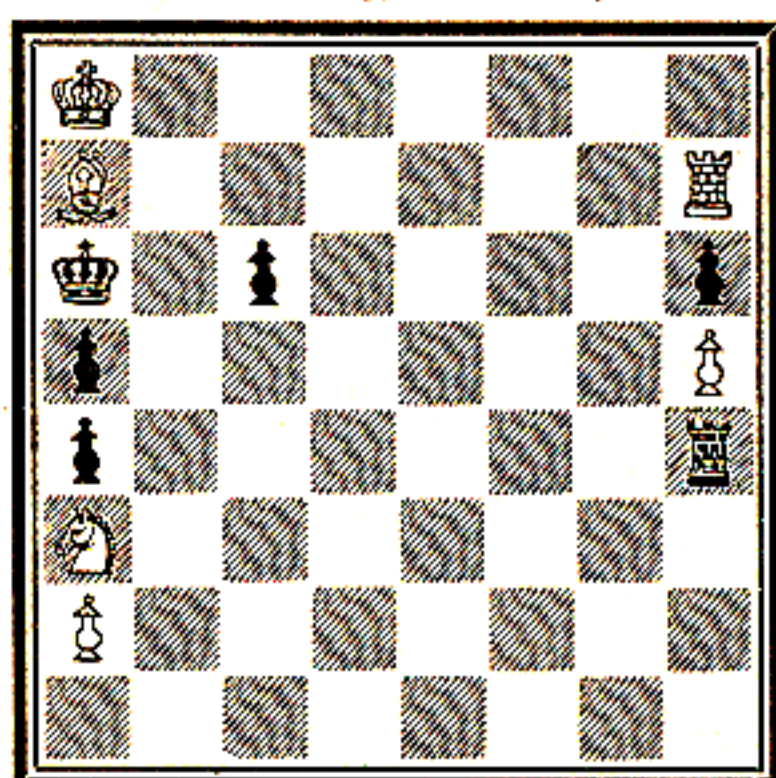
Mate in 3 moves.

253
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



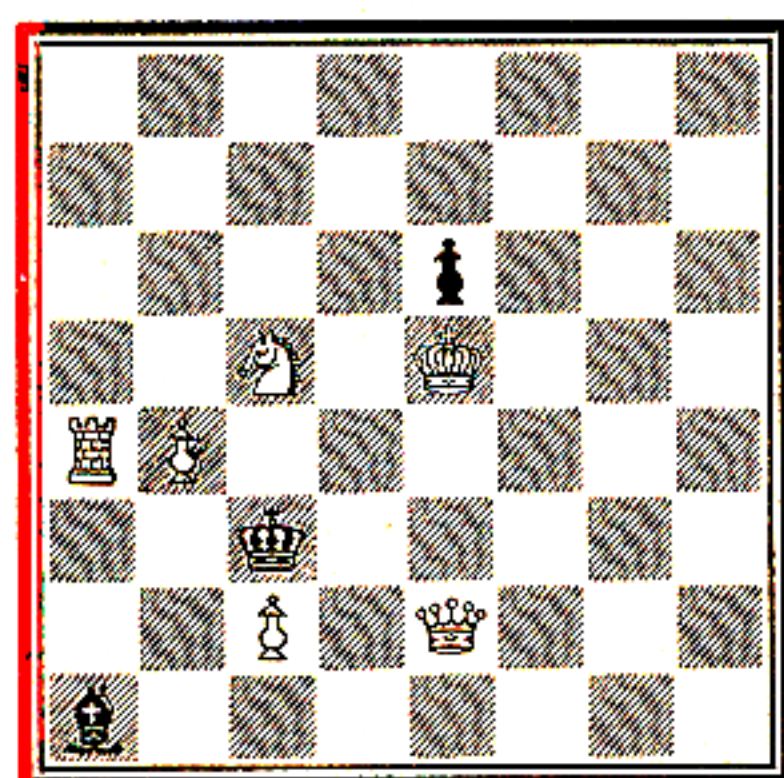
Mate in 3 moves.

256
(Original)
FRANZ PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany



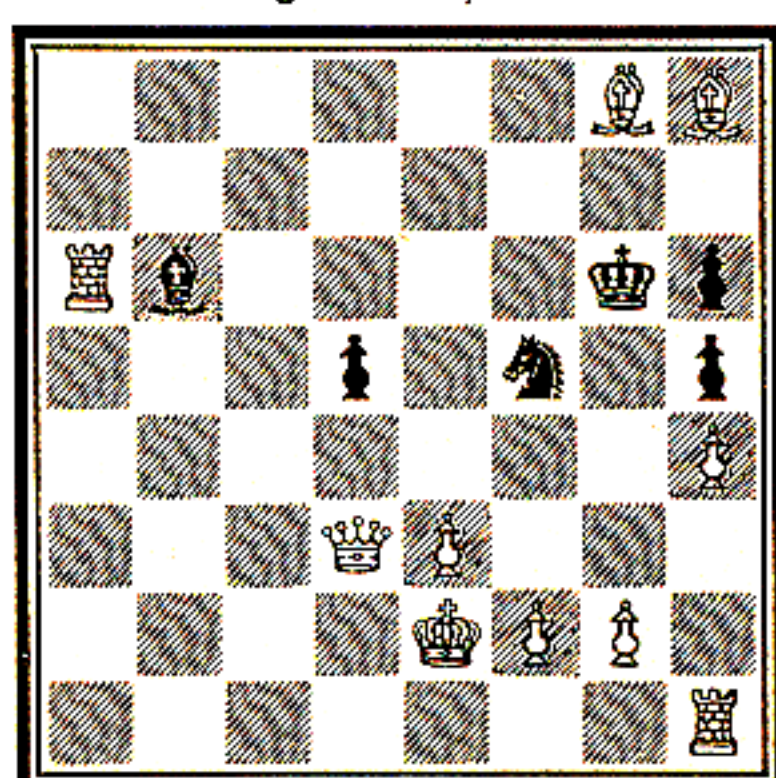
Mate in 5 moves.

254
(Original)
V. ROSADO
San Diego, Cal.



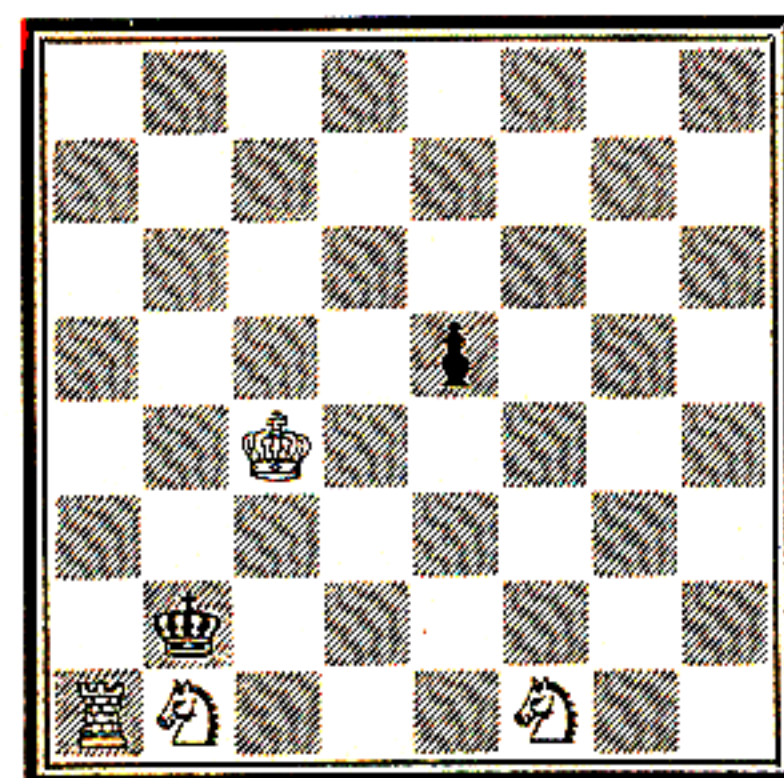
Mate in 3 moves.

257
(Original)
LYNN DAVIS
Binghamton, N. Y.



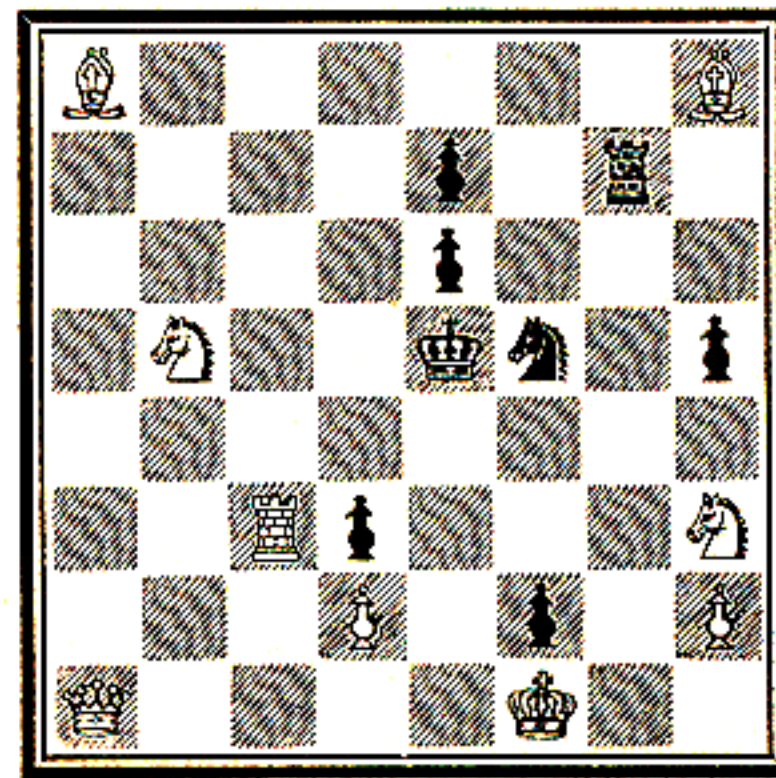
SELFmate in 4 moves.

255
(Original)
M. R. CANCIO, Jr.
Santurce, Puerto Rico



Mate in 4 moves.

258
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



SELFmate in 5 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS MUST BE RECEIVED
ON OR BEFORE MARCH 9, 1935

(Continued from Page 47)

No. 228. Dr. G. Dobbs (3m)

1. Pd4, Se6; 2. Qf6ch, etc.
1. Pd4, Sf5; 2. Qf8ch!, etc.
1. Pd4, Sg6; 2. QxPch, etc.
1. Pd4, Se8; 2. Sd5ch, etc.
1. Pd4, Rg2; 2. Qg7ch, etc.
1. Pd4, threats (2. Qg7ch and QxPch).

There are duals after some of the rook moves.—Vanwinkle. Another Dobbs masterpiece.—Nash. The echoed sacrifice is hard to see.—Emery. An old idea with a clever novelty.—Eaton. Excellent variations.—Larranaga. The quiet key, difficult tries and variety of mates makes this easily the best of the month.—Riggin. An interesting problem, but why the Pawn on a7?—Partos. Has duals but they sink into insignificance. I could sing in praise of this one; it is magnificent. Gets my vote.—Patz. A masterpiece. Gets my vote.—Korsgaard. Startling queen sacrifices—Cheney. In spite of the clever sacrifices the worst work of Dr. Dobbs that I have seen.—Ratke. It is by Dr. Dobbs. Why say more?—Murphy. Intriguing mates but Pd2 gives key away.—Dr. Berliner. Best in this issue.—Genud. Double Queen sacrifice compensates for Pawn promotions.—Burke. Not so hot.—Tiesler. The two sacrifices call for the vote.—Wenzl. I believe this is one of the best problems you have ever printed in the CHESS REVIEW.—Zatwarsky. Models galore! The best of the month.—Krisch. The Doctor has a spell on me—gets my vote. Braverman. The conspiracy is continuing. I am voting again for the Doctor.—Rothenberg. Well knit together but too many minor duals to be classed best.—Tangeman. The sacrifice is the heart of this one.—Hargreaves.

No. 229. Harvey Burke (3m)

1. Sf6, Kd6; 2. e8 = Sch, etc.
1. Sf6, else. 2. e8 = Q, etc.

Very nice and interesting. Gets my vote.—Vanwinkle. Has a pretty mirror model with 3 Knights as its basic idea.—Eaton. Easier than one would expect after Burke's previous puzzlers.—Dr. Dobbs. Surprising promotions. My vote.—Larranaga. The three horsemen. The entrance of the third Knight makes this an interesting and unusual problem.—Riggin. Interesting mate with three Knights.—Partos. The Pawn, when dubbed Knight, leads to the prettiest mates. Second best in this issue.—Patz. Very fine.—Ratke. My vote for best of the month.—Murphy. Enjoyed this most. Has some very clever mates.—Patrick. Clever mirror model.—Krisch. Beautiful variations. I rank this second best.—Rothenberg. The model mirror is rather unusual.—Tangeman. The S promotion is good and not too obvious.—Hargreaves. The S promotion essays a fine mirror model.—Wenzl.

No. 230. E. A. Nash (3m)

1. Bd2, K any; 2. Bc3, etc.

Looks "cooky", but try and cook it.—Vanwinkle. Thanks for printing my min.—Nash. Elementary.—Dr. Dobbs. Very pretty.—Partos. Exquisite and dainty. Too bad there are not more variations to this "petite min".—Patz. What there is to this is very fine.—Ratke. Simple but tricky. I like this.—Murphy. An odd idea, well set forth.—Burke. The beaten path.—Tiesler. Nice "min". with tries as absorbing as the solution.—Tangeman. Brief to the point of nudity.—Wenzl.

No. 231. Frank Vail (3m)

1. Sc4, KxP; 2. Se5, etc.
1. Sc4, Kf4; 2. Sd2, etc.
1. Sc4, Kd5; 2. Qb7ch, etc.

Cooked in 2 moves by Qg3; (Qd1; Kg2 and the author's solution Sc4 do not count).

No. 232. Bill Beers (4m)

1. Bd3, Kh5; 2. KxP, Pany; 3. Be2, etc.
1. Bd3, Pany; 2. Bxg6, Pany; 3. Be5, etc.

A fine little study.—Vanwinkle. Chameleon echoes in a somewhat labored fashion; a good idea, artificially set.—Eaton. Pretty chameleon echoes.—Dr. Dobbs. Very amateurish.—Partos. Simple, but nice cooperation of white pieces.—Patz. A very worth-while set up.—Cheney. What is Bro. Beers trying to do? Put Pawn-handcuffs on the black King?—Murphy. Nothing profound here.—Burke. Very elementary.—Patrick. The problem lacks zest and spirit.—Braverman. I wonder what Bill calls this? A double Indian?—Tangeman. How Bill likes to line them up.—Wenzl.

No. 233. G. Partos (8m) Bc3

Impossible position.—Vanwinkle. Solution works out nicely but it's an impossible position, with an obtrusive bishop for good inartistic measure.—Dr. Dobbs. Very good play, accurate timing.—Larranaga. I consider this the best of the month.—Partos. A game of patience. Not as scintillating as shorter problems, though it has a S sacrifice.—Patz. An

artificial puzzle but very good, for its kind. A hard one! Gets my vote.—Cheney. Clever, of course, but these long-winded mates do not appeal to me.—Murphy. Great work, but impossible Pawn position. Too bad!—Krisch. Beautiful and difficult, but . . .—Braverman.

The author himself claimed a cook but failed to submit it. Therefore I allow credit for the cook to those that sent it but bring only the "official" solution, which I could verify.

No. 234. G. Mott-Smith (6m Sul)

1. Qc6, Kh3; 2. Qf3ch, b3; 3. QxP, b2; 4. Qd4, Kb3; 5. Qc5, a3; 6. Qd4, a2mate.
1. Qc6, a3; 2. f3, a2ch; 3. Ka1, Ka3; 4. Qc2, b3; 5. Qc4, etc.

Cooked by: 1. Qc2ch and 1. f3.

CORRESPONDENCE

G. B. Spencer: Proud to have you on the staff at last. Thanks for problems.

G. Partos: Because you were ill I allowed you 35 points. Can't do it again, however. The ladder is a race with equal chances for all but no privileges to anyone. The CHESS REVIEW does not reprint faulty problems. Test, test and test again before sending contributions.

A. J. Souwaine: Your "solution" to the Charosh Christmas problem is quite ingenious but, after all, not a solution. It is nice that you, though a "passive" member, show so much interest. Would like to see you turn "active".

J. F. Tracy: Welcome to our Composing Staff and Solving Family. Thanks for problems.

A. J. Fink: Patience, my friend. I may be tardy because I am overburdened, but I never forget, least of all a good friend. March is "your" month.

C. Larranaga: Your problems are not yet very strong, but I shall publish them, because the CHESS REVIEW gives every composer his opportunity. Welcome to the family.

V. L. Eaton: You are a very talented young composer, but altogether too impatient with your less gifted brothers. Some of the tyros on our staff develop slowly but may outstrip the speeders in the end. I am certainly delighted that you joined the family.

J. D. Neuss: 4 move fairy destroyed as requested. More problems would be welcome.

John Richter; (an "alias"): At first I did not intend to answer your letter at all. What is the matter with your real name that you prefer to hide it? The CHESS REVIEW has faults, I admit, but sneers are not curative medicines. The Charosh problem in which I eliminated a cook was the Christmas problem which I tested (exceptionally) because it appeared in my story; thus your accusation falls flat also. When you decide to give your real name I shall discuss the rest of your letter—maybe.

F. A. Hill: Congratulations on your nice column. Will gladly send some problems but give me time to test them. I sent some work to other columns and had bad luck with several contributions, because I failed to test them.

T. R. Dawson: Your letter and generous inclosures came as a much prized Christmas gift. Accept my sincerest thanks, Tommy. All the problems will be published, including the fine Fox problem and the two "Masterpieces". Express my gratitude to Fox. Will try to get a letter off to you. The unfortunate truth is that, being an apothecary in day time, I have to sleep a few hours at night when I am a chess editor. Will you write an article on cylinder mates for my department? Have you heard of A. J. Fink's "Billiard Knight"? A dandy! But I am still studying it. Best regards, Tommy.

C. E. Silver: Thanks for the problems, and the kind wishes which I return tenfold.

C. C. Lee: Letter to V. L. E. dispatched as requested. Are those Babson problems unpublished? Glad indeed to have "met" you at last; hope to hear from you again.

W. Vanwinkle: Your complaint has been forwarded to the Editor-in-Chief. Will follow it up. Have you no problems for me, old friend? How about a couple of prize winning 4 movers?

G. Goeller: Vielen dank fuer das grossartige widmungsproblem, ein meisterwerk! Bin furchtbar beberlastet, aber ein brief folgt—bald.

O. Wurzburg: The family is wondering why I don't bring a "Wurzburg". Please!

C. Riggin; G. R. Emery; E. A. Nash and others: Hearty thanks for your charming letters. Were it not for them, I would sometimes throw the entire chess business overboard. I am glad indeed I can please some folks. The late appearances of the CHESS REVIEW are not my fault. Printers are tyrants,—sometimes, but you need them even then.

L. Tannasy: Old score returned to you. Nobody lost or won more than half a point on account of the yearly decimation.

M. Wahby: Your letters still arrive unsealed. Why? Although I cannot print your comments, because they are too late, you receive all the points in the ladder and your name is not dropped. Please sign your address.

W. Patz: To do as you suggest would be presumptive, since we have many masters on the roster. They would resent it. We must try to please everybody.

S. Braverman: Welcome back home. Please write on one side of paper only.

G. Tiesler: What about the picture you offered? Correction of score was still in time.

C. C. Sanford: Welcome to our family. Your debut is harmonious and melodious.

R. Larsen: Sorry—no notation problems are accepted. I have learned my lesson.

R. J. Ratke: Modelmates may not impress you—now. Try to compose a good modelmater and you will change your mind overnight. Thanks for your kind words. Christmas stuff is not supposed to be "lucid", hence the indefinite hints. Allowed you 1 point for your lone key on 233.

Geo. Cheney: For 2 mover problems, key is enough. For longer problems the main variations must be carried out far enough to prove that solution is found. When the sheets are wired together, it is not necessary to write name and address on each one. Your solutions are almost 100 analytical and must take a lot of your time.

P. Murphy: Thanks for lovely letter. Glad you addressed the Program Director; hope more listeners will eventually. Will present a new and more explicit presentation of the Grasshopper soon. Once you understand the G moves, you will fall in love with that piece.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Score | Name | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | Score |
|-------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 50 | Burke, H. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 105 |
| 48 | Partos, G. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 18 | 103 |
| 35 | Tanassy, L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 98 |
| 50 | Dobbs, Dr. G. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 97 |
| 52 | Rothenberg, P. L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 95 |
| 46 | Riggin, C. W. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 87 |
| 36 | Hoy, J. O. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 79 |
| 40 | Braverman, S. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 79 |
| 13 | Tangeman, J. B. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 18 | 78 |
| 33 | Davis, L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 78 |
| 30 | McCarthy, E. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 75 |
| 39 | Hargreaves, G. W. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | . | 6 | 72 |
| 25 | Chess, A. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 70 |
| 31 | Emery, G. R. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 12 | 68 |
| 25 | Hochberg Bros. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 68 |
| 27 | Halpern, L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 68 |
| 33 | Foote, B. A. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | . | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 67 |
| 21 | Wenzl, T. C. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 67 |
| 27 | Patrick, M. W. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 66 |
| 23 | Ratke, R. J. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 65 |
| 7 | Daly, H. B. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 64 |
| 24 | Berliner, Dr. M. H. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 63 |
| 13 | Patz, W. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 62 |
| 22 | Young, E. F. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 61 |
| 17 | Greenwald, Dr. I. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 56 |
| 13 | Murphy, P. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 56 |
| 7 | Dejager, J. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 56 |
| 7 | Krisch, E. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 54 |
| 9 | Cheney, G. N. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 50 |
| 3 | Vanwinkle, W. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 48 |
| 12 | Korsgaard, S. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 6 | 45 |
| 14 | Tiesler, G. P. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 43 |
| 0 | Szabo, A. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 43 |
| 3 | Nash, E. A. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 42 |
| 0 | Genud, I. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 41 |
| 3 | Zarwarsky, C. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | . | 6 | 38 |
| 0 | Samford, C. C. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | . | 6 | 33 |
| 0 | Larranaga, C. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | . | 32 |
| 0 | Malzberg, N. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 31 |
| 4 | Larsen, R. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | . | 29 |
| 0 | Eaton, V. L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 6 | 29 |
| 11 | Silver, C. E. | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | 8 | . | 27 |
| 16 | Tudor, W. B. | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | 24 |
| 18 | Wahby, M. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 |
| 2 | French, C. E. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |

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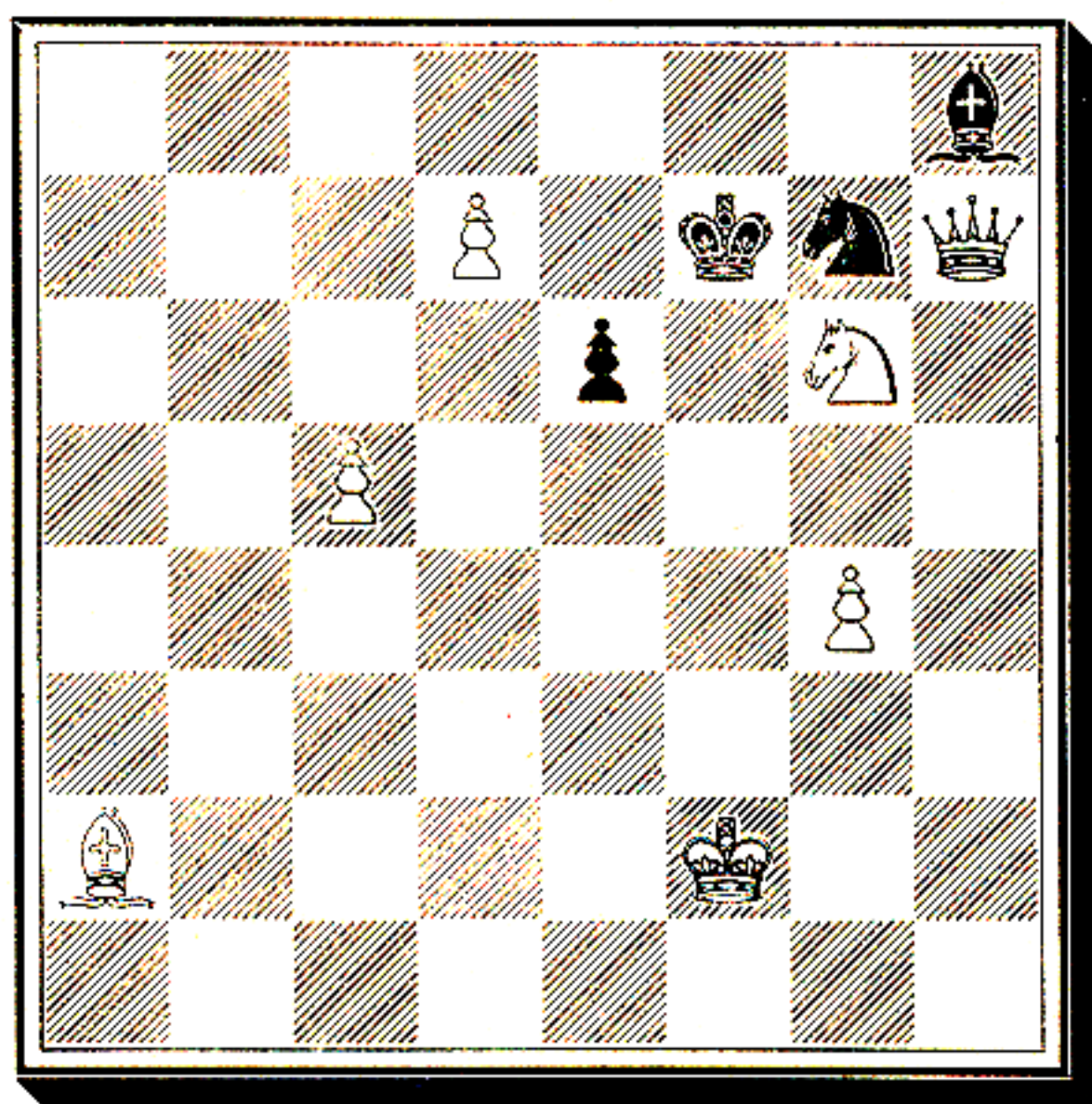
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HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
JANUARY, 1935
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



WHITE SELF-MATES IN SEVEN MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

JACKSON W. SHOWALTER (*In Memoriam*)

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| A GALLERY OF GRANDMASTERS | BARNIE F. WINKELMAN |
| THE GALLOPING KNIGHTS | IRVING CHERNEV |
| WHO'S WHO IN PROBLEMDOM | MAXWELL BUKOFZER |
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MARCH, 1935

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The CHESS REVIEW

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The American Championship

We had hoped to give our readers definite news in this issue. Unfortunately, matters have not progressed as rapidly as we anticipated. We believe that in our April issue we shall be able to give the final word on this subject.

The Moscow Tournament

Twenty players are entered in one of the biggest tournaments ever held. It is a struggle between young Russia and the outside world. The leading contenders are: Dr. Emanuel Lasker, Jose R. Capablanca, Salo Flohr, Rudolf Spielmann, and Andreas Lilienthal for the outsiders; and Dr. Mischa Botwinnik, Loewenfish, Rjumin, Kan, Ragosin, Rabinowitsch and Romanowsky for the Russians. At the present writing Botwinnik is leading with a score of 10-2, Flohr is second 9-3, Lasker and Loewenfish are tied for 3rd and 4th 8-4, and Capablanca is in fifth place 7½-4½. In our next issue we will give the complete account of this tournament together with a selection of the best games.

British Notes

The Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation met on February 16th and voted to hold the 1935 British Championship at Great Yarmouth from July 8 to 20. The program will also include the British Ladies' Championship, a Major Open Tournament, and three Minor Tournaments. The closing date for all entries is June 11th.

The Executive Committee also decided to send a team of five players to compete in the International Team Tournament at Warsaw, August 15th to 30th. Sir George A. Thomas was requested to act as Team Captain and help to select the team.

Chess in Massachusetts

The annual tourney for the Godfrey L. Cabot cup, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, got under way on Washington's Birthday with 16 entries in the major division and 28 in the minor.

With one more match to play the Boston City Club is now assured of first place in the Boston Metropolitan League with a score of 11-1. Lynn has finished its schedule, score 8½-4½; while Harvard University with one more match to play has a score of 8-4.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

Despite the withdrawal of Samuel Reshevsky in the first round, the championship tournament of the Marshall Chess Club took a very interesting course. David Polland started off with a rush but was soon overtaken by Milton Hanauer, former state champion, who established what appeared to be a commanding lead. Fred Reinfeld, also a former state champion, was two full points behind Hanauer at the half-way mark, but struck his stride and by tenacious

play gradually worked up to a tie in the semi-final round. The play in the final was extremely exciting. Although Hanauer and Reinfeld had made sure of the first two places, the next four places were in complete doubt. Hanauer in his final game, after outplaying Tholfsen, had the misfortune to overlook a mate in three, while Reinfeld ended a very difficult game with Santasiere by securing a perpetual check. There was a quadruple tie for third place between Enequist, Santasiere, Schlesinger, and Tholfsen.

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | W | D | L | Score | |
|----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|---|----|--------|----------|
| 1 | Reinfeld, F. | . | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 11 | I |
| 2 | Hanauer, M. | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 10 1/2 | II |
| 3 | Enequist, L. N. .. | 0 | 1/2 | . | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 9 1/2 | } III-VI |
| 4 | Santasiere, A. E. . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 1/2 | |
| 5 | Schlesinger, P. T. . | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 1/2 | |
| 6 | Tholfsen, E. | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 9 1/2 | |
| 7 | Dunst, T. A. | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 8 | |
| 8 | Polland, D. S. ... | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | . | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| 9 | Green, M. | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | . | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 7 1/2 | |
| 10 | Hamermesh, M. .. | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | |
| 11 | Smirka, R. | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 1/2 | |
| 12 | Byrne, C. J. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 4 | |
| 13 | Cass, A. C. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 3 | |
| 14 | Fish, M. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 1/2 | |
| 15 | Frere, W. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 1 | 0 | 13 | 1 | |

Suburban Chess League vs. South Jersey

A match on 15 boards was staged last month between a picked team of Suburban Chess League players and a picked team of the South Jersey Chess Association. This was the first conflict between these two groups and ended in a tie: The score:

| Suburban C. L. | | South Jersey Chess Ass'n | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| H. Pump | 1/2 | S. Mlotkowski | 1/2 |
| E. T. McCormick | 0 | W. A. Ruth | 1 |
| M. Wall | 1 | E. R. Meves | 0 |
| S. Smith | 0 | E. W. Strang | 1 |
| T. Edw. Knorr | 1 | R. Jzumecki | 0 |
| S. H. Kowalski | 1/2 | N. S. Janke | 1/2 |
| D. Wesolowski | 1/2 | E. R. Glover | 1/2 |
| T. C. Wenzl | 0 | W. E. Britton | 1 |
| J. Lauter | 1/2 | L. Cook | 1/2 |
| J. Krucke | 1/2 | A. H. Grosser | 1/2 |
| B. McCready | 1 | J. Brauder | 0 |
| R. Harris | 1 | J. Cedarholm | 0 |
| M. Wesolowski | 1/2 | A. Matlack | 1/2 |
| A. F. Zega | 1/2 | G. Ware | 1/2 |
| E. F. Laucks | 0 | S. Foster | 1 |
| Total | 7 1/2 | Total | 7 1/2 |

Wisconsin State Championship

The second annual Wisconsin State Chess Championship was held in Milwaukee on February 8, 9 and 10. There were 15 entrants to compete for the title held by Mr. Walter Heyn of LaCrosse. Mr. Arpad Elo, Instructor at the University of Marquette in Milwaukee was the winner, and became the custodian of the Ernest Reel trophy for one year.

Finnish Master Tournament

Helsingfors, Finland, was the scene of a Masters Tournament recently. The final scores: E. Book, 8 1/2; B. Rasmussen and A. Tschepurnoff 6 1/2 each; R. Krogius 4 1/2; E. Lindroos 4; E. Heilimo 0. The tournament was a double round affair.

Berlin Masters' Tournament

E. D. Bogolubow and K. Richter tied for first prize in a masters tournament held in Berlin from February 1 to 9th, with scores of 6 1/2-2 1/2. F. Samisch and Rellstab tied for 3rd and 4th with scores of 6-3.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

KING'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

| A. Nimzowitsch | | Amateur | |
|----------------|--------|--------------|-------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 10 Q-B2 | P-Q3 |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP | 11 Kt-Q5 | Q-Q1 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt4 | 12 P-K5 | P-QB3 |
| 4 B-B4 | P-Kt5 | 13 B-KKt5 | Q-Q2 |
| 5 O-O | PxKt | 14 Kt-B7ch | QxKt |
| 6 QxP | Q-B3 | 15 BxPch | K-Q2 |
| 7 P-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 16 Q-B5ch | KtxQ |
| 8 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 17 P-K6 mate | |
| 9 BxP | Kt-Q5 | | |

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| Anderssen | | Schallopp | |
|--|------|--|---|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 8 P-Q4 | QxQP |
| 2 P-KB4 | P-Q4 | 9 Kt-B3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | QPxP | 10 B-K3 | Q-Q1 |
| 4 KtxP | B-Q3 | 11 O-O | P-KR3 |
| 5 B-B4 | BxKt | Very weak. Better would have been 11 ...O-O, followed by QKt-Q2, but even then White would stand better. | |
| 6 PxP | Q-Q5 | 12 B-QB5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 7 Q-K2 | QxKP | 13 QxP ch! | and wins for obviously the Queen cannot be taken on account of 14 BxP Mate. |
| 7...Kt-QB3 here is much stronger. Then would have followed 8 P-B3, QxKP; 9 O-O, Kt-B3; 10 P-Q4, Q-K2 (not 10...PxP because of 11 QxQ ch, KtxQ; 12 R-K1, Kt-Kt5; 13 P-KR3, Castles; 14 B-Kt3! winning a piece). | | | |

KING'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

| Mr. A. | | Mr. F. | |
|----------|---------|---------------|--------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 8 QxQ | PxR(Q) |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP | 9 Q-R5 | B-K2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt4 | 10 KtxP(B7) | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-Kt5 | 11 Kt-Q6 ch | K-Q1 |
| 5 Kt-K5 | Q-R5ch | 12 Q-K8 ch | RxQ |
| 6 P-Kt3 | PxP | 13 Kt-B7 mate | |
| 7 QxP | P-Kt7ch | | |

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Nuremberg, 1896

| Janowski | | Schallopp | |
|--|-------|---|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 8 Kt-K5 | QxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP | Forced! | |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-QB4 | 9 KtxKt | Q-K5 ch |
| 4 P-K3 | PxP | 10 B-K3 | PxKt |
| 5 PxP | B-Kt5 | 11 Kt-B3 | QxP |
| Better was 5...Kt-KB3 followed by...P-K3. | | 12 B-Q5! | PxB |
| 6 BxP | P-K3 | 13 QxP ch | K-Q1 |
| Black wished to prevent 7 BxP ch, KxB; 8 Kt-K5 ch, followed by QxB, but the move played completely shuts off the action of his QB. | | 14 QxR ch | K-Q2 |
| 7 Q-R4 ch | Kt-B3 | 15 Q-Kt7 ch | K-K3 |
| | | 16 Q-B6 ch | B-Q3 |
| | | 17 B-B4!! | Resigns |
| | | If 17...QxR ch; 18 K-Q2, QxR; 19 QxB ch, K-B4; 20 Q-K5ch and mate on the next move. | |

Niagara Falls Chess League

Harold A. Armstrong of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has done a splendid job in organizing the Niagara Falls Chess League which started its first season with ten teams of four in competition. At the present writing the Niacet Chemical Company's team, for whom Mr. Armstrong plays Board 1, is leading the league.

Brooklyn Open Championship

Forty-three entries have been received for the Brooklyn Championship Tournament sponsored by the Terminal Chess Club, 134 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Australian Championship

C. J. S. Purdy of New South Wales came through a field of fourteen to annex the Australian Championship, with a score of 12-1. Purdy has made an exceptionally fine record this year, having defeated G. Koshnitsky, last year's champion, in a set match prior to acquiring the title.

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The Meran Defense

By ERNST GRUENFELD

(The editors take particular pleasure in presenting the following characteristically thorough analysis of one of the most important variations of modern tournament play, by the greatest living authority on the opening, Ernst Gruenfeld.)

In this connection THE CHESS REVIEW wishes to announce that in view of the great frequency of tournaments and the resulting increase and multiplicity of new material and variations which are not included in the standard textbooks and manuals, it will present regularly articles which will embody the results of the latest play and innovations among the world's greatest masters.

Along these lines we are preparing for publication in the immediately following issues an article on "New Ideas in the Queen's Gambit Declined", by the distinguished Hungarian master A. Lilienthal, as well as articles on the theoretical contributions of the Liebwerta, Hastings and Moscow Tournaments).

Part I.

Among the theoretical innovations which have occupied attention of analysts and tournament players since 1924 (the year of the Meran Tournament), the Meran variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined has without any question aroused the greatest amount of controversy.

For several years the consensus of opinion (including that of Dr. Alekhine), has been that this defense is likely to give Black the better prospects. This view, incidentally, was confirmed by the result of two games in the Spielmann-Bogolubow Match (1932) in which this system, first introduced by Rubinstein in the Meran Tournament, was adopted successfully.

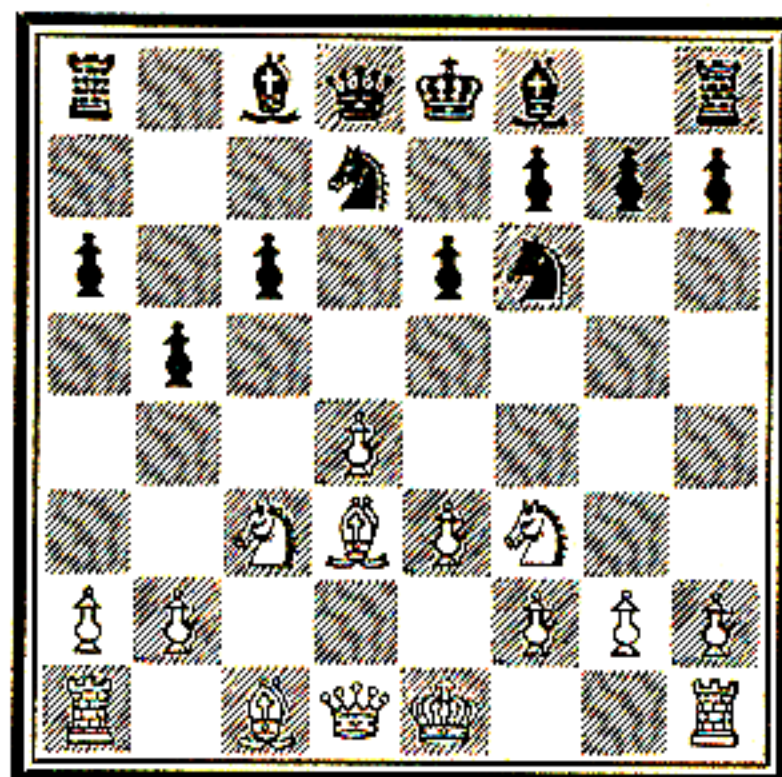
After an extremely careful examination of Sosin's variation, I have had to come to the conclusion that this line is *not calculated to give Black the advantage*. As proof of the foregoing claim I append further on three variations labelled (A), (B) and (C).

The preliminary moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2; 6 B-Q3, PxP; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-QR3 lead to the following position:

SEE DIAGRAM

In this position the move which suggests itself at once as the most aggressive is 9 P-K4!, threatening to drive away the KKt. Indeed this is the only sure way at White's disposal of exploiting his advantage in development; 9 O-O would be too passive because of the reply 9 . . . P-B4! which dates from the original game between Gruenfeld and Rubinstein,

Black



White

Position after 8 . . . P-QR3

Meran 1924. 9 P-QR4, with a view to operating on the Queen's wing, would be equally inadequate because of . . . P-Kt5; 10 Kt-K4, P-B4; 11 O-O, B-Kt2; 12 KtxP, KBxKt! 13 PxB, KtxP; 14 B-B4, O-O; 15 Q-K2, P-QR4; 16 Kt-Q2, Q-B2 (Reinfeld-Alekhine, Pasadena 1932). White has no better than an even game.

9 P-K4

P-B4

This counter-attack forces the opponent to adopt energetic measures, whereas the colorless reply 9 . . . B-Kt2 would allow the favorable 10 P-K5! Kt-Q4; 11 KtxKt, KPxKt; 12 O-O etc.

The new move 9 . . . P-Kt5 also gives Black a poor game after 10 Kt-QR4 (Spielmann considers Kt-K2 better; see his game against Pirc at Bad Sliac 1932), P-B4; 11 PxP (11 B-Kt5, Q-R4! 12 PxP, B-Kt2; 13 Kt-Q2, B-B3! is patently bad for White; Erdelyi-Vidmar, Prag 1931), KtxBP; 12 KtxKt, BxKt; 13 O-O, B-Kt2; 14 Q-K2, Q-Kt3 (. . . Q-B2 would be answered by B-Kt5!); 15 Kt-K5! (15 Kt-Q2 allows Black to equalize: . . . Q-B3! 16 K-R1, O-O etc.; Glass-Kmoch, Vienna 1932).

10 P-K5!

....

The most energetic reply; if instead 10 O-O, PxP; 11 KtxP, B-Kt2; 12 B-Kt5, Q-Kt3; 13 B-K3 (if 13 KKt-K2, B-B4; Geiger-Wurm, 1926), B-B4; 14 B-B2, R-Q1! (Nilsson-Nyholm, 1921). Or 12 . . . Kt-K4; 13 B-B2, B-K2; 14 P-QR3, QR-B1; 15 KKt-K2, P-R3; 16 B-B1, O-O (Abramavicius-Van der Bosch, Prag 1931).

10 PxP

If 10 Kt-Q4; 11 KtxKt, PxKt; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 Kt-Q4 or 11 Kt-Kt5, PxP; 12 KtxKt! PxKt; 13 O-O (Alekhine-TeKolste, Baden-Baden 1925).

Likewise insufficient would be 10 Kt-Kt5 because of 11 Kt-Kt5! (11 B-K4, R-R2!), PxP; 12 KtxBP! KxKt (. . . . Q-R5; 13 P-KKt3); 13 QxKt, KtxP; 14 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1 (. . . . K-B3? 15 B-Kt5 mate); 15 QxKt, PxKt; 16 B-K4 (and not 16 QxP, B-Kt5!), PxP; 17 QBxP, R-R2; 18 O-O, B-Q3; 19 QR-Q1!*

11 KtxKtP!

A very strong move, invented by the Moscow master, Blumenfeld. Weaker would be 11 PxKt, PxKt; with advantage to Black.

(A) 11 Kt-Kt5
12 Q-R4 QR-Kt

. . . . Q-Kt3, as played by Rabinowitsch against Blumenfeld, yields no better result.

13 Kt-Q6ch!

Stronger than 13 QKtxP, R-Kt5; 14 Q-B2, KKtxKP; 15 O-O, B-Kt2; 16 P-QR3, RxKt; 17 KtxR, Kt-B4; 18 B-K3, Q-Q4; 19 P-B3, Kt(K4)xB? 20 P-QKt4 (Podhorzer-Kmoch, Vienna 1932). 19 Kt(B4)-B gives Black a manifest advantage.

13 BxKt
14 PxB Q-Kt3

After 14 O-O; 15 QxQP Black would find it very difficult to win the QP. After the text (14 Q-Kt3) the continuation might be 15 QxQP, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, R-Kt3; 17 P-QKt3! RxQP; 18 B-Kt2, P-K4; 19 B-K2! and White's game is much to be preferred thanks to the two Bishops.

(B) 11 PxKt
12 PxKt

And now:

(1) 12 Q-Kt3; 13 O-O! PxP; 14 B-K4, B-Kt2; 15 BxB, QxB; 16 KtxP, KR-Kt; 17 P-B3, B-B4; 18 K-R with advantage.

(2) 12 P-K4; 13 PxP, BxP; 14 Q-K2! Q-K2; 15 O-O, B-Kt2; 16 R-K! Q-Q3; 17 Kt-R4! with a winning game (Bogolubow-Thomas, Baden-Baden, 1925).

(3) 12 PxP; 13 KtxP, B-QKt2; 14 BxP(14 O-O, KR-Kt), B-Kt5ch; 15 B-Q2, BxBch; 16 QxB and we arrive at the position discussed below.

* Gruenfeld gives 19 KR-Q1, after which the continuation might be 19 BxQ; 20 RxQch, K-B2; 21 RxR, BxB; 22 R-Kt1, R-B2!; whereas after 19 QR-Q1! (suggested by Reuben Fine), White wins at once: BxQ; 20 RxQch, K-B2; 21 RxR, BxB; RxB. *Translator's Note.*

(4) 12 B-Kt5ch; 13 B-Q2 (or 13 K-B1, PxP; 14 KtxP, B-Kt2; 15 B-K3! KR-Kt; 16 KR-Kt, B-Q4; 17 BxKtP, R-R4; 18 P-QR4! A. Rabinowitsch-Gotthilf, 1925), BxBch; 14 QxB, PxP (better than 14 QxP; 15 BxKtP, P-K4; 16 O-O, O-O; 17 KR-K which is in White's favor); 15 KtxP, B-Kt2; 16 BxKtP (inferior would be 16 P-B3, Q-Kt3; 17 Q-Kt3, KR-Kt with counter-chances), BxP; 17 KR-Kt, B-Q4; 18 P-QR4! (in his article on the Meran variation which appeared in *L'Echiquier* in 1925, Alekhine gave 18 Kt-B5, Q-Kt with the remark that the position was rich in possibilities for both sides). White now has a magnificent attacking game and is sure to win.

Translated from *L'Echiquier*

F. REINFELD

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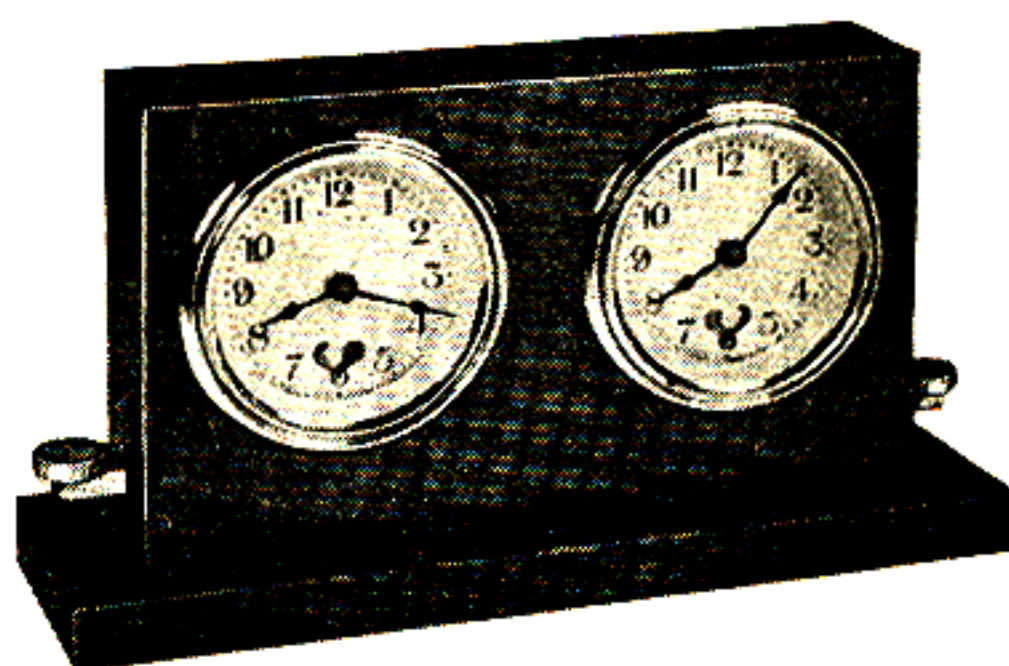
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BOOK REVIEW

THE GAME OF CHESS

By DR. S. TARRASCH

It is the written code of the Guild of Magicians that the secrets of the profession shall not be revealed to the lay public. Heretofore a similar unwritten rule has prevailed among chess masters. Violated, indeed at rare intervals by an occasional champion, who has set down something more than mere fragments of his technique. But in the main the current repertoire of the expert has been sedulously guarded, and only scattered bits of knowledge can be laboriously dug out of far-flung annotations.

The best researches of the international master must perforce make their bow on the field of battle. Hence it comes that chess literature ranges from those general treatises that illumine only what is already well known, to frankly personal systems, that disclose everything except the most essential data upon the current problems of the chess world.

Nor is the perplexity of the student solved by a plethora of opening variations and lines. For to select the best lines—which is the mark of the master—requires the skill and intuition of a master.

It is for this reason that this latest volume of Dr. S. Tarrasch has already had a phenomenal success. Though long the leading exponent of the game, and familiarly termed *praeceptor Germaniae*, ever ready to share his vast store of knowledge, the good doctor penned the instant work under conditions that prove a veritable boon for the chess public.

He had passed three score and ten: he had retired from active competition. There were no new worlds to conquer, and no inclination to gather additional victories on the old battlefields. Hence the last reticence is removed. Every item of chess property, real and personal, the priceless estate of a laurel-wreathed and battle scarred veteran of fifty years' combat and research over the board, is bequeathed without reservations. The rich treasure, of no further service to its owner, becomes a legacy to all.

Small wonder that the author wrote in 1933, after the sales had run to 16,000 in two years: "In many clubs every player has a copy. Practically every day since the book was published I have received most appreciative letters, I might say love letters".

And love letters they are. For the good doctor himself writes in his introduction in his emphasis upon the *beauty* of the game. "Chess, like Love, like Music, has the power to make men happy. The way to this happiness I have tried to show in this book."

End-game, mid-game and the openings are treated, in the order named, with an added selection of illustrative games. Of the first it need only be said that the treatment is adequate. It is clear that Dr. Tarrasch, who has written many monographs upon specific endings, and could easily have given us a large volume on this branch of the game, is cramped by the confines of less than sixty pages devoted to this purpose. Nevertheless, his selection of material is excellent, and will prove of real aid to the student.

The larger section devoted to the mid-game is superb. It is easily superior to the exposition of Snosko-Borowski and of Edward Lasker of this branch of chess—and this is praise of the highest order—and more complete than Dr. Lasker's chapters contained in the "Manual of Chess". Considering that the mid-game constituted his own staked domain in the realm of chess, and that his play therein was unequalled by any other master, the excellence of the work meets every expectation.

But it is in the review of the openings that he reaches the superlative in style and substance. He covers the king side openings with the final word of authority. This, we feel, will be the model of play in the Philidor, the Giuoco Piano, the French, the Caro-Kann . . . for many years. Here we see the keen, comprehensive vision of a great master that has resolved all the lore of the last half century into its simple essentials.

The space allotted to the Queen's Pawn Openings is strikingly restricted. But the variations given are important and brought right down to date. Of his own defense, he states with a candor that is typical of the man: "In conclusion I wish to discuss briefly the defense 3 . . . P-QB4, Tarrasch's Defense, as it is called. This I hold to be the best, although I must add that I am almost completely alone in holding that opinion."

So speaks a great personality, a great analyst, a great chess player. This book is the logical climax of a career that included not only seven firsts in international tournaments, but many epoch making treatises on the game. It will be part of the equipment of every club player for many years. Even the master can profit from many of the nuggets of wisdom that are to be found in its pages. For here we have disclosed to us the mind of a grandmaster.

During the last decade the gulf between the chess amateur and the professional expert has narrowed perceptibly. This book continues the process. In fact with such treatises extant, the task of the simultaneous performer is measurably increased. —BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

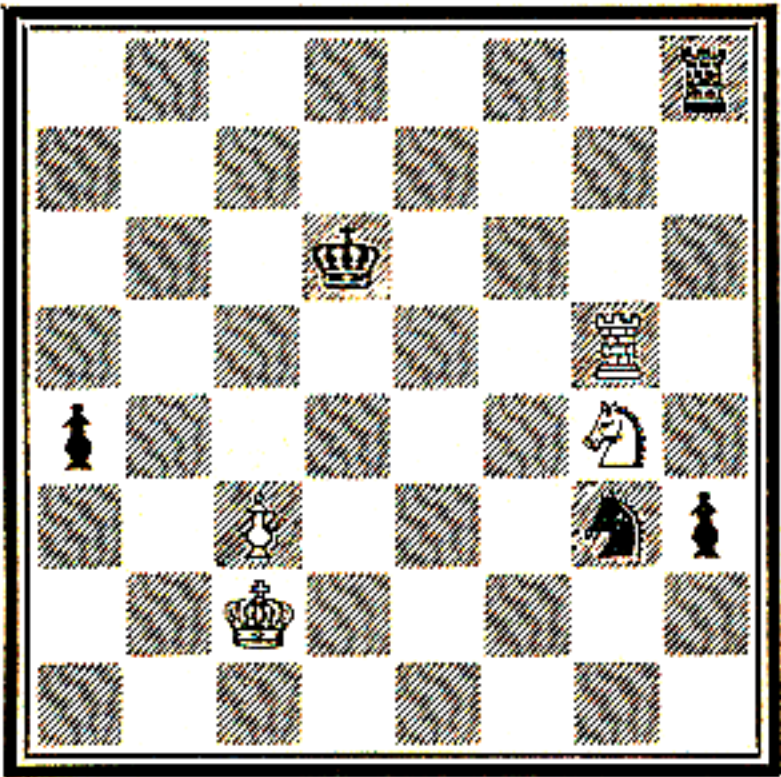
Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Helsingfors Master's Tournament
December, 1934

(Submitted by Eero Book)

Book

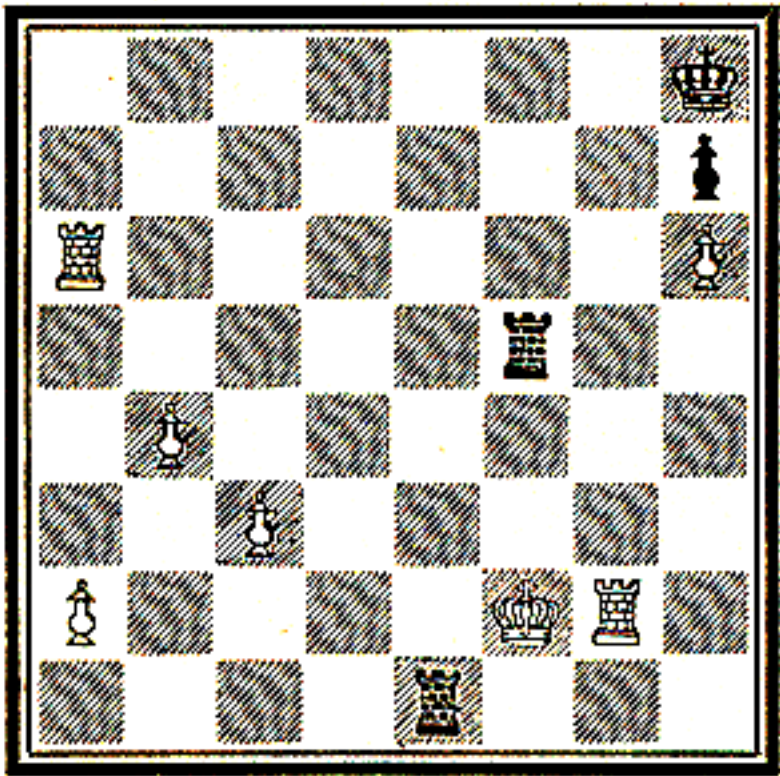


Krogius

This endgame is a treat for the student. White played here the natural looking R-QR5 with the idea of sacrificing his Kt for Black's KRP and capturing the other Pawn with his Rook, which he thought would ensure a draw. Black was now able to extricate a most beautiful win: 1 R-R5, P-R7; 2 KtxP, RxPch; 3 K-Q3!, R-R5; 4 P-B4, Kt-K5!; 5 R-R6ch, K-B2; 6 K-Q4! Kt-Q3 ch; 7 K-B5 (7 K-Q5, Kt-B1!; 8 K-B5, Kt-Kt3!; 9 K-Kt5, R-R8!; 10 R-R7ch, K-Kt1; 11 R-R6, R-R3!; 12 P-B5, K-Kt2; 13 R-R5, R-R5!; 14 K-Kt4, K-B3; 15 R-Kt5, Kt-Q4ch!; 16 K-R5, R-R1 and wins), RxPch; 8 K-Q5, R-QKt5!; 9 R-B6ch, K-Kt7; 10 RxKt, P-R6!; 11 K-B5, P-R7!; 12 R-Q7ch, K-R1; 13 KxR, P-R8(Q), and wins.

White might have drawn by: 1 Kt-B2, Kt-K7; 2 K-Q2! (if 2 KtxP, RxKt; 3 R-Kt4, KtxP; 4 R-QB4, P-R6!; 5 RxKt, P-R7! and wins), Kt-B4; 3 R-QR5, P-R7; 4 RxP, Kt-R6; 5 Kt-R1, R-KKt1; 6 R-KR4, R-Kt8; 7 Kt-B2! and draws. (If 7 RxKt, RxKt and wins by R-QR8).

Frankfurt, 1878
Blackburne



Schalopp

White to Play and Win

This position appears in Napier's "Amenities" with the remark that Schallop foolishly consented to a draw in a won position.

We have recently received numerous requests for the solution, which gives rise to the saddening thought that perhaps chess players are no wiser today than they were back in 1878—less wise, in fact, for there evidently was no kibitzer around to advise Schalopp that the game was won so that the German master was laboring under a distinct handicap.

The solution: 1 KxR, R-B8ch; 2 K-K2, R-K8ch; 3 K-B3, R-K6ch; 4 K-Kt4, R-K5ch; 5 K-R5, R-KR5ch; 6 K-Kt5, R-R4ch; 7 K-Kt4, R-R5ch; 8 K-B3, R-B5ch; 9 K-K2, R-K5ch; 10 K-Q2, R-Q5ch; 11 K-B2! and wins.

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Game Studies

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament
December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Becker)

(Translated from the Wiener-Schachzeitung)

| E. Grunfeld | A. Becker |
|-------------|-----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 7 R-B1 | P-B3 |
| 8 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 9 BxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 10 BxB | QxB |
| 11 O-O | KtxKt |
| 12 RxKt | P-K4 |
| 13 PxP | KtxP |
| 14 KtxKt | QxKt |
| 15 P-KB4 | Q-B3 |

There are very few variations which have been theoretically analysed so thoroughly. At this point Black might have played 15 . . . Q-K5, after which might have followed 16 B-Kt3, Q-Kt3; 17 P-K4! QxP; 18 B-B2, Q-Q4; 19 P-B5, QxQ; 20 RxQ, and despite White's Pawn minus, the ending is in his favor.

16 P-B5

Sharper than P-K4, which would be met by 16 . . . R-Q1.

16 . . .

P-QKt4

The only way to develop the QB.

17 B-Q3

B-Kt2

18 Q-B3

R-Q1!

Stronger than 18 . . . P-Kt5; 19 R-B4, P-QR4; etc. (Match: Maroczy-Dr. Nagy, 1928). Now . . . P-Kt5 is a decided threat and White must accept the proffered Pawn, possibly even with advantage.

19 BxP

R-Q7

20 BxP

The Pawn at QKt2 could not be protected, e. g. 20 R-B2, RxR (20 . . . RxP!); 21 KxR, PxP; 22 QxB, QxPch.

20 . . .

RxQKtP

21 QR-B1

The more natural move 21 KR-B1 fails because of 21 . . . KR-B1!

21 . . .

B-R3

22 KR-K1

Painful but necessary—there was no better alternative, e. g. 22 R-KB2, RxR; 23 QxR (not 23 KxR, Q-Kt7ch!), R-B1; with the threat of . . . B-Kt2 or . . . B-Kt4. Obviously not 22 KR-Q1, B-K7!

22 . . .

RxRP

23 B-Q5

R-Q7!

24 R-B6 fails because of 24 . . . Q-R5! Black has regained his pawn and achieved a slightly superior position.

24 P-K4

B-B1

Threatening 25 . . . BxP followed by . . . Q-Q5ch.

25 K-R1

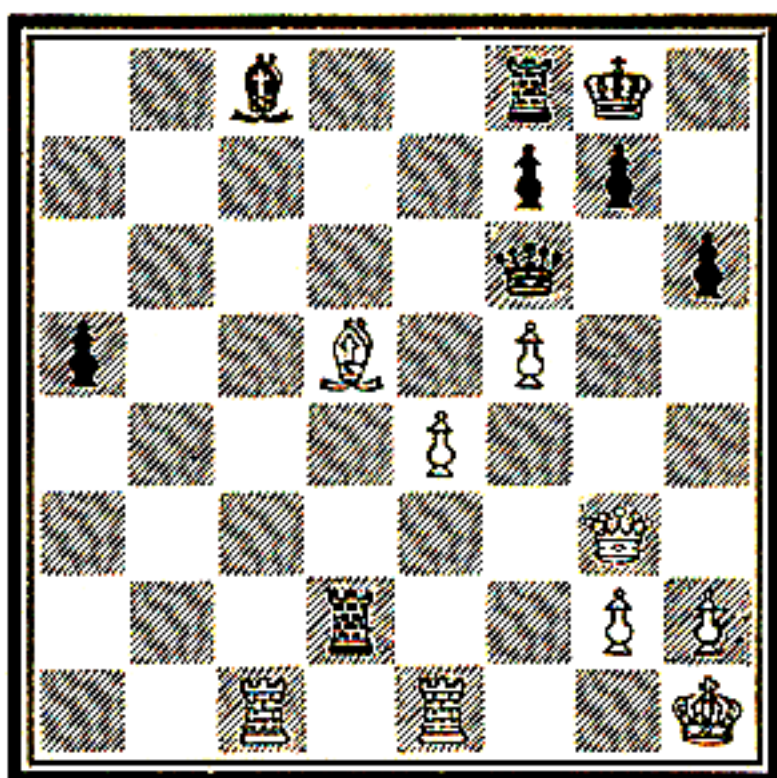
P-QR4

26 Q-KKt3

P-KR3!

To parry 27 R-B6 with 27 . . . Q-Kt4. Not 26 . . . BxP; 27 R-B1, Q-Kt7; 28 R-QKt1, Q-B7; 29 R-Kt8 and wins. The crisis of the struggle has arrived.

A. Becker



E. Grunfeld

27 P-KR4?

A mistake due to time pressure which loses a pawn. Only with 27 R-R1 could White hope for equality.

27 . . .

BxP

Now 28 R-B1 could be refuted by 28 . . . Q-Kt3.

28 Q-B4!

R-Q5

29 R-B6

Q-Q1!

30 R-KB1

In spite of the fact that White has just a few minutes left on his clock he steadfastly finds the best continuation. Black threatened 30 . . . QxB. If 30 QxB, QxPch; etc. Also if 30 P-Kt3, RxP; etc.

30 . . .

B-K3

30 . . . B-Kt3 would only lead to equality: 31 RxP, RxP; 32 RxPch, KxR; 33 PxR, QxP; 34 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 35 Q-B5ch, etc.

31 R-Q6

On 31 RxP follows 31 . . . RxP!; (32 PxR, PxR; 33 QxRch, QxQ; 34 RxQch, KxR; with an easily won ending). Also to be considered was 31 BxB, PxP; 32 QxRch, QxQ; 33 RxQch, KxR; 34 RxP, K-B2; 35 R-R6, P-R5; with advantage for Black.

31 . . .

Q-K2??

This gross blunder undoes all the previous excellent play. With 31 . . . Q-Kt1!, Black may expect to win the game; 32 RxP, QxQ; 33 RxQ, RxP!; 34 PxR (or 34 R-R6, R-K4; or 34 R-K7, R-Q5;), PxR; 35 R-R4, PxP; 36 RxP, R-Q1; etc.

32 RxP

PxR

33 QxRch

QxQ

34 BxPch

K-R2

35 RxQ

and White won

A very interesting game.

Eighth Game of Match
August, 1934

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by both players)

Purdy
White

Koshnitsky
Black

(Taking advantage of his opponent's weak ninth move, and subsequent drift, Koshnitsky rapidly obtains a winning position. He fails to clinch his advantage right off, but is soon afterwards given the chance to bring off a brilliancy, which wins for him Mr. Schwarz's prize. This win infused something of the dramatic element into the match at last.)

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-KB4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 |

Whether the Bishop should check at Kt5 or develop solidly at K2 is still an open question.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 5 Kt-QB3 | O-O |
| 6 Kt-R3 | ..... |

After Alekhine.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 6 | Q-K1 |
|---------|------|

Black is deliberately experimenting with a system of development that is quite good if White has played his King's Knight to B3. Sounder here seems . . . P-Q4, with a Stonewall formation.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 7 O-O | P-Q3 |
| 8 P-K4 | ..... |

This seems at least as strong as P-KB4, the move played in the tenth game.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 8 | PxP |
| 9 Kt-KKt5 | ..... |

Over-elaboration. Simply 9 KtxP, and if . . . P-K4, then Kt-Kt5, gives White a strong position.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 9 | P-Q4 |
| 10 PxP | PxP |
| 11 Q-Kt3 | P-B3 |
| 12 KKtxKP | K-R1 |
| 13 Kt-B5 | ..... |

Weak. Adequate was Kt-KKt5.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 13 | P-QKt3 |
|----------|--------|

Simpler was . . . BxKt, with a better position for the end-game.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 14 Kt-Q3 | B-R3 |
| 15 Q-Q1 | QKt-Q2 |
| 16 B-B4? | ..... |

It was necessary to unpin at once by R-K1, which gives Black a level game.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 16 | Kt-R4! |
| 17 B-K3 | B-Q3 |

Both players unaccountably overlook 17 . . . Q-Kt3, which wins at least a Pawn after the forced reply, 18 P-KKt4.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 18 R-K1? | |
|----------|-------|

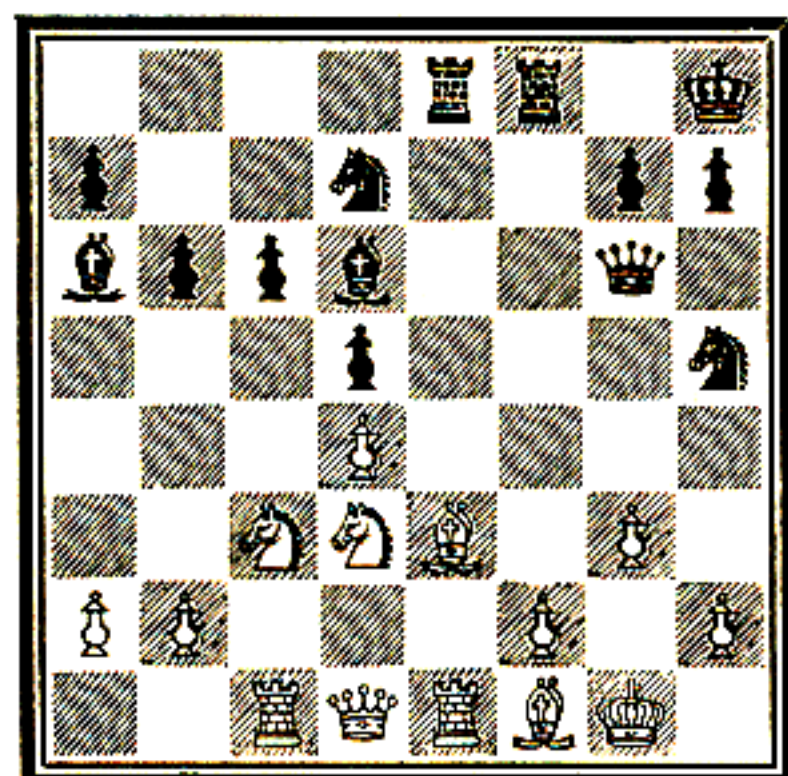
White fails to realize his good fortune. He could have held the position with Q-Q2.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 18 | Q-Kt3 |
| 19 B-KB1 | ..... |

B-R3 was the best chance.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 19 | QR-K1 |
| 20 R-B1? | ..... |

G. Koshnitsky



C. J. S. Purdy

Giving Black the opportunity to bring off the only brilliancy of the match. White invited the sacrifice, overlooking Black's 22nd. With K-R1, he had a good chance of saving the game.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 | KtxP! |
|----------|-------|

Sound and well calculated.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 21 RPxKt | BxP |
| 22 B-Kt2 | ..... |

If 22 PxP, QxPch, followed by . . . RxB, winning.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 | B-Q3! |
|----------|-------|

An important link in Black's combination. The Knight is trapped.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 23 Kt-K5 | BxKt! |
| 24 PxP | KtxP |
| 25 P-B4 | ..... |

White must stop . . . Kt-B6ch.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 25 | Kt-Q6 |
| 26 Q-Q2 | KtxQR |
| 27 RxKt | Q-Kt6! |
| 28 Kt-Q1 | P-B4 |

Quicker was 28 . . . RxB! for if 29 B-B2, RxB! wins Queen for Rook and Knight.

| | |
|----------|------------|
| 29 B-B2 | QxP |
| 30 QxQ | RxQ |
| 31 BxQP | R-Kt5ch |
| 32 K-R2 | R-K4 |
| 33 B-Kt2 | R-R4ch |
| 34 K-Kt1 | R(R4)-Kt4! |
| 35 Kt-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 36 KtxR | RxKt |
| 37 R-Q1 | P-KR3 |
| 38 R-Q7 | BxB |
| 39 RxRP | B-B3ch! |

Black finds a way to win another Pawn.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 40 K-B1 | B-Kt4ch |
| 41 K-K1 | R-K5ch |
| 42 K-Q1 | R-K7 |
| 43 B-Kt3 | RxB |
| 44 RxB | ..... |

His game being hopeless, White stakes all on a transparent trap.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 44 | B-R5ch |
| Resigns | |

Ninth Game of Match
August, 1934

BIRD'S OPENING

(Notes by both players)

| | |
|------------|-------|
| Koshnitsky | Purdy |
| White | Black |

(The decider. This game was played at great nervous tension. Purdy was desperately anxious not to lose his lead after establishing what had seemed an unassailable position, while Koshnitsky had the prospect of staging one of the most dramatic recoveries ever made. Both players took their full time on the clock, and it was time pressure that finally sealed Koshnitsky's doom. It was an accurate game on the winner's side. Koshnitsky played waveringly in the opening, and obtained too difficult a game for successful handling under a time limit.)

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-KB4 | P-QB4 |
|---------|-------|

Inviting P-K4, which gives a variation of the Sicilian satisfactory for Black.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 2 P-K3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 B-K2 | Kt-KB3 |
| 5 O-O | O-O |
| 6 P-Q3 | ..... |

Perhaps better Q-K1 at once, followed by Kt-B3 and P-QKt3.

6 Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3 P-Q3

Black's idea is to prevent White from occupying K5.

8 B-Q2

More in the spirit of the opening is Q-K1-R4 forthwith.

8 R-Kt1

Preparing to advance on the Queen side.

9 P-QR3

Unnecessarily weakening the Queen side. Better was 9 Q-K1, and if 9 Kt-QKt5; 10 B-Q1.

9 P-QKt4
10 Q-K1 P-QR4
11 Kt-Q1

Again unnecessary, as P-Kt5 was no threat yet. Simply Q-R4.

11 Q-Kt3
12 Q-R4 P-Q4

Taking advantage of White's backward play, and inviting a pseudo-freeing manoeuvre.

13 Kt-K5

K-R1 as a prophylactic measure, seems to give better chances.

13 KtxKt
14 PxKt Kt-Q2
15 QxP KtxP
16 Kt-B3 B-Kt2
17 Q-R4

Black threatened to trap the Queen.

17 KR-K1
18 QR-K1 P-Kt5
19 PxP RPxP
20 Kt-R4 Q-QB3
21 P-QKt3 Kt-Q2

P-Q4 was threatened.

22 B-KB3 P-B4
23 P-B4

Tempting but opens lines for Black. A more solid defense was B-QB1 at once, aiming at eliminating Black's dominating Bishop.

23 Q-Q3
24 B-B1 Kt-K4
25 Q-B4

B-K2 gave a better chance of saving the game.

25 KtxBch
26 RxKt B-K4
27 Q-R4 B-B3

To gain on the clock.

28 Q-B4 B-K4
29 Q-R6?

Fatally varying under time pressure. With 29 Q-R4, White still had fighting chances. Black should then win by PxP!; 30 R-R3 (forced), PxQP; 31 QxPch, K-B1; but the exposed King would make it very difficult. After 32 B-Kt2!, the only way is 32 B-Q4!, which provides a bodyguard.

29 PxP
30 R-R3 R-K2
31 QPxP B-K5!
32 P-Kt4?

An incomprehensible move tantamount to resignation; but there is no valid resource.

32 PxP
33 R-R4 B-KB6
34 Kt-Kt2 B-Kt6
35 R-B1 BxPch

And Black mates in two more moves. The finish is mildly pretty, but Black is only killing a corpse.

Hastings Christmas Tournament, 1934-35

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe

Sir G. A. Thomas

White

Black

1 P-QB4
2 Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt5
5 P-K3
6 Kt-B3
7 R-B1
8 B-Q3
9 BxP
10 BxB
11 O-O

P-K3
P-Q4
Kt-KB3
B-K2
O-O
QKt-Q2
P-B3
PxP
Kt-Q4
QxB
.

Alekhine's move Kt-K4 is stronger at this stage.

11 KtxKt
12 RxKt P-K4
13 KtxP KtxKt
14 PxKt QxP
15 P-B4!?

Rubinstein's move. Despite the extensive blood-letting, White is likely to obtain a menacing attack; but Black has a compensatory pressure on the center files.

15 Q-K2

Not the strongest; . . . Q-K5 gives White more difficulty.

16 P-B5! P-QKt4

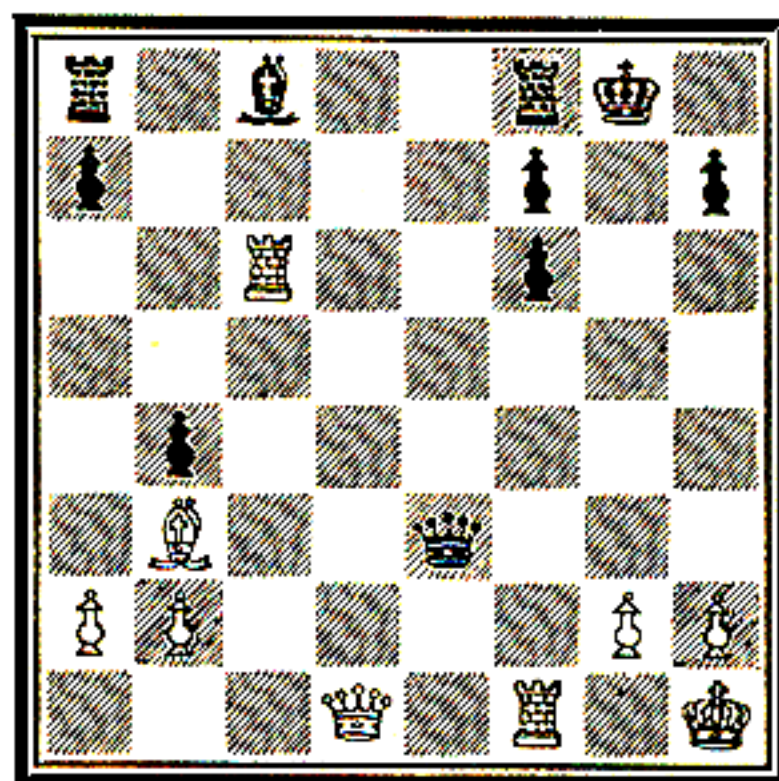
An interesting idea which ultimately turns out to be inadequate. . . . R-Q1 is more usual. In the original game with this variation (Rubinstein-Dr. Lasker, Berlin 1924—played with living pieces), the continuation was 16 B-Q2; 17 P-K4, QR-Q1; 18 Q-R5! QxP; 19 R-KKt3! Q-Q5ch; 20 R-B2! BxP; 21 QxB, QxB; 22 RxPch with perpetual check.

17 B-Kt3 P-Kt5
18 P-B6!

An important intermezzo which exposes Black's K.

18 PxP
19 QRxP QxPch
20 K-R1

Thomas



Dr. Euwe

It is interesting to determine whether Black could consolidate his position somewhat with 20 P-B4. White plays 21 Q-R5 (threatening R-KR6), K-Kt2 (21 P-B5; 22 B-B2, P-B4; 23 R-B7 wins); 22 Q-R4! B-K3 (22 P-B3? 23 R-B7ch

and wins, or 22 . . . Q-K4; 23 R-K! QxP; 24 Q-R6ch, K-Kt1; 25 BxPch!! and wins); 23 BxB, PxP; 24 R-K1! Q-Q7; 25 R-B7ch, with a winning game.

20 B-Kt2
21 QRxP Q-K5
22 Q-Q2 K-R1

If 22 . . . QR-Q1; 23 BxPch (not 23 RxP, RxQ; 24 RxR dbl ch, K-Kt2; 25 R-Kt8ch, K-R3; 26 R-B6ch, Q-Kt3), K-R1; 24 Q-KB2! (24 B-Q5, RxR! or 24 B-Kt6, QxPch! 25 QxQ, BxQch; 26 KxB, RxR; 27 RxR, PxP; 28 RxP, R-Q7ch; 28 K-Kt3, RxKtP; 29 R-R6, P-Kt6 and draws or 24 Q-Kt5, KR-Kt1! 25 BxR, RxP; 26 R-B8, QxPch! 27 QxQ, BxQch; 28 K-Kt, BxR dis ch; 29 RxR ch, KxR; 30 KxB and the ending is drawn with proper play), and White has a winning game, the principal threat being B-Q5 or B-Kt6.

23 BxP

He could also play 23 RxP, RxR; 24 RxR (after BxR, White's attacking chances are reduced to a minimum), Q-Kt8ch; 25 B-Q1, BxPch?! 26 K-Kt1!! (not 26 KxB, Q-Kt3ch and wins, nor 26 QxB, QxBch; 27 R-B1, R-Q1! and draws!), and White forces the win of a piece. Possible replies to the threat of the Q-Q4ch are:

- I. 26 . . . Q-Kt3; 27 QxB etc.
- II. 26 . . . Q-K5; 27 B-B2 etc.
- III. 26 . . . K-Kt1; 27 R-B7!!
- A. 27 . . . B-B6; 28 Q-Kt5ch winning a piece.
- B. 27 . . . B-K5; 28 Q-Kt5ch and mates in a few.
- C. 27 . . . B-R6; 28 Q-Q5ch etc.

The text is simpler for practical play and wins more quickly.

23 QR-B1
24 R(B6)-B2

Preventing . . . R-B7. The game abounds in trappy play. If Black now plays 24 . . . R-B2; 25 B-B4! (protecting the Rook!), RxR; 26 Q-Q8ch wins; but not 25 B-Kt3? QxPch! and mate next move!

24 QR-Q1
25 Q-Kt5
25 B-Q5 is still refuted by . . . RxR!
25 R-Q3

. . . Q-Q5 is met by 26 R-Q2! Q-Kt3; 27 Q-K5ch and mate next move, or 26 . . . Q-Kt2; 27 QxR!

26 B-Q5! Resigns

A splendid game, in which Dr. Euwe's tactical abilities are shown to advantage.

JACKSON W. SHOWALTER

1860 - 1935

A highly esteemed and interesting gentleman of the "old school" was lost to the chess world when Jackson W. Showalter, Kentucky's most famous chess player, died at his home in Georgetown, Ky., on February 5th, 1935. Mr. Showalter was 75 years of age and left behind a widow, three sons, and a host of friends to mourn his demise.

Born at Minerva, Ky., February 5, 1860, Mr. Showalter moved to Georgetown in 1885 and

married Miss Nellie Love Marshall on February 28, 1887.

His paternal ancestors left Manheim, Germany, in 1722 and settled in Virginia. His mother's family were the English Finches, who for three generations under Charles II, James II, William of Orange and Queen Anne, were Speakers of the House of Commons. The American branch of the family settled at Baltimore. When 8 years old, Mr. Showalter learned the moves of chess from his brother, John W. Showalter, who served as Judge of the United States Circuit Court, being appointed to that position by President Cleveland.

He prepared for college at Ripley, Ohio, and at the age of 14, had the honor of seeing his picture in Leslie's, the distinction being for his proficiency in Latin. At 15 he entered Kenyon College and remained there for three years when he entered Cornell. While a senior at that institution he was called to take the management of a great cattle ranch on the borders of Mexico in Encinal County, Texas.

After two years of this life he returned to Kentucky and entered the military institute at Frankfort and graduated there in 1882 with the highest honors.

Mr. Showalter was famous as a baseball player and was an ardent fan up until the latter part of his life, when bad health kept him at home. He was the first man in Kentucky to pitch a curve ball and one of the seven men who discovered the curve.

Mr. Showalter won the Chess Championship of the United States from A. B. Hodges in 1893 and held it for ten years. He lost the championship to H. N. Pillsbury by the score of 10-8 and retired from the game. He became the champion again following Pillsbury's death and lost the title to the present champion, F. J. Marshall, in 1909. He played in several cable matches without the loss of a game. He had also played in a good many international tournaments and always had a good score. We append a specimen of his skill.

RUY LOPEZ

J. W. Showalter
White

H. N. Pillsbury
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 15 B-B2 | Q-KKt5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 16 BxR | KxB |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 | 17 Q-Q6ch | B-K2 |
| 4 O-O | KtxP | 18 R-K1! | P-KKt3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | Kt-Q3 | 19 Q-Q2 | Q-R4 |
| 6 B-R4 | PxP? | 20 Kt-Q5 | B-Q1 |
| 7 P-B3 | PxP | 21 Q-B3 | P-B3 |
| 8 KtxP | B-K2 | 22 KtxP | B-R4 |
| 9 Kt-Q5 | O-O | White announced | |
| 10 R-K1 | B-B3 | mate in five, namely: | |
| 11 B-B4 | Kt-K1 | 23 KtxQPch, BxKt; 24 | |
| 12 RxKt | QxR | Q-B6ch, K-Kt1; 25 B- | |
| 13 KtxP | Q-K5 | Kt3ch, etc. | |
| 14 B-Q6! | R-Kt1 | | |

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

First of the Moderns

The name of Pillsbury is coupled with that of Morphy in the chronicles of American Chess. The career of each of these great players is readily understandable—precocity, ambition, triumph, frustration. Each is a brief story of youthful fires that burned fiercely, illuming a glamorous page of stirring victories, and then, darkness.

Yet if the contribution of Morphy to the progress of the game stands out unmistakably, the exact part Pillsbury played, was but vaguely appreciated. And now that he has passed from the scene, there is grave danger that he may assume a legendary role, rather than the vital spirit that brought new life and thought to chess.

The genius of Morphy perfected the "combination"; not only did he bring to pass the finest exhibitions of tactical skill, but his was the gift of creation. He was the first to recognize the principles that underlay such maneuvers. That Steinitz and Lasker later analyzed the technique of these brilliancies, does not detract from Morphy's revelation of the powers of the pieces and the *glorias del tablero*. Not until we have carefully studied his games can we realize fully the latent forces that are unloosed by 1 P-K4.

Pillsbury's achievement was more tenuous and less readily grasped by the chess world. Inexactly it may be urged that his role was preeminently that of discoverer and explorer of the vistas opened up by 1 P-Q4. Actually he was neither the last of the classical school, nor the first of the present generation to essay the Queen's Gambit. Sporadically it had appeared in Match and Tournament. But the "best minds" deemed it inferior. Morphy would have none of it; the old tournament books are replete with slighting notes by distinguished critics and noted masters. Tarrasch resorted to it but seldom in the eighties and early nineties, and in his match with Tschigorin (1893) the opening was in the main sedulously avoided.

And the examples that have come down to us indicate a gross misconception of the strategy of the Queen's Pawn Game. The prevalent belief seems to have been (and Franklin K. Young in his day, even as C. S. Howell in our own, voiced it most loudly) that second rate players resorted to P-Q4 because it meant

the mastery of but one opening instead of half a dozen. That it was the refuge of those who distrusted their own powers of sustained attack or who lacked imaginative resources. Desirous of avoiding the Alpine exertions of the Scotch, the Vienna, the King's Gambit . . . the mediocre, the plodding and those devoid of talent or initiative, preferred to browse lazily in the tranquil by-paths of P-Q4.

And chiefly these games were marked by a colorless shifting of the pieces, with time not of the essence—watchful waiting. Such was the status of theory when Harry Pillsbury arrived in Hastings in the summer of 1895.

An international tourney had been quickly arranged. The entries included the leading figures of chess. It is scarcely comprehensible that young Pillsbury, only 22 at the time, was admitted as a competitor. His record up to that time had indeed encouraged his admirers in the United States to defray his expenses abroad, but his single victory in an American Tournament, (New York 1894) and his work in the Metropolitan Chess League, hardly conferred even a semblance of international prestige.

There was, however, a quiet assurance of his own powers. "I mean to win this tournament," he confided to a friend on the eve of the contest at Hastings. But the first round brought no indication that his expectation would be realized. On the contrary he suffered an initial and distressing loss in his game with Tschigorin. His skillful defense against the king's gambit availed nothing, and after rejecting a possible draw, he drifted into an inferior ending.

Such a reverse must have been a crushing blow to the ambitions of the youthful expert, who had crossed the ocean with high hopes of international fame. There was not even the memory of repeated successes at home to sustain his shattered morale. A second defeat in the early rounds of the tourney would probably have spelled disaster. Hence the importance of his next game, the memorable encounter with Tarrasch, then at the height of his career.

It was not merely victory, or victory against one of the most formidable players of the day, that served notice of the debut of a new master. It was the manner and quality of that performance—the striking talent that was in evidence from the opening moves to the final brilliant climax—sustained and inspired chess that unfolded itself dramatically. To his colleagues

it revealed a foeman worthy of their deference; no longer was he an interloper from the New World.

To us the game affords more than an historic interest. It marks a new and modern treatment of the Queen's Gambit. Let us examine this game, noting particularly several of the notes of I. Gunsberg as given in the Book of the Tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| H. N. Pillsbury | Dr. S. Tarrasch |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | ..... |

Mr. G. now comments: "No good results from this early sortie of the Bishop. The attack, or perhaps better speaking, the would-be attack, differs from similar play in the French Defense, inasmuch as White has not P-K5 at his command. Generally speaking, both the first and the second player require their Queen's bishop on the Queen's side."

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 4 | B-K2 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 R-B1 | O-O |
| 7 P-K3 | P-QKt3 |
| 8 PxP | PxP |
| 9 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 |
| 10 O-O | P-B4 |
| 11 R-K1 | ..... |

"If White had had his Queen's Bishop posted on Queen's Knight 2, with his pawn on Queen Knight 3, we would then certainly have recommended the exchange of Black's Pawn. The Bishop would then prevent P-Q5, and the two Black pawns on Q4 and B4, unable to advance, are for White a convenient object of attack, as has frequently been proved by experience. G." But White has other ideas on this opening as the sequel will demonstrate. (BFW)

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 11 | P-B5 |
| 12 B-Kt1 | P-QR3 |
| 13 Kt-K5 | P-Kt4 |
| 14 P-B4 | R-K1 |
| 15 Q-B3 | Kt-B1 |
| 16 Kt-K2 | Kt-K5 |
| 17 BxB | RxB |
| 18 BxKt | PxB |
| 19 Q-Kt3 | P-B3 |
| 20 Kt-Kt4 | K-R1 |
| 21 P-B5 | Q-Q2 |
| 22 R-B1 | QR-Q1 |
| 23 R-B4 | Q-Q3 |
| 24 Q-R4 | QR-K1 |
| 25 Kt-B3 | B-Q4 |
| 26 Kt-B2 | Q-B3 |
| 27 R-B1 | P-Kt5 |
| 28 Kt-K2 | Q-R5 |
| 29 Kt-Kt4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 30 R(B4)-B2 | K-Kt1 |
| 31 Kt-QB1 | P-B6 |
| 32 P-QKt3 | Q-B3 |
| 33 P-KR3 | P-QR4 |
| 34 Kt-R2 | P-R5 |
| 35 P-Kt4 | PxP |
| 36 PxP | R-QR1 |
| 37 P-Kt5 | R-R6 |
| 38 Kt-Kt4 | BxP |
| 39 R-KKt2 | K-R1 |

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 40 PxP | PxP |
| 41 KtxB | RxKt |
| 42 Kt-R6 | R-Kt2 |
| 43 RxR | KxR |
| 44 Q-Kt3 ch | ..... |

"Played with desperate ingenuity, and producing a combination far out of the common run, which forces the game in a few moves. The more we think over the position, especially in connection with White's preparatory move of 41 KtxB, and the waiting move that White is bound to make on his next move, the greater our admiration will be. G."

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| 44 | KxKt |
| 45 K-R1 | Q-Q4 |
| 46 R-KKt1 | QxBP |
| 47 Q-R4, ch | Q-R4 |
| 48 Q-B4, ch | Q-Kt4 |
| 49 RxQ | PxR |
| 50 Q-Q6, ch | K-R4 |
| 51 QxKt | P-B7 |
| 52 QxRP, mate. | |

To view this game merely as a masterpiece of combinative skill, is to overlook the singular clarity of the opening moves, and the refined strategy of the mid-game. A truer appraisal of Pillsbury's conduct of each phase of the battle, indicates clearly that he was many years in advance of his contemporaries in his understanding of the potentialities of the opening he adopted. In fact were the game instanced as occurring in Moscow in 1935 or in Hastings at the latest Christmas festival, we could take no exception to any of white's manoeuvres.

Nor was his repertoire limited to a single opening. He played all variations with equal facility. In the Ruy Lopez many innovations can be traced to him, including several forms of the King's Fianchetto, the famous "Bind", that helped to doom the Berlin Defence, a modernized version of the King's Gambit Accepted, and variations innumerable that became the models for a whole generation of chess experts.

So at Hastings he won a great triumph, that reverberated across the ocean, and culminated in a welcome home that would have thrilled a war-scarred general on his return from a foreign field. His score bettered that of Tschigorin by half a point, and Lasker's by a full point. It was made possible by splendid play in the mid-game, and by dazzling precision in his endings. A new and a great figure had arrived on the scene.

(In the next issue we shall continue the story of the career of Pillsbury.)

DON'T FORGET OUR
RADIO PROGRAM
W. H. N. (DIAL 1010 Kc.)
SUNDAYS AT 2 P. M., E. S. T.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Popularizing Winnipeg Chess

The Winnipeg Tribune of Saturday, February 2nd, splashed an elaborate full-length page heading across one of its sporting pages with box-car letters of a one-half inch type measurement—and printed in heavy black wording, it boldly stated: "Record Entry Will Compete For Winnipeg Chess Title", and in addition gave a three-quarter column write-up respecting Winnipeg's great city championship for 1935 from which the glaring heading—an eye stabber extraordinary—took its lead. Sub-headings such as "108 Players To Start Quest Monday Night"—quarter inch heavy black, and "First Round Matches To Be Played At Embassy Hall"—medium size black type, directed the eye to a complete account of the preparations, etc., which were to precede the event. In reading, the particulars in part were given as: "On Monday, when the city of Winnipeg chess championship opens, a record in chess circles will have been established. For the 1935 local championship, 108 entries have been received which makes the tournament the largest event ever known to chess circles. The city championship will be opened in the Embassy Hall, Portage Avenue, under the auspices of the Manitoba Chess Association, of which J. H. Booker, Tribune chess editor, is president and E. G. Baldwinson is secretary. The large entry is further proof of the increasing interest in the game of chess locally. A feature of the opening of the championship on Monday will be the official presentation of the new championship trophy by the donor, L. Pullmer, to the association. This is a very handsome silver cup, quite unique in design, and will remain open for annual competition. Other members of the committee are A. E. Burrows, C. B. Battley, D. Creemer and J. Dreman."—A complete schedule of the opening draw was also included along with a detailed description of the routine of play which resembles the Kirk-Holland system. This splendid tribute to chess is something which should not be passed up without comment, for it is an obvious fact that newspapers can do much toward the making or breaking of anything from Politics to Cooking(!) The general public would not be so keyed up to such a point of feverish interest,

or craving for—Boxing, Wrestling, Hockey, Bridge, Politics—or what else(?), if it were not for the newspapers which keep pounding away on such items. It would be much easier to popularize chess if the newspapers would assist in their part of presenting it to the public in general. It is a matter of drilling.

Miscellaneous News

Seven players entered Toronto's 1935 city championship(?); with various reasons for not entering submitted by absentees: S. E. Gale with a severe cold; cannot spare time, Swales and Cradock; out of town, Lovstrand, and so it goes down the line. A handsome trophy was donated by B. Freedman, for annual competition with a stipulated provision making it a final award outright to any player winning it three times. Because of the small entry it was decided to have the schedule a double-round event, with play of each round in progress at the Toronto Chess Club on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, weekly, and adjourned games slated for Saturday nights. Opening play was commenced February 2nd; clocked—18 m. p. h. The results, in time for this publication, follow: Round 1—Hudson 0, Belson 1; Martin 1, Crompton 0; Stock 1½, Drummond 1½; Watson a bye. Round 2—Martin 1, Stock 0; Watson 1, Hudson 0; Drummond vs. Crompton, adjourned; Belson a bye. Results from the first and second rounds in the Class B tournament are: Round 1—Bush 0, Block 1; Richardson 1, Taylor 0; Runkowski a bye. Round 2—Block 1, Richardson 0; Taylor 0, Runkowski 1; Bush a bye. Class C. Round 1—Breckles 1, Scott 0; Kerns 1, Blumberg 0; Nicholson 1, Dewart 0; Brown 1, Stroud 0. W. N. Wilson, of the Dovercourt Chess Club, was appointed tournament director in full charge of all three tournaments.

After nine rounds in the Toronto Gambit Chess Club tournament, Klampacke was well in front with a 7-1 count; with other leaders given in following order: Schofield and Scott, 6-3; Davidson, 5-2; Ridout, 4-0; Smith, 4-2; Forde 3-1; adjournments unaccounted. Without much ado, R. Drummond washed his hands of the big riot which was recently instigated by

The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

No chess piece is more troublesome for the chess tyro to handle than the Knight. Its queer hoppings from black to white squares and vice-versa—its leaping over the heads of its own brothers-in-arms as well as over the heads of its enemies—make it a creature difficult to manage. Little wonder that the amateur attempts to exchange his knights and leave himself with bishops, doomed to pass the rest of their lives on squares of one color, in contrast to the colorful (I almost said checkered) careers of the knights. Later on when the amateur has absorbed more of the theory and practice of chess, he succumbs very often to the "Two Bishop Complex" and exchanges his knights for other reasons.

In the hands of the great masters, the evolutions of the knight assume grace and artistry. As illustration, let us take two dainty Morphy miniatures:

New York, 1857

EVANS GAMBIT

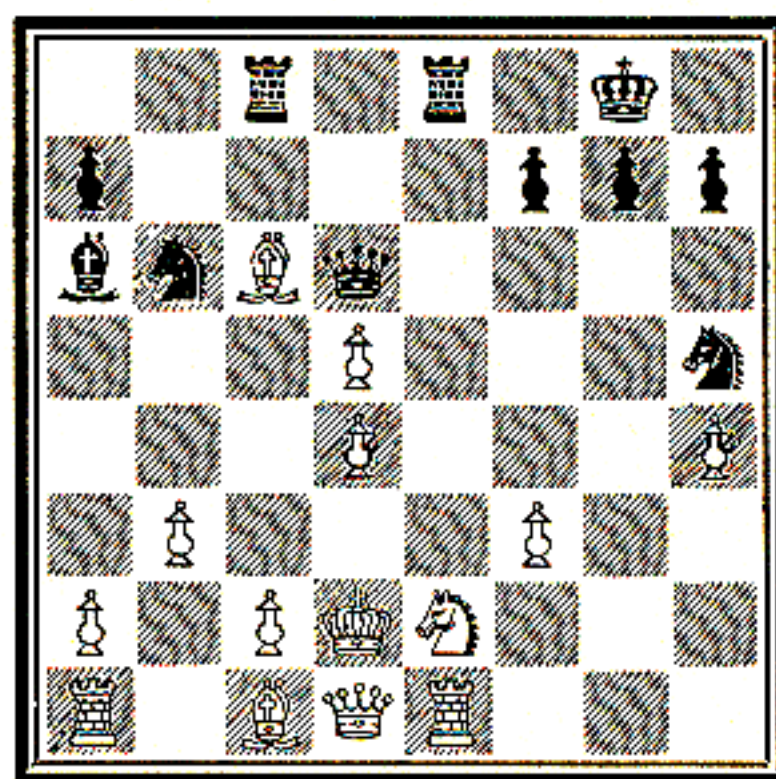
| N. Marache White | | P. Morphy Black | |
|---------------------|--------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 BxB | KtxB |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 13 B-R3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 14 BxR | QxKt |
| 4 P-QKt4 | BxP | 15 B-R3 | PxP |
| 5 P-B3 | B-R4 | 16 B-B1 | Q-Kt3 |
| 6 P-Q4 | PxP | 17 B-B4 | R-Q1 |
| 7 P-K5 | P-Q4 | 18 Q-B2 | Kt(B3)-Q5 |
| 8 PxP(en pass) | QxP | 19 Q-K4 | KKt-Kt6!! |
| 9 O-O | KKt-K2 | 20 QxQ | |
| 10 Kt-Kt5 | O-O | | Kt(Q5)-K7 mate |
| 11 B-Q3 | B-B4! | | |

agitating students of Toronto's University—it was a scramble for the annual chess scholarship, and Drummond was apparently well up in his studies (!) The points of merit were compiled in order of, Drummond 10½-11½; McConnell 10-2; Hayes 9½-2½; Spratt 8-4; Shaffer 7-5; Burgess 6-6; Klapansky and A. L. Rubinoff 5½-6½; Jennings and Shankman 5-7; M. Rubinoff 3½-8½; Turner 2½-9½; Gould 0-12.

Regina chess is booming—a recent report announced a special match of fifteen boards a side, with L. McRobinson, K. C., president of the Regina Chess Club, and T. P. Lumb, past president, as the opposing team captains. The clash was billed for the early part of this month of March.

Against Schulten in 1857, Morphy forced the following pretty win:

Morphy



Schulten

Position after White's 19th move.

| | | |
|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 19 ... | ... RxB! | If 26 PxKt, Q-Kt5 |
| 20 PxR | BxKt | mate. |
| 21 RxB | QxPch | 26. Kt-B6ch |
| 22 K-K1 | Q-Kt8ch | 27 K-Kt2 KtxQch |
| 23 K-Q2 | R-Q1ch | 28 K-Kt1 Kt-B6ch |
| 24 K-B3 | Q-B4ch | 29 K-Kt2 KtxR |
| 25 K-Kt2 | Kt-R5ch! | and wins |
| 26 K-Kt1 | .... |  |

From the romantic days of Morphy, we leap to Tarrasch, chief exponent of the classical school. From his treasury of chess gems, we select this jewel.

Monte Carlo, 1903

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. Tarrasch
White

Taubenhaus
Black

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 O-O | KtxP |
| 5 P-Q4 | B-K2 |
| 6 Q-K2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 7 BxKt | KtPxP |
| 8 PxP | Kt-B4 |
| 9 Q-K4 | P-Kt3 |
| 10 Kt-Q4 | KtxKt |
| 11 QxKt | O-O |
| 12 B-R6 | R-K1 |

Having forced the weakening 9... P-Kt3, Dr. Tarrasch proceeds to attack the enemy's black squares.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 13 Kt-B3 | B-Kt4 |
| 14 BxB | QxB |
| 15 Kt-K4!! | .... |

A far-sighted and courageous idea, in view of the fact that 15 P-B4 would keep an advantage without risk.

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 15 | QxP |
|---------|-----|

The Pawn must be accepted, in view of the threat of 16 Kt-B6 ch.

16 Kt-B6ch K-B1
Again forced, as 16 ... K-R is met by 17 Q-KR4, winning the exchange, and 16... K-Kt2 loses at once by 17 KtxRch.

17 Q-KR4 R-K3
The only move, 17 ... R-K2, 18 Q-R6 mate, or 17... R-Q1. 18 QR-K1!

18 KtxRPch K-K1
Or 18... K-Kt1, 19 Kt-Kt5, R-K2, 20 QR-K, QxR, 21 Q-R7ch, K-B1, 22 Q-R8 mate.

19 Kt-Kt5 Q-B3
If the Rook moves anywhere, 20 QR-K1 wins.

20 Q-R6 R-K2
21 Kt-R7 Q-R1

The agile knight merely threatened Queen and mate on his last move.

22 Q-R4 Q-Kt2

Not of course 22... Q-K4, 23 Kt-B6ch. From Kt2, the Queen can guard the last row from an invasion of the White Queen. But Tarrasch now has time to bring a new force into the field.

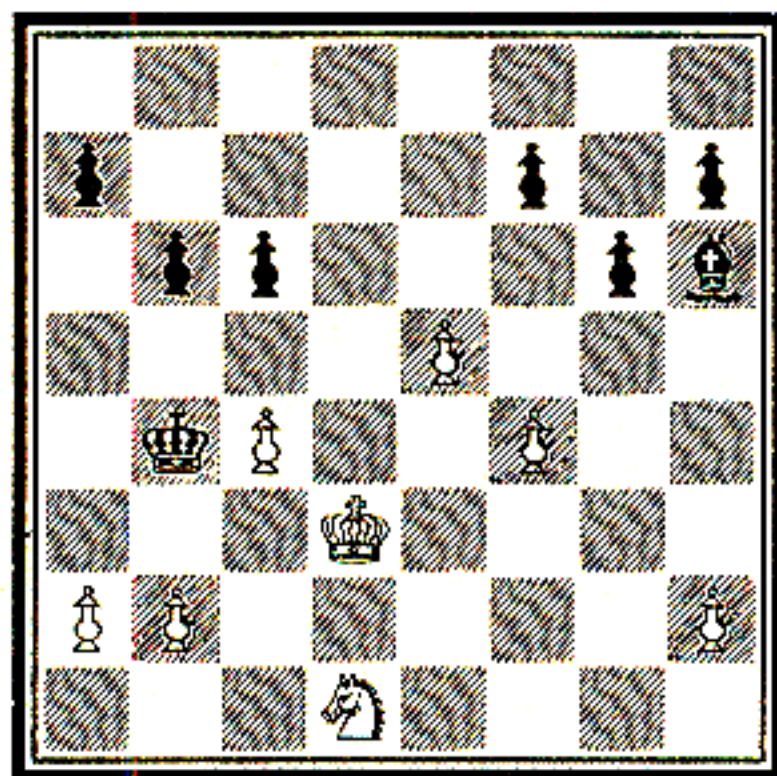
23 KR-K1 R-K3

Against 23... P-KB4, White would play 24 P-KB4, threatening 25 RxRch, followed by 26 R-K1.

24 Kt-Kt5! R-K2
25 RxRch KxR
26 R-K1ch Resigns

Coming to our own times, let us look at Dr. Euwe's interesting ending against Capablanca at Bad Kissingen, 1928.

Capablanca



Euwe

Position after Black's 25th move.

26 Kt-K3! BxP
27 Kt-B2ch K-R4
27... K-B4, 28 P-Kt4 mate would be too much to wish for.
28 K-K4 BxRP
29 Kt-Q4 K-Kt5
30 KtxPch KxP
31 Kt-Q8!

Dr. Euwe attacks the right Pawn. 31 KtxRP, P-R4 would be much too dangerous.

31 BxP!

An excellent counter-sacrifice to force the capture of the Bishop

The forced win at this point is pretty. If 26... K-Q3, 27 Kt-K4ch, K-K3, 28 Kt-B6ch, K-B4, (28... K-Q3, 29 Q-Q4 mate) 29 Q-K4ch, KxKt, 30 Q-K5 mate. If 27... K-K4, 28 Kt-B6 ch wins the same way.

Should Black play 27... K-Q4, the win isn't easy to discover. White would move 28 R-Q1ch!, K-B5. (If 28... K-K4, 29 Q-K7 ch, K-B4, 30 Q-Kt5ch, KxKt, 31 P-B3 mate, or 28... K-K3, 29 Kt-B5 ch wins) 29 Kt-Q6ch, K-B4, 30 Q-QB4 ch, K-Kt3, 31 Q-QKt4 ch, K-R3, 32 R-Q5!, PxR, 33 Q-Kt5 mate.

by the King, instead of 31... P-KR4, 32 KtxP, BxP, 33 KtxB ch.

32 KxB K-Q6
33 KtxP K-B7
34 P-Kt4 K-B6
35 P-Kt5 K-Kt5
36 Kt-Q6 P-KR4
37 K-B4 K-B4
38 Kt-B8 KxP
39 KtxPch K-Kt5
40 Kt-B8 P-QKt4
41 Kt-K7! K-R6
42 KtxP KxP
43 Kt-K5!

Drawn

The finish might be:

44 K-Kt6

Not 44... P-Kt5, 45 Kt-Q3, P-Kt6, 46 Kt-B1ch.

45 Kt-B6 K-B5
46 Kt-R7 P-Kt5

(This is the first of a series of articles on the powers of the knight.)

47 Kt-B6 P-Kt6

48 Kt-R5ch

The knight does heroic work in this ending.

Selected Games

Trebitsch Memorial Tournament

Vienna - December, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

E. Grunfeld

L. Lenner

White

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 11 P-Q5! | PxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP | 12 KtxP | KtxKt |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 13 BxKt | Q-B2 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-B4 | 14 P-QKt3 | B-K2 |
| 5 BxP | P-K3 | 15 B-Kt2 | O-O |
| 6 O-O | P-QR3 | 16 Q-B4! | Q-B1 |
| 7 Q-K2 | Kt-B3 | 17 Q-B4!! | R-Kt1? |
| 8 Kt-B3 | P-QKt4 | 18 Q-Kt3 | P-Kt3 |
| 9 B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | 19 BxKt | QxB |
| 10 R-Q1 | P-Kt5? | 20 Q-K5 | Resigns |

Mercantile Library Tournament

February, 1935

ENGLISH OPENING

B. F. Winkelman

Jacob Levin

White

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 34 PxP | RxP |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 35 P-Kt3 | BxPch |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-KKt3 | 36 K-B3 | R-B4ch |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 37 K-Kt4 | R-B7 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 38 R-Q1 | B-K4 |
| 6 PxP | KtxP | 39 R-Q8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 7 O-O | Kt-B3 | 40 R-Q7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | Kt-B2 | 41 Kt-B5 | R-QB7 |
| 9 P-Q3 | O-O | 42 R-Q8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 10 B-K3 | P-QKt3 | 43 Kt-K6ch | K-B2 |
| 11 Q-R4 | Kt-Q5 | 44 K-B5 | B-Kt7 |
| 12 Kt-Q2 | B-Q2 | 45 R-Q7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 13 Q-Q1 | R-QB1 | 46 RxRP | R-K7 |
| 14 P-QR4 | B-K3 | 47 R-K7 | R-K6 |
| 15 P-R5 | P-Kt4 | 48 P-R5 | RxP |
| 16 B-B4 | P-Kt5 | 49 P-Kt6 | PxPch |
| 17 Kt-R4 | Kt-Q4 | 50 PxP | R-B6ch |
| 18 P-K3 | KtxB | 51 K-K4 | R-B1 |
| 19 KtPxKt | Kt-B4 | 52 KtxR | KxKt |
| 20 Kt-K4 | Kt-R5 | 53 R-Kt7 | B-B6 |
| 21 KtxQBP | KtxB | 54 K-B5 | K-Kt1 |
| 22 KtxB | KtxP | 55 R-QB7 | B-Q5 |
| 23 PxKt | PxKt | 56 R-Kt7 | B-B6 |
| 24 Q-Kt3 | Q-Q4 | 57 K-Kt4 | K-B1 |
| 25 QxQ | PxQ | 58 K-R5 | K-Kt1 |
| 26 P-Q4 | R-B7 | 59 R-Q7 | B-Kt7 |
| 27 QR-B1 | R-K7 | 60 R-Q2 | B-K4 |
| 28 KR-K1 | RxRch | 61 R-Q8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 29 RxR | P-Kt4 | 62 R-Q7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 30 PxP | P-K4 | 63 R-Kt7 | B-B6 |
| 31 PxP | R-B4 | 64 K-Kt5 | B-K7ch |
| 32 P-KR4 | RxKP | 65 K-R5 | B-B6 |
| 33 K-B2 | P-Q5 | | Drawn |

Here Black claimed the draw by three-fold repetition. Later, a win was demonstrated!

The following two consultation games were played at the home of Isaac Ash of Philadelphia, at a dinner given by him to the participants in the Mercantile Library Chess Tournament.

February, 1935 QUEEN'S PAWN GAME (Ruth Variation)

| Isaac Ash B. F. Winkelman W. A. Ruth White | | P. B. Driver A. Regen Jacob Levin Black | |
|---|--------|--|------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18 PxB | P-K4 |
| 2 B-Kt5 | P-KKt3 | 19 P-B5 | Kt-K2 |
| 3 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 20 PxKtP | KtxP |
| 4 P-K3 | P-QB4 | 21 BxKt | PxB |
| 5 P-QB3 | Q-Kt3 | 22 QR-Q1 | KR-Q1 |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | QxQ | 23 R-K2 | PxP |
| 7 KtxQ | PxP | 24 KtxP | K-B2 |
| 8 KPxP | Kt-KB3 | 25 Kt-Kt5! | QR-B1 |
| 9 B-Q3 | Kt-QB3 | 26 KR-Q2 | R-B4 |
| 10 BxKt | BxB | 27 P-Kt3!! | P-B4 |
| 11 P-KB4 | O-O | 28 P-QB4 | P-Q5 |
| 12 Kt-B3 | P-QR3 | 29 P-B4 | R-B3 |
| 13 P-QR4 | P-QR4 | 30 KtxP | BxKt |
| 14 O-O | B-Kt2 | 31 RxB | RxR |
| 15 KR-K1 | B-Kt5 | 32 RxR | and White won shortly. |
| 16 K-B2 | P-KB3 | | |
| 17 K-Kt3 | BxKt | | |

RETI OPENING

| De Martino Wilkinson Morris White | | Gottlieb Glover Sharp Black | |
|--|--------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 16 P-B5 | B-K3 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-Q5 | 17 Kt-B4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 3 P-QKt4 | P-QB4 | 18 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-QB1 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-KKt3 | 19 KtxB | RxKt |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 20 Kt-R5 | P-QKt3 |
| 6 PxQP | PxQP | 21 PxP | QxP |
| 7 P-Kt3 | P-K4 | 22 B-R3 | Kt-B1 |
| 8 P-Q3 | Kt-K2 | 23 BxR | KtxB |
| 9 B-Kt2 | O-O | 24 R-B6 | Q-Kt1 |
| 10 O-O | Kt-R3 | 25 RxKt | PxR |
| 11 P-QR3 | Q-B2 | 26 QxPch | K-R1 |
| 12 QKt-Q2 | B-B4 | 27 Kt-B6 | Q-Q3 |
| 13 Q-Kt3 | QR-Q1 | 28 KtxR | QxKt |
| 14 QR-B1 | Kt-Kt1 | 29 BxP | Resigns |
| 15 KR-K1 | KR-K1 | | |

German Fernturnier December, 1934

MOELLER ATTACK

| P. Keres White | | Fr. Sachsenmaier Black | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 17 R-K1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 R-R3 | R-B3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 19 Q-R7ch | K-B2 |
| 4 P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 20 R-K6 | P-B3 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 21 R(R3)-K3 | B-Q2 |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt5ch | 22 RxRch | KxR |
| 7 Kt-B3 | KtxKP | 23 R-KKt3 | B-K1 |
| 8 O-O | BxKt | 24 Q-R5 | K-K2 |
| 9 P-Q5 | B-B3 | 25 QxP | PxP |
| 10 R-K1 | Kt-K2 | 26 BxP | Q-B1 |
| 11 RxKt | P-Q3 | 27 Q-Kt5ch | K-Q2 |
| 12 B-KKt5 | BxB | 28 R-QB3 | Q-Kt1 |
| 13 KtxB | O-O | 29 R-QKt3 | P-Kt3 |
| 14 KtxRP | KxKt | 30 R-K3 | P-R4 |
| 15 R-R4ch | K-Kt1 | 31 Q-B5ch | Resigns |
| 16 Q-R5 | P-KB4 | | |

Hastings Masters' Tournament

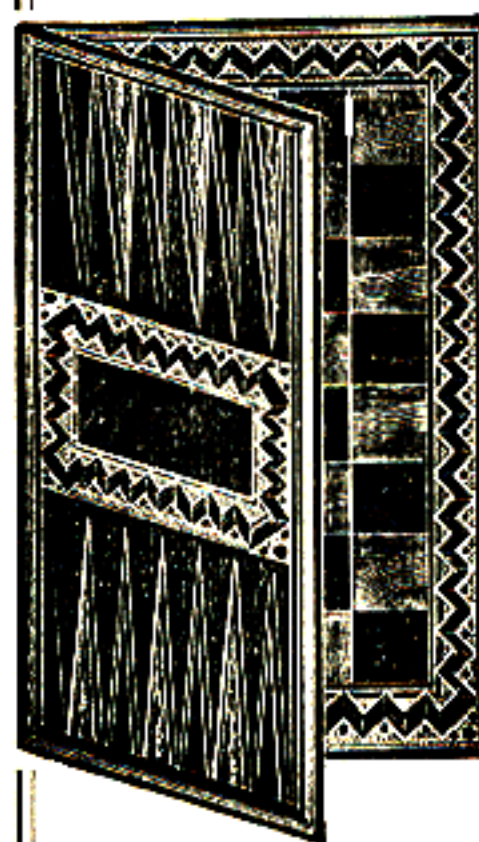
December, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| Sir George Thomas White | | M. Botwinnik Black | |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 31 K-B1 | P-R4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 32 P-B3 | Q-B2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 33 Kt-B3 | B-Q3 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 34 Kt-Q2 | K-K2 |
| 5 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 35 Kt-Kt3 | P-R5 |
| 6 KtxKt | QPxKt | 36 Kt-Q2 | P-QB4 |
| 7 Kt-Q2 | P-K4 | 37 K-K2 | Q-Kt3 |
| 8 O-O | Q-B2 | 38 Kt-B1 | Q-B3 |
| 9 P-QKt3 | B-QB4 | 39 Kt-K3 | Q-Kt2 |
| 10 B-Kt2 | B-KKt5 | 40 Kt-Q5ch | K-B1 |
| 11 B-K2 | P-KR4 | 41 Q-B3 | B-K2 |
| 12 Kt-B4 | R-Q1 | 42 Q-Kt3 | Q-Kt1 |
| 13 Q-K1 | Kt-Q2 | 43 Q-K3 | PxP |
| 14 BxB | PxB | 44 BPxP | K-K1 |
| 15 P-Kt4 | B-K2 | 45 Q-Q3 | K-B1 |
| 16 R-Q1 | R-R4 | 46 Kt-B3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 17 P-KB3 | PxP | 47 QxP | Q-Kt8 |
| 18 RxP | Kt-B3 | 48 K-B3 | B-R5 |
| 19 RxRch | QxR | 49 Q-B5ch | QxQ |
| 20 P-KR3 | Kt-Q2 | 50 PxQ | K-K1 |
| 21 P-R3 | Q-B2 | 51 KtxP | K-Q2 |
| 22 Q-K2 | R-Kt4 | 52 Kt-Kt2 | B-K8 |
| 23 B-B1 | R-Kt3 | 53 K-Kt4 | B-B6 |
| 24 R-Q3 | P-Kt4 | 54 Kt-Q3 | K-K3 |
| 25 Kt-K3 | R-Q3 | 55 P-QR4 | B-Q5 |
| 26 Kt-B5 | RxR | 56 P-R4 | B-B6 |
| 27 QxR | B-B1 | 57 K-B3 | B-R4 |
| 28 B-K3 | P-Kt3 | 59 P-R5 | PxP |
| 29 Kt-R4 | Kt-Kt3 | 58 P-Kt4 | K-B3 |
| 30 BxKt | QxBch | 60 PxP | Resigns |



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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Points About Points

Occasionally a communication reaches me from a solver who puts me "on the spot" as a heartless shortchanger of credit points. Caissaical



research work has bared the fact that the problem editor of THE CHESS REVIEW has as many faults as a drugstore towel has bacteria, yet it also established that "cheating" is *not* among them. If you did not receive points (or a goose egg) for any one problem, it means that *no* solution has been received. It happens every once in a while that even careful solvers omit

the solution for a problem. While such is obviously an oversight and I feel that the solver found the solution, I cannot grant credit in such instances; it would not be fair to the rest of the family. Check your solutions before you mail them, and don't forget your name on each sheet.

The winner of the Honor Problem Prize (which is \$2.00 in cash unless some chess article is ordered) is: F. W. Watson.

The winner of the Ladder Prize (a chess gift) is: George Partos.

Congratulations to both brothers.

Problems have been received with thanks, from: Bill Beers (2); Rev. Mortimer; R. Larsen (2); Dr. Dobbs; J. D. Neuss (2); D. Morris; M. Charosh; H. Legler; A. J. Fink; E. Krisch (9); J. Stichka, Jr.; F. Sprenger.

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due April 10th, 1935.

Listen to our broadcast! Every Sunday at 2 p. m. E. S. T., over W.H.N.

Some replies to solvers and composers were crowded out of the last two issues. If you expected an answer and failed to get it, kindly repeat your inquiries.

Send in your favorite "Masterpieces". It takes time to write them up. Don't forget to state all the required data. Problems from composers must be diagrammed to receive attention. No notation problems will be accepted. I would like to be favored with 4 or 5 move problems, but 2 movers are always welcome. I have plenty of 3 movers. Don't send too many long selfmates. I am short of promoters and demoters (Fairly problems).

CORRESPONDENCE

Don Morris: Welcome back! In your problem the White K. is better on a1 instead of c1, allowing an extra modelmate. Shall I change the position? Will allow you 11 points (110, decimated Jan. 1, equals 11).

O. A. Holt: Thanks for your nice letter. As soon as I can test my own work, I will send you some problems. What about the problem I wanted you to inspect for me? And what about the one I inspected?

Paul Negreanu: Dank fuer ihre zuvorkommenheit. Erhalten sie Rumania die Chess Review regelmaessig? Gewiss koennen ihre freunde aufgaben einsenden.

G. R. Emery: Your letters are certainly bracing, even though I do not deserve all the charming compliments. About writing myself up in "Who's Who", all I can say is NIX!!

S. Korsgaard: Glad you like the "Construction" article. You are doing splendidly.

B. Beers: I can use *all* of your problems; they are usually fine; but I cannot print them as fast as you may expect. Gradually *all* will appear. Thanks for your nice letter, but please do not send stamps.

F. A. Hill: Delighted to see you among the solvers. Have not had time as yet to test my own work and I cannot send those promised problems before that. Please be patient a little while longer.

G. P. Tiesler: Tell Mr. Pfefferkorn that I shall send some more problems as soon as I find time to test them. Your praise tickles me powerfully, but do you mean all you say? Where is that promised photo?

Dr. G. Dobbs: Your 3 variation maximater is a genuine Dobbs. Perfect!! I am sorry to learn of your illness. Gute besserung!

J. D. Neuss: I understand, brother. Keep your chin up. Better days are ahead.

J. B. Tangeman: You understand the G. moves correctly and your solution to F. 8 is O. K. In view of your scientific solutions, I wondered why you failed to get the G. problems; you solve everything else with ease and accuracy.

C. Larranaga: All beginning is hard. Your first problems are naturally not in the masterpiece class. Keep on trying and read the Problem Construction article. It will help a little.

M. Charosh: Your "corrected" 4 move helpmate is still faulty. Better reconstruct it. Send on your candidates for "Masterpieces", but with all the needed data.

Dr. Berliner: Nay, nay, Doctor, the Problem Editor of the CHESS REVIEW did *not* slip up when he gave the maximater distance for 8 squares; there are fairies that require a larger board, 9x9, or 10x10 squares. For "Chess Nuts" address the CHESS REVIEW office.

P. Murphy: I am glad you wrote to the Program Director of WHN. That is better than telling me how much you like the broadcast. I wonder if anyone else heeded my hints.

C. Riggin: My answer to you was crowded out of the last issue. I am "thrilled beyond measure" by your approval. If you repeat it (a few more times) I shall frame your letters!! I am "riggin" up the frames now.

Hochberg Bros: Corrections are always accepted within the proper time limit.

M. Shapiro, J. N. Meeker, C. Flittkan, J. Stichka, J. F. Tracy, F. Sprenger: Welcome to the solving family. Kindly bear in mind, those of you who offered suggestions, that I am running the Problem Department to please the majority. Therefore, do not condemn features you do not like, especially those that you do not properly understand. Study them and learn to appraise them correctly.

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

A. J. FINK

The problem master I am introducing today to our family is in one respect the most remarkable chess personality in the United States. He is not only, like his predecessors in this series, one of the greatest problem composers, internationally reputed, but he carries the rare and unusual distinction of being the only American problemist who has achieved an acknowledged, ranking position as a master of the game. From the beginning of his chess career he has maintained leadership on both fields of chess with an ease and thoroughness that astonish the chess world. This dual competence is all the more amazing, because he is not a chess professional, but an amateur whose vocation in life does not permit him ample time for the study of chess.

A. J. Fink was born on July 19, 1890 in the City of San Francisco, California, where he still resides today. He received the fair schooling provided by Uncle Sam for all of his children. Qualifying for the Postal Service he later abandoned it in favor of a business occupation and became Traffic Manager for a large wholesale concern. In 1928, however, he returned to his first vocational choice, the Postal Service, in which he is employed at the present date. Long hours and hard work granted him but little time to devote to the game he loves so well, yet by dint of perseverance and his great talents he conquered the enviable position as an undisputed leader in both sections of chess which he now holds so securely.

He turned to chess in 1906 during the memorable time when the earthquake nearly demolished the city of his birth. On the field of board chess it took him only 7 years to climb to the position of a champion. In 1913 and again in 1916 and once more in 1919 he was Champion of the well known Mechanics Institute of San Francisco. This was, however, a mere start. In 1922 he rose to the dignity of a State Champion of California. Like all thoroughbreds Fink came back to win the State Championship again for two consecutive years, 1928 and 1929.

He participated in numerous tournaments, always finishing with scores that proved him to be a master of the first rank. Among the great masters against whom he was successful are such experts as Torre, Kupchik, Kashdan, Mlotkowski, Dake and Steiner. Truly an enviable record that speaks its own language.



One wonders what Fink would have been able to accomplish had he not been compelled to treat chess as a mere hobby.

Such is A. J. Fink, the valiant board master.

Great as he is as a chess player, he is even greater to us of the composing craft as one of the outstanding adepts of the problem art. His work in the problem field is of a caliber and style peculiarly his own. It would be hard to decide what problem school he preferred. Fink is one of those fortunate problemists, at home in every school, with a natural master's touch that is the envy of those who have to labor hard for their measure of glory.

While competent and brilliant in all of his problem work Fink paid special attention to the difficult type of problems known as taskers. On this field he won some of his highest honors and the task problems he gave to problemdom, some of them realizations of themes declared impossible of accomplishment before he entered the ring, have procured for him what his acumen and genius richly deserves, the rank of one of the chess realm's most respected and esteemed master composers.

Let me call your attention to one of the republished problems, the one that appeared in the "Grand Rapids Herald" two years ago. You note, of course, that the problem is a miniature. You also are aware of the echo play. You admire the quiet continuations. But are you mind-

ful of the peculiar feature that in this charming problem the Black King is posted and remains throughout the entire variation play in a mirror position?

To fully appreciate Fink's problems, lightning solving will be of no assistance. You have got to study his work diligently and attentively to find some of the hidden features incorporated in them.

Fink is, like all great masters, honest and modest. That is why, though I requested a list of his honors, he failed to supply it. I can merely assure you that I know, as I glance back into the past, that he has won a great many prizes and encomiums.

There is one more remarkable achievement to the credit of this gifted, versatile composer. Turning to Fairy Chess, he invented a clever new piece which he named the "Billiard Knight". I am at present studying this new piece. As soon as I feel that I understand its moves properly, I am going to present the innovation in "Fairyland". The "Billiard Knight" has all the earmarks of deserving and attaining the popularity of the Grasshopper.

Such is A. J. Fink, the problem adept.

He is still a young man of 44 years. If the past is indeed a proper criterion of the future, great deeds on both fields of chess may be expected from this splendid representative of American Chess. Let me express my sincerest wish that good health and prosperity shall be his lot and that he will continue on the path of glory for many, many years to come.

Three cheers for the "Pride of San Francisco"!

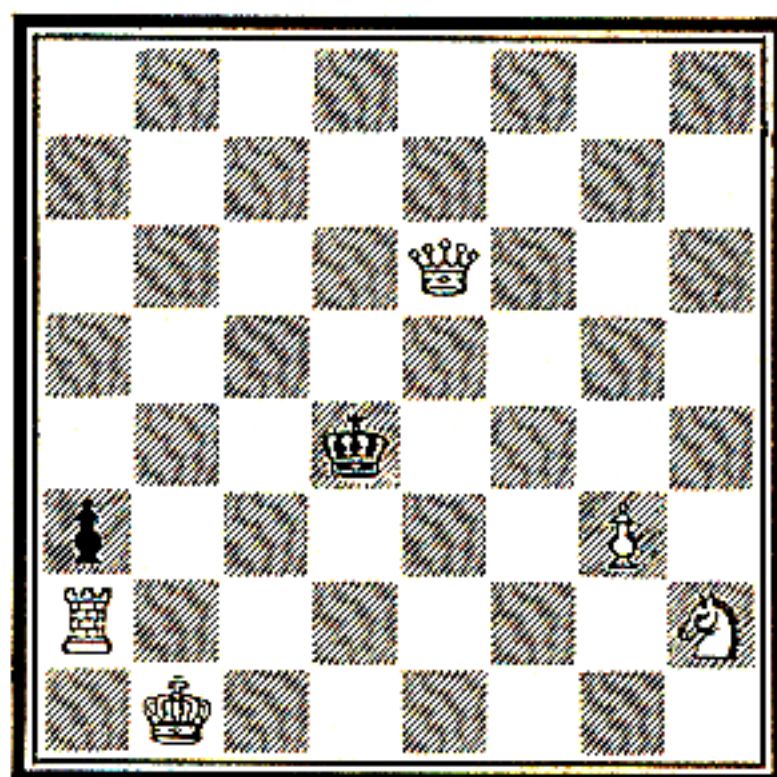
FAIRYLAND

Before I introduce today's Fairy Fare, I want to once more repeat the *modus operandi* of the Grasshopper for those of our "inner family" who are still somewhat in doubt. The G. moves like a queen in any direction and finishes the move with a jump over one intervening man, black or white. Having completed the jump, the G. remains posted immediately behind the jumped man. The jumped piece is *not* removed, but if there is a piece of the opposite color *behind* the jumped man on the square on which the G. comes to a rest, that piece is removed as a captured man. If the G. has no jump provided for, it cannot move at all. Thus in problem No. 20 the grasshoppers have *one* move each. G.h4 can jump over Bf6 and capture Pawn e7; Gh6 can jump over Pf4 and capture Pawn e3. There are no other moves they can make. In problem F. 22 the white G. can jump to c3, c5, c7, e3 and h4. The black G. can jump to f6, f4 and g1. I hope this explanation will remove all existing uncertainties.

Now a few words about the new problems.

A. J. FINK

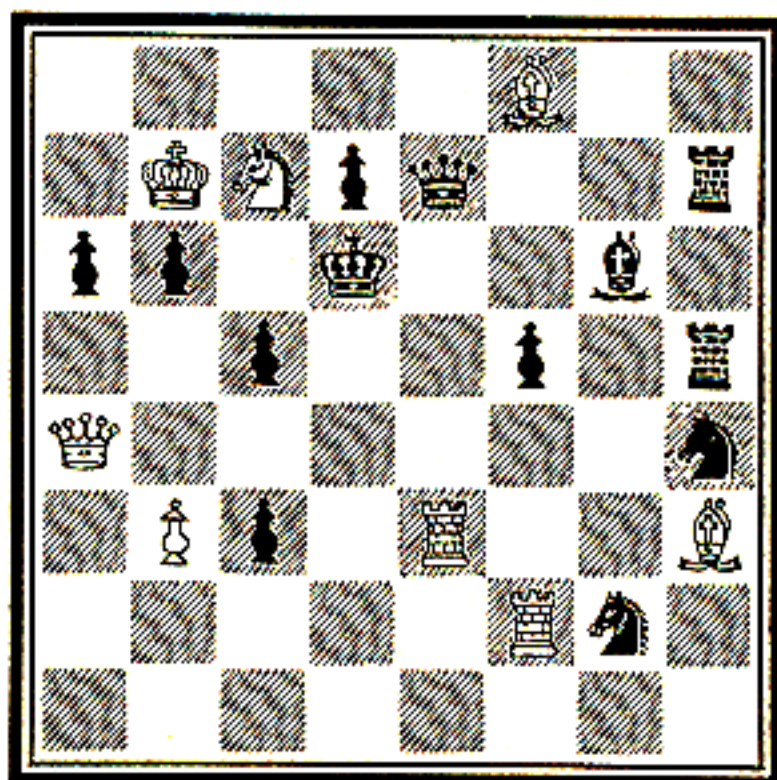
"Grand Rapids Herald" - 1933



Mate in three. Q-QB6.

A. J. FINK

"Pittsburgh Gazette" - 1911



Mate in two. Q-KKt4.

A good many years ago Otto Wurzburg produced the first version of the black defensive S. wheel with seven different interference mates, the S. laterally placed to the King. Nine years later, I succeeded in doing the same with the S. in diagonal position to its king. Since then numerous illustrations have been published, but the aim to produce a complete wheel with *eight* different interference mates has not been realized. It is probably impossible without promoted pieces. Many complete wheels have been shown, but upon examination, we find that the eighth mate is a mere repetition of one of the previous seven. No. F. 20 is a complete defensive black S. wheel with eight different mates, accomplished with the aid of two grasshoppers. I have also done this task with two extra promoted bishops, but I prefer the grasshopper version. The problem has been tested carefully, yet I cannot guarantee its soundness, because there are dozens of tries. I offer it for what it is worth, but warn you not to claim cooks unless you exhaust all possible black defenses. Although the problem is a 2 mover, I will allow 5 points for its solution, and 2 points for every cook. I hope there is none.

No. F.21 is a masterpiece by the illustrious T. R. D. Two points are allowed for each line of play. Dawson composed this gem without sight of the board, an achievement that is indeed startling. I know you will enthuse over the problem.

F.22 is another comely offering by our own Dr. Dobbs. It is not difficult but charming. Note that in 21 and 22 Black plays first.

No. F.23 is a clever maximate-selfmate by the young Cleveland composer Krisch, who is as prolific as he is talented. The problem is not as easy as it appears.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS 12-15

F.12: 1 Re6!, Ba5; 2 Rf6ch, SxR; 3 c3, Qb5; 4 Re5, Bd8; 5 Re4ch, SxRmate. Cooked in 4 moves. 1 Re8, Ba5; 2 Rf8ch, Qf7; 3 Rb8, Be1; 4 Rb4, BxRmate.

F.13: 1 Sb4, QxS; 2 Qf6ch, KxQ; 3 Bg5ch, SxB mate. 1 Sb4, QxS; 2 Qg8ch, Kf6; 3 Bg5ch, SxB mate.

F.14: 1 Gb3, Kg5; 2 Ke5, Gc4; 3 Gd5, Ge7 mate.

F.15: A. 1 Kd4 (or d3), Sg5; 2 c4, Sf7; 3 Ke4, Ke6; 4 c5 mate.

B. 1 e3, Sc5; 2 Gf3, Sb7; 3 e4, Kc6; 4 e5 mate.

COMMENTS

F.8: Nice idea neatly echoed.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent echo.—Rothenberg.

F.13: The dual ruins it.—Dr. Dobbs. Pretty white sacrifices.—Tangeman.

F.15: A finely echoed grasshopper mate.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful duo, though the first is a bit inaccurate.—Tangeman. Amusing to note that with the S on d7 changed to a B or Q, both the original and echo work out subject to the same condition.—Rothenberg. (But those pieces are cooking the problem in many ways!!—Editor). A very pleasing helpmate.—Krisch.

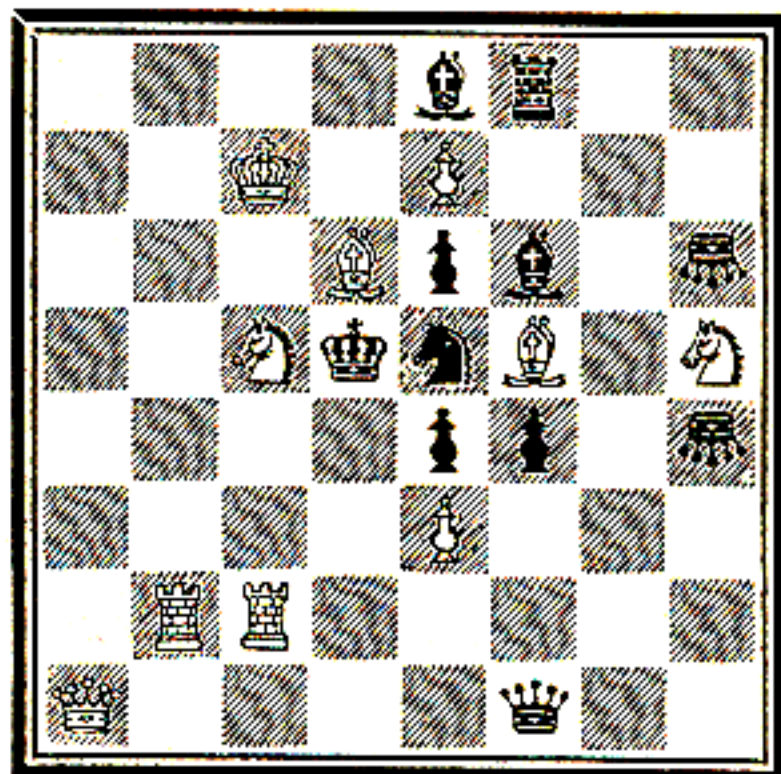
(Continued on Page 76)

FAIRY PROBLEMS

F 20 (Original)

MAXWELL BUKOFZER

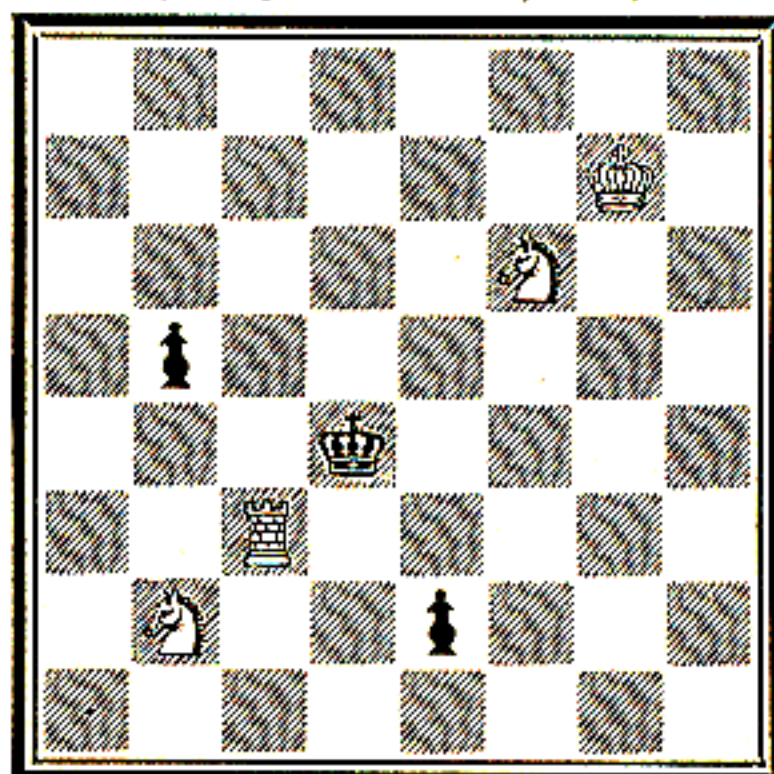
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves

SOLUTIONS DUE APRIL 10, 1935

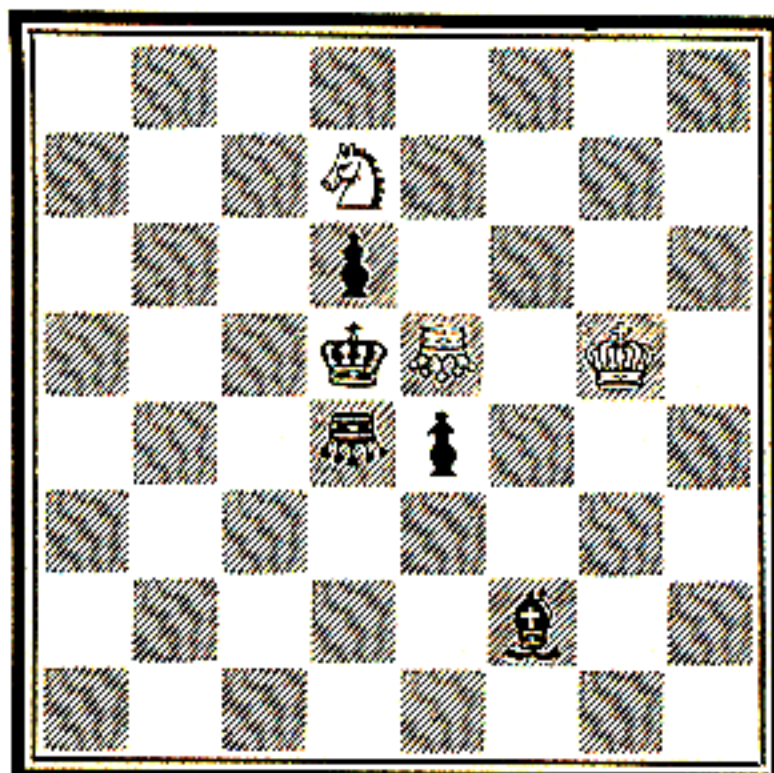
F 21 (Original)
THOMAS R. DAWSON
London, England
(Composed "Blindfold")



Black plays and help-selfmates
in 2 moves

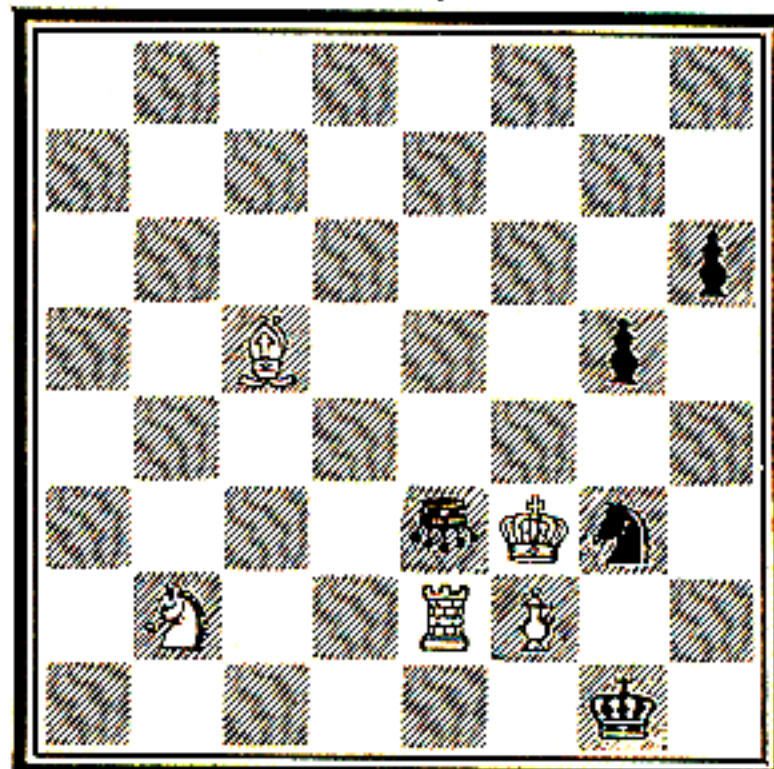
Place Rc3 on e5 and get the echo play.

F 22 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



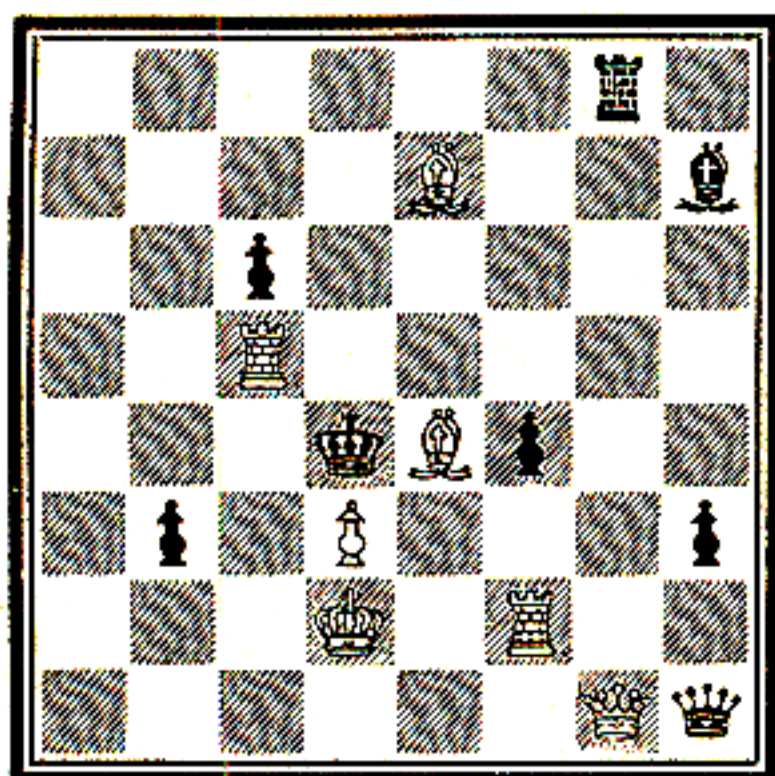
Black plays and help-selfmates
in 3 moves

F 23 (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, Ohio



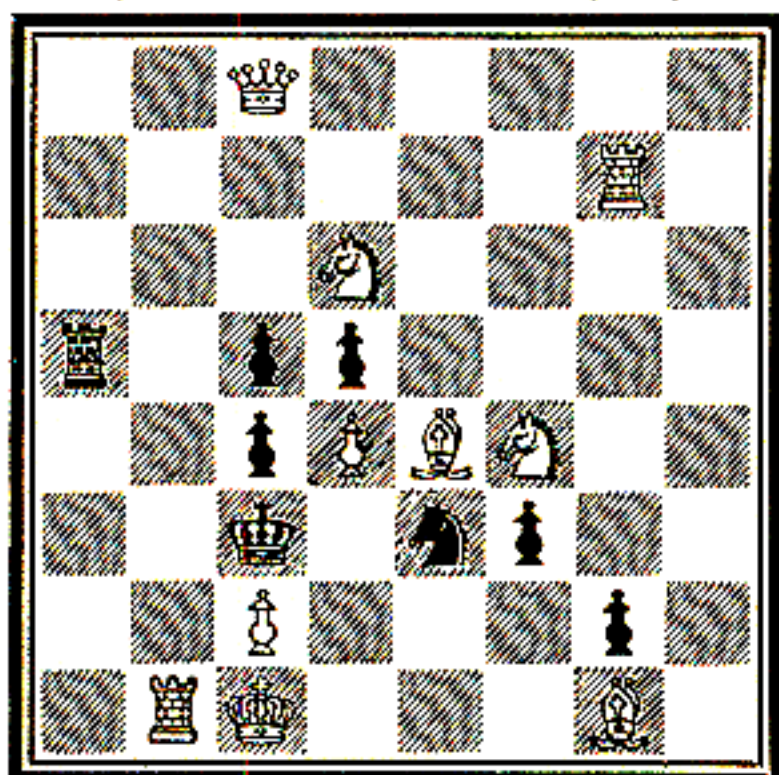
Maxi-selfmate in 4 moves

259
(Original)
VINCENT L. EATON
Cambridge, Mass.



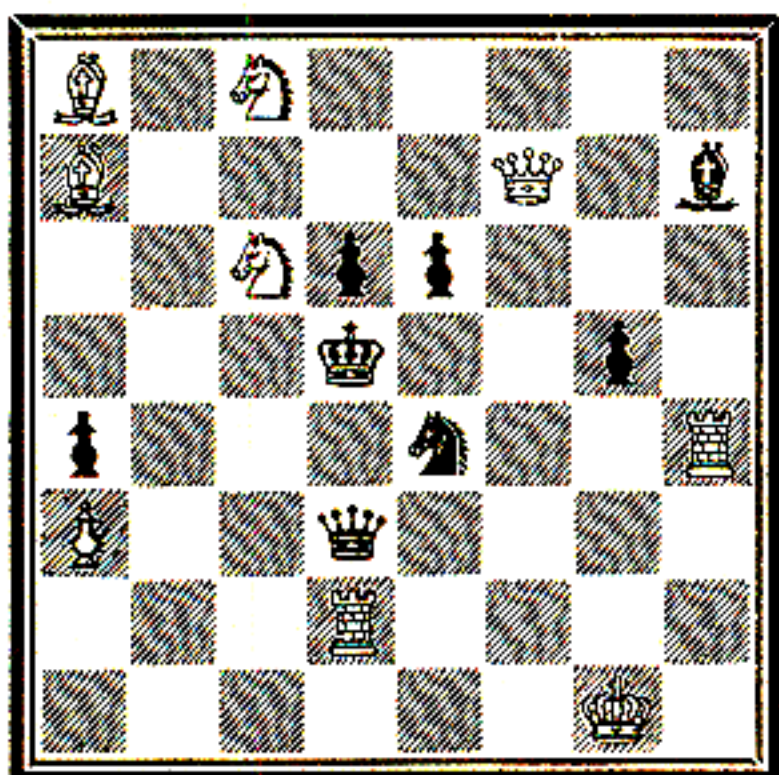
Mate in 2 moves.

260 (Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.
(Dedicated to M. Bukofzer)



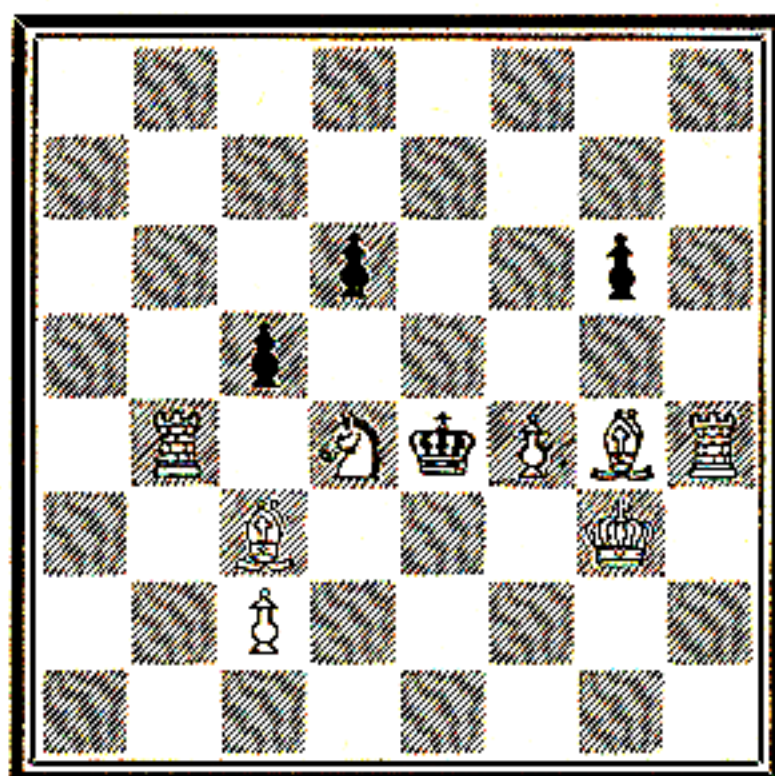
Mate in 2 moves.

261
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



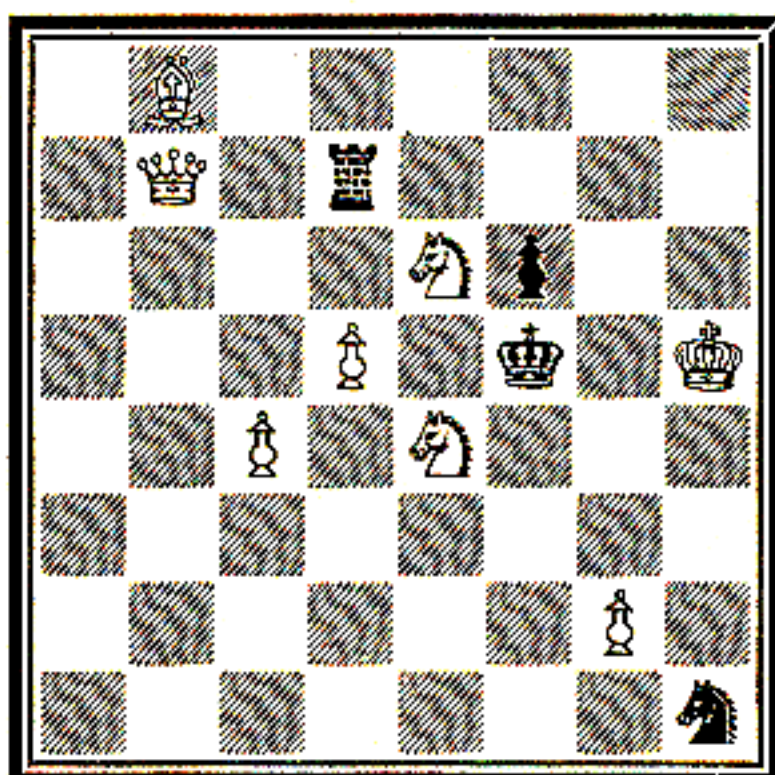
Mate in 2 moves.

262
(Original)
M. R. CANCIO, Jr.
Santurce, Puerto Rico



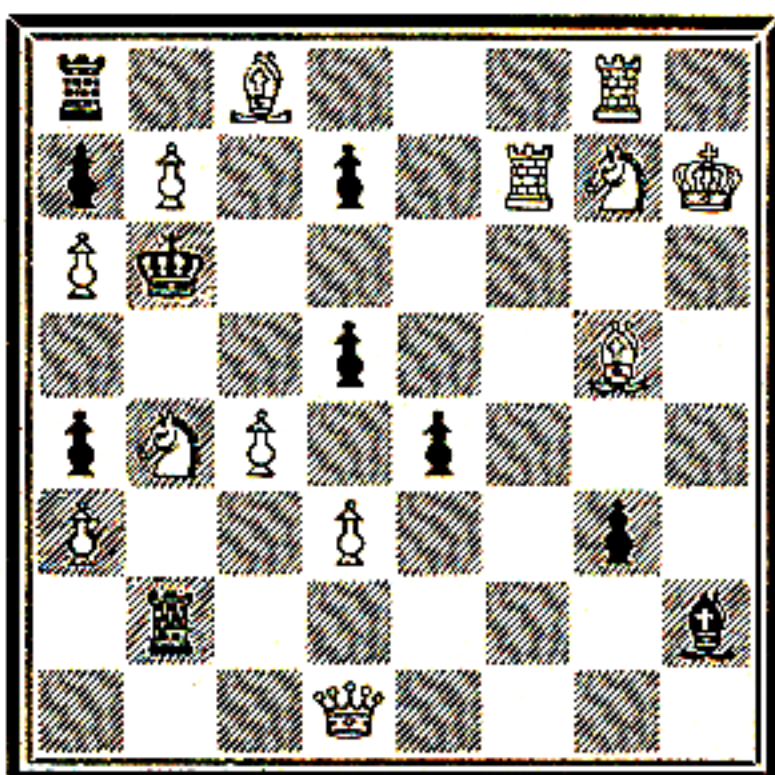
Mate in 2 moves.

263
(Original)
DR. H. M. BERLINER
Bronx, N. Y.



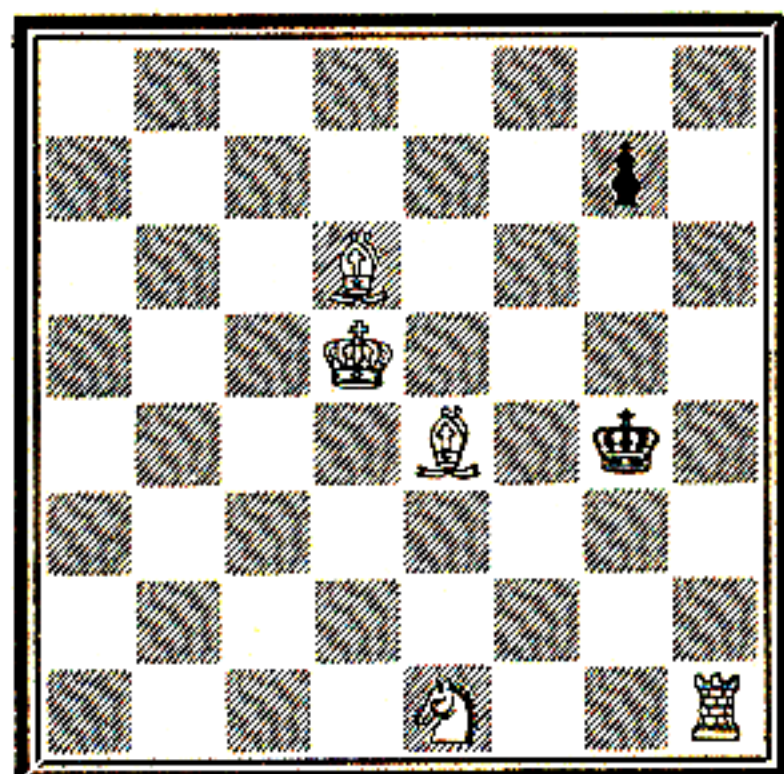
Mate in 2 moves.

264
(Original)
LAJOS STEINER
Hungary



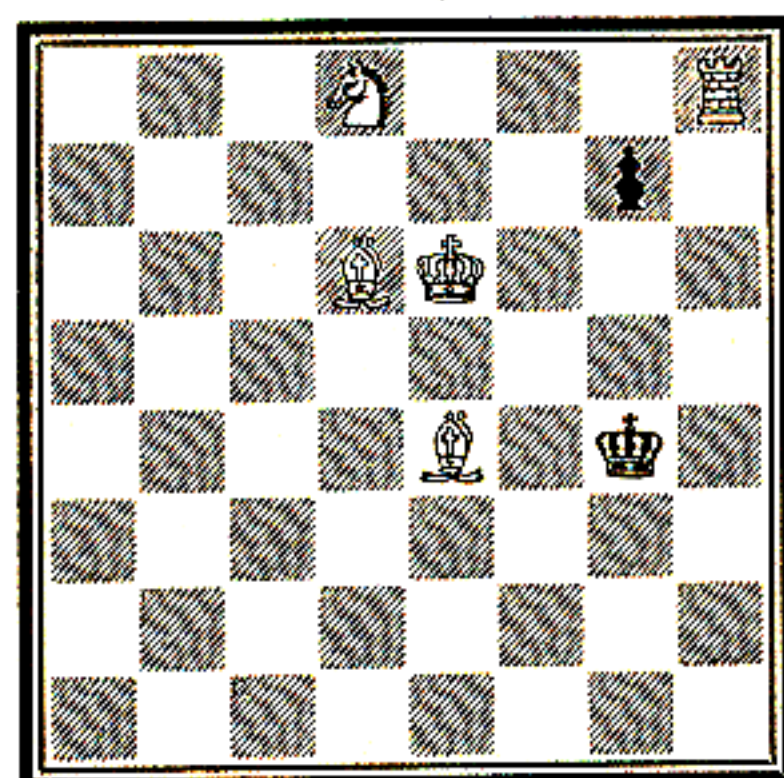
Mate in 3 moves.

265
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



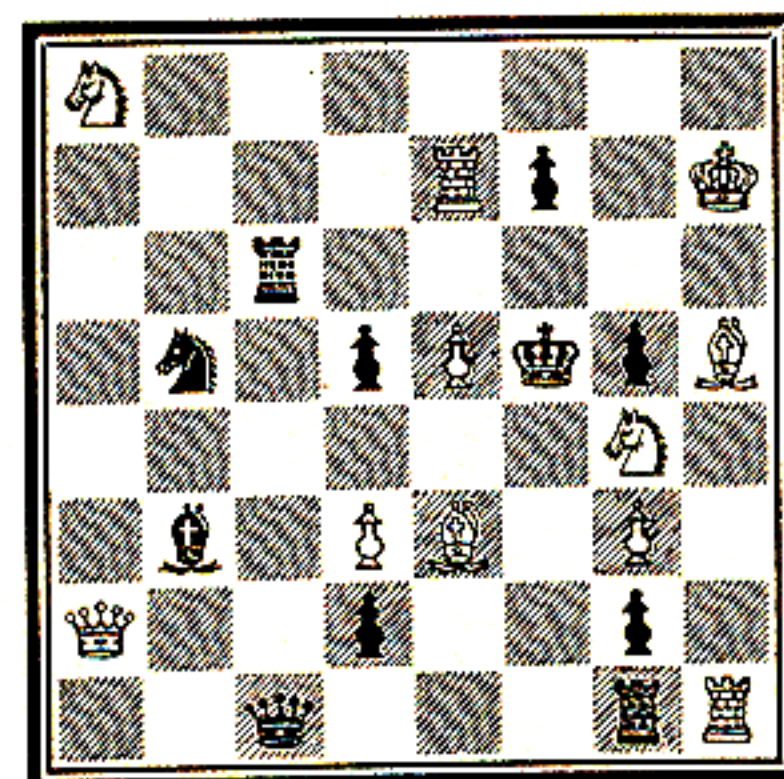
Mate in 3 moves.

266
(Original)
EUGENE McCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



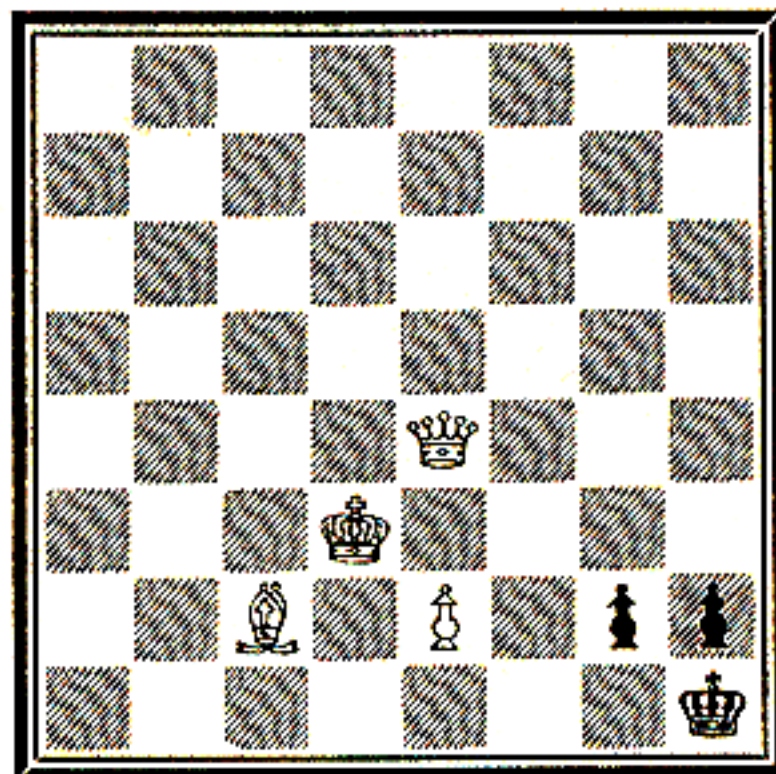
Mate in 3 moves.

267
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



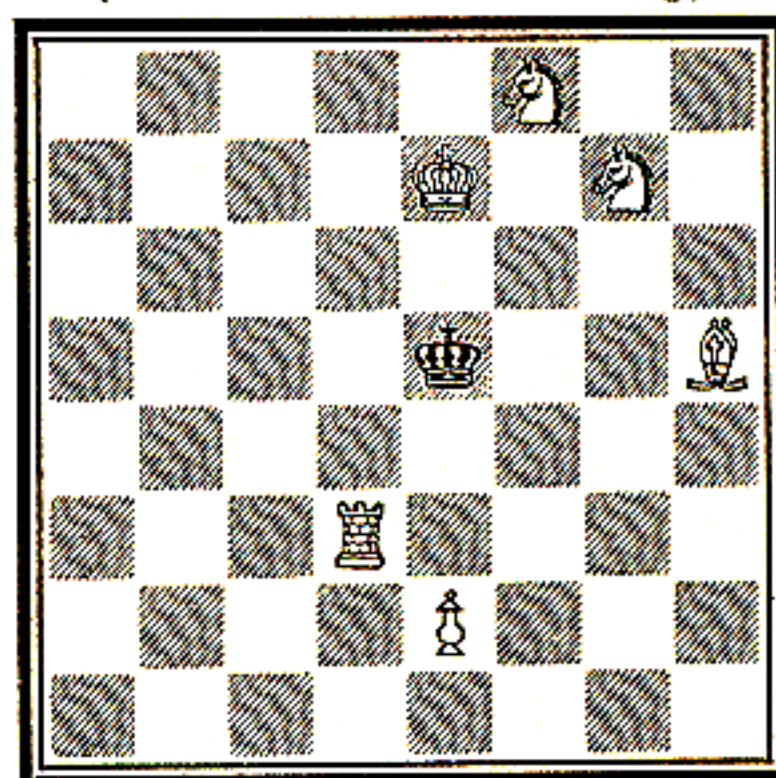
Mate in 3 moves.

268
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



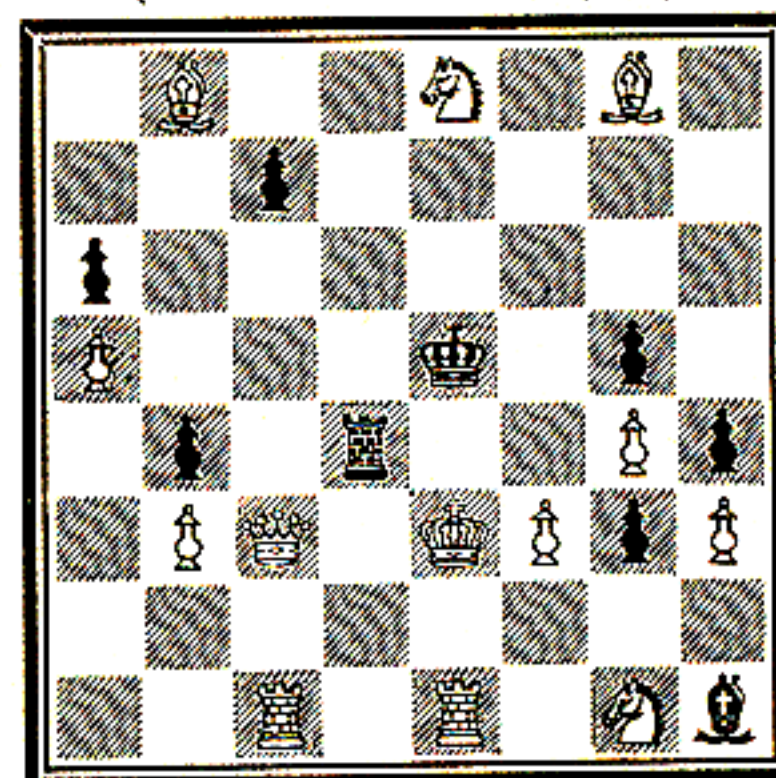
Mate in 4 moves.

269 (Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico
(Dedicated to Otto Wurzburg)



Mate in 6 moves.

270 (Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany
(Inscribed to M. Bukofzer)



Selfmate in 7 moves.

(Continued from Page 73)

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Score | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 46 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 61 |
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 48 | 4 | 3 | . | 5 | 60 |
| Young, E. F. | 38 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 35 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 43 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. L. | 27 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 39 |
| Morris, M. | 27 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 39 |
| Partos, G. | 27 | 4 | 0 | . | . | 31 |
| Krisch, E. | 21 | 0 | 3 | . | 5 | 29 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 8 | . | 3 | . | . | 11 |
| Genud, I. | 0 | . | 3 | . | . | 3 |

4 extra points for solution to F.8 have been added to the scores of: Rothenberg, Tangeman.

SOLUTIONS

No. 235. Chas. S. Jacobs (2m) Qb4

Well constructed with no "run of the mines" variations, Tangeman. A well executed waiter.—Dr. Dobbs. Full of pretty variations.—Stichka. Neatly constructed. The pawn pin is sparkling.—Patz. Close tries but only one key.—Patrick. Excellent 2 mover.—Wenzl. Precise construction and some fine puzzling features.—Emery. Selfblocks and pins are excellent.—Vanwinkle. Neat and pretty.—Tracy. Some nice mates.—Beers. A difficult and delightful problem.—Hill. Subtle key and some clever touches though it is somewhat old-fashioned.—Eaton.

No. 236. Vincent L. Eaton (2m) Sa3

The two Rook unpins are outstanding.—Tangeman. Subtle threat, interesting mates but the key is strongly indicated.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice selfblocks.—Ratke. Weak key, but has some nice mates.—Patz. Best 2 mover I have seen in a long while.—Patrick. Not up to Eaton's standard.—Krisch. Somewhat unusual.—Wenzl. Nicely constructed.—Korsgaard. The unpins of the rook are beautiful variations. Eaton's 2 movers always contain a definite idea.—Emery. A problem of high artistic merit.—Tracy. The taking of the square c4 spoils this one.—Beers. Another excellent problem full of variety.—Hill.

No. 237. Clemente Larranaga (2m) d5

Seems a tremendous waste of material.—Tangeman. Puzzling on account of the horrible key.—Dr. Dobbs. Poor key.—Ratke. Fair.—Patz. Poor key.—Wenzl. Black is deliberately robbed of two flight squares.—Rothenberg. Key too obvious.—Korsgaard. Not interesting to solve.—Emery. Flight grabber.—Vanwinkle. The key takes two important squares; otherwise good.—Tracy. Taking flight squares spoils this one, too.—Beers. Rather poor.—Hill. Obviously a first attempt.—Eaton. My first attempt to compose.—Larranaga.

No. 238. Eugene McCarthy (2m) Sxc5

What is the idea of pinning the B? Pf4 is a snappy try and Se5 is killed only by Qg6; this trap problem is full of close calls.—Tangeman. The capture key is probably not necessary but permissible because of the fine try, Se5.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine 2 mover with many tries.—Ratke. Two beautiful mates.—Patz. A trifle confusing.—Krisch. Fair.—Wenzl. The key changes everything. Se5 is the closest try I ever saw.—Emery. Best of January 2 movers.—Vanwinkle. Has some pleasing features and "close shaves".—Tracy. Nice capture key.—Beers. Most difficult on account of the unorthodox key and the many close tries.—Hill. From what I have seen of this author's work he appears to be the best of the new crop of composers; but this is not up to his standard, because the key is poor and the variety scarce.—Eaton.

No. 239. David C. McClelland (2m) Kd8

Splendid key, masterly construction and many tricky variations.—Tangeman. Key is strongly suggested but the play is good and clever.—Dr. Dobbs. Surprise key.—Ratke. Quiet key, excellent play. Best 2 mover.—Patz. Some nice variations.—Patrick. Interesting promotion.—Wenzl. A seemingly daring key.—Rothenberg. The king gets into a lot of action.—Korsgaard. Excellent key. Close tries.—Vanwinkle. Good problem of the attacking class.—Tracy. Very clever key and plenty of good stuff.—Beers. Excellent problem that caused me considerable anguish.—Hill. Unexpected key followed by ingenious promotions.—Eaton. Second best of the month.—Larranaga.

No. 240. F. A. Hill (3m)

1 Bf1, BxS; 2 Rd5ch, etc.
1 . . . , KxR; 2 Sb7ch, etc.
1 . . . , B any; 2 Sb7ch, etc.

The two variations are very interesting.—Tangeman. The mate after the R sacrifice is very attractive though not a model.—Dr. Dobbs. Excellent cooperation of pieces.—Patz. A beautiful deceptive waiter. Month's best.—Krisch. What there is, is good.—Wenzl. Some exceptionally fine mating variations. My vote.—Rothenberg. A superlative composition but not really original, as a slightly different version was published in the Grand Rapids Herald last June.—Emery. Pretty variation after BxS and all good.—Tracy. Enough timber in this to build a house. 'Tis awful.—Beers. Good idea but heavy construction.—Eaton.

No. 241. P. L. Rothenberg (3m)

1 Qh3, g5; 2 BxP, etc.
1 . . . , PxP; 2 Bg1, etc.

A cleverly hidden idea.—Burke. Fine problem, showing much constructive skill.—Tangeman. Ingenious ambush strategy.—Dr. Dobbs. Not much point to this.—Ratke. Quite piquant.—Patz. My choice for the month.—Szabo. Pleasing clearance theme.—Wenzl. The idea is not carried out well.—Rothenberg. A clever waiter but not much variety.—Korsgaard. Selfmate strategy put to good use.—Emery. An old friend in a new guise.—Tracy. Short and sweet.—Beers. Neat and enjoyable.—Hill. Excellent echo idea clumsily worked out.—Eaton. Best problem this month.—Larranaga.

No. 242. O. Aarhus (3m)

1 Bf8, c3; 2 Rc4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Bd5; 2 RxBch, etc.
1 . . . , Bf5; 2 RxBch, etc.
1 . . . , Kc3 or e3; 2 Bh6ch, etc.
Cooked by Kf2; BxPch and Se2ch.

No. 243. Mannis Charosh (4m)

1 SxP, b5; 2 Sd8, b6; 3 Rf4, b4; 4 Sb7 mate.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , . . . ; 3 . . . , Ka6; 4 Ra4 mate.
Two cooks in three moves by: 1 Rf2, b5; 2 Sd7 any; 3 Ra2 mate and 1 Sd7, b5; 2 Rf2, any; 3 Ra2, mate.
Mr. Charosh has been in hard luck lately but that happens to all composers at times.

No. 244. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m)

1 Qd7, Kxe5; 2 Qd5ch, Kf4; 3 Bg5 ch, etc.
1 . . . , Kxe3; 2 Qd3ch, Kf4; 3 Bg3ch, etc.
1 . . . , Bb3ch; 2 KxB, Kxe3; 3 . . . , etc.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kxe5; 3 Bg5, etc.
1 . . . , Ba4; 2 QxB, Ke5; 3 Qb4, etc.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kxe3; 3 . . . , etc.
1 . . . , Bc2; 2 Bg5, Bch; 3 KxB, etc.
1 . . . , Bg4; 2 Qd5ch, KxS; 3 Qd3ch, etc.
1 . . . , Be2; 2 Bg5, Bc4ch; 3 SxB, etc.
Cooked by Bg5. (What a pity! Ed.) Try Qc5 is stopped by Ba4. Very few solvers found the author's solution. Many solvers lost their votes because they sent no second choice when voting for 244.

No. 245. David C. McClelland (4m Sui)

1 Be3, d2; 2 Sb5ch, Kb3; 3 RxB.
1 . . . , Kb3; 2 Bd2, c3; 3 Bd1ch.
1 . . . , b3; 2 Rd2, Kb4; 3 Bd4.
A major dual detracts considerably from the merit of this sui.—Tangeman. Looks like a cook on account of the idle bishop.—Dr. Dobbs. A very fine sui and undoubtedly best of the month.—Ratke. Excellent sui with nice play.—Patz. This gets my vote. A masterpiece.—Patrick. Topnotch problem in every respect.—Krisch. The best McClelland problem in many an issue.—Wenzl. Cleverly done.—Korsgaard. Splendid, with three difficult variations and teasing tries.—Emery. A fine 3 line sui.—Vanwinkle. Interesting but why the B on h5?—Tracy.

No. 246. F. W. Watson (7m Sui)

1 Ke3, Kf6; 2 d8 = Qch, Kf7; 3 Bd5, PxB; 4 Kd4, Ke6; 5 Sf4ch, Kf7; 6 Sd3, Ke6; 7 Qf5ch, SxQ mate.
Mr. Watson demonstrates how to squeeze full measure from the material he uses. Gets my vote.—Tangeman. The B Sacrifice is a happy thought in this excellent single liner. I cast my vote for it.—Dr. Dobbs. Very good one line sui.—Szabo. This is a very interesting selfmate.—Zatwarsky. Another Watson gem.—Krisch. The difficulty and strategy of this problem earn it my vote.—Malzberg. A very nice way of committing hari-kari.—Korsgaard. This is pure artistry. Everything is as nicely timed as a waltz melody.—Emery. A very nice one. Not easy for a one-liner.—Vanwinkle. Very interesting. Economical arrangement and pretty termination.—Tracy.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

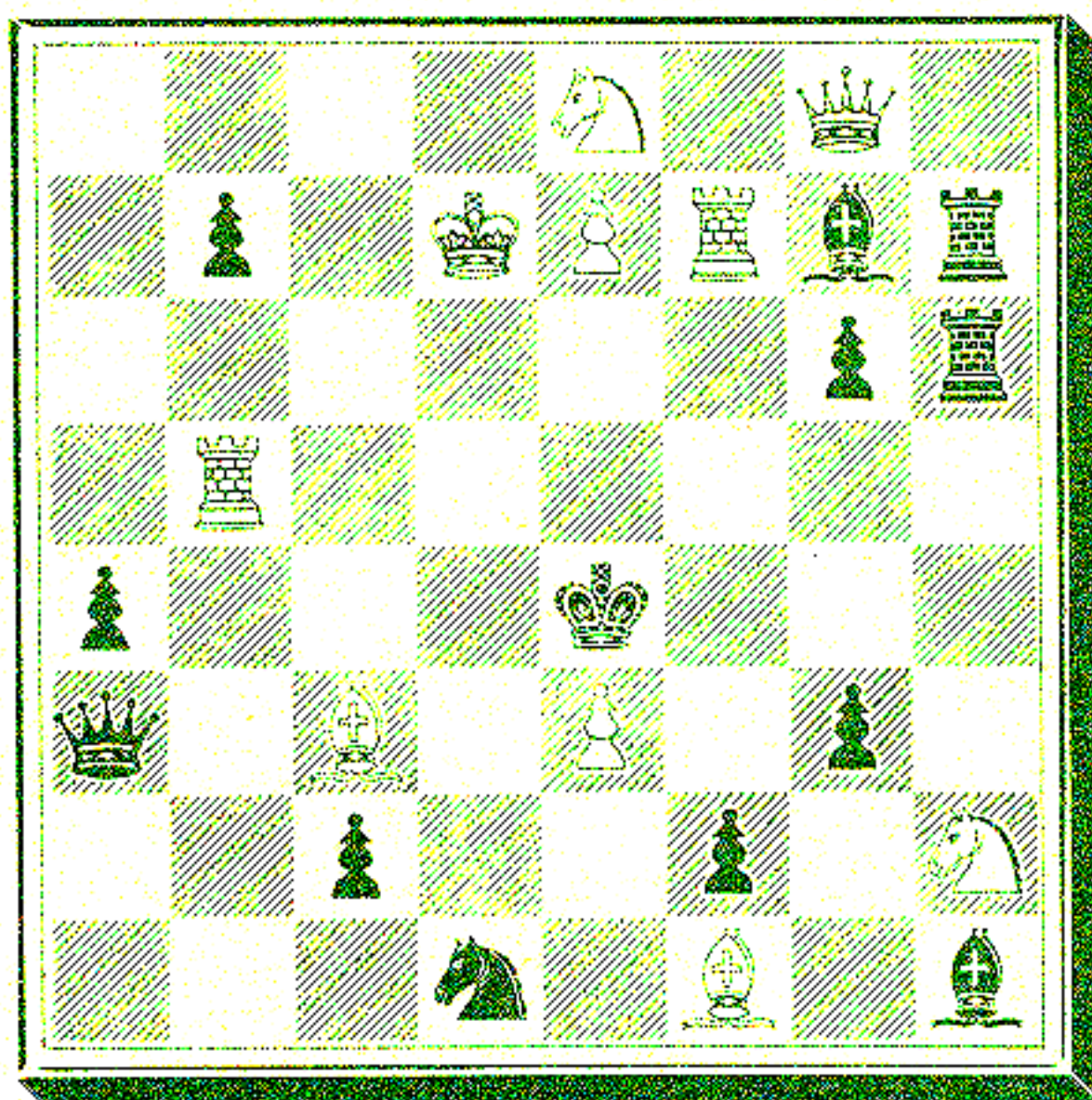
| Name | Score | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Partos, G. | 103 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 143 |
| Tanassy, L. | 98 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 136 |
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 95 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 132 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 97 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 131 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 78 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 128 |
| McCarthy, E. | 75 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 121 |
| Riggin, C. W. | 87 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 120 |
| Chess, A. | 77 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 117 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 70 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 110 |
| Davis, L. | 78 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 107 |
| Emery, G. R. | 68 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 107 |
| Daly, H. B. | 64 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 104 |
| Krisch, E. | 54 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 100 |
| Wenzl, T. C. | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | 100 |
| Young, E. F. | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 99 |
| Patrick, M. W. | 66 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 98 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. | 63 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 96 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 65 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 96 |
| Halpern, L. | 68 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | 95 |
| Patz, W. | 62 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | 95 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 72 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | 4 | . | 91 |
| Foote, B. A. | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 90 |
| Szabo, Alex. | 43 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 89 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 48 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 82 |
| Murphy, P. | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | . | 81 |
| De Jager, J. | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 80 |
| Genud, I. | 41 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 74 |
| Zatwarsky, C. | 38 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | . | 4 | 7 | 74 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 45 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 72 |
| Cheney, G. N. | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | . | . | 71 |
| Tiesler, G. P. | 43 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 6 | . | . | . | 69 |
| Malzberg, N. | 31 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 61 |
| Morris, M. | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | . | 54 |
| Sanford, C. C. | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | . | . | 53 |
| Eaton, V. L. | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 51 |
| Larranaga, C. | 32 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 49 |
| Larsen, R. | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 43 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 40 |
| Silver, C. E. | 27 | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 34 |
| Sprenger, F. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 33 |
| Tudor, W. B. | 24 | 0 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 | . | . | . | 32 |
| Burke, H. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | . | 30 |
| Fittkan, C. | 0 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | . | . | 30 |
| Morris, Don. | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 30 |
| Beers, B. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | 27 |
| Berry, G. F. | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| Shapiro, M. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | 21 |
| Hill, F. A. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| French, C. E. | 12 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 16 |
| Meeker, J. M. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | 13 |
| Stichka, J. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 13 |
| Grote, F. | 2 | . | 0 | 2 | . | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 |

There are many pending scores that are carried for 6 months from date of discontinuation and dropped thereafter. The C. R. Problem Department publishes only the scores of the solvers sending solutions to the *latest* issue.

CLOSING DATE: April 10th, 1935. No solutions or changes will be accepted after the 10th. Please take heed!!

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
FEBRUARY, 1935
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

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| CHESS IN THE U. S. S. R. | A. SIMS |
| AN ANALYSIS OF CHESS ABILITY | CARL EKOOS |
| THE GALLOPING KNIGHTS | IRVING CHERNEV |

APRIL, 1935

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W. E. NAPIER IRVING CHERNEV

The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

The American Championship

Plans for a match between Frank J. Marshall and Isaac Kashdan for the American Championship have definitely been abandoned and the way has been cleared for the running of a tournament to put the present title into circulation. The following open letter by Mr. Kashdan gives his views and the reasons for this step.

To the Editor of THE CHESS REVIEW:

In October, 1933, I challenged Mr. Frank Marshall for the United States Chess Championship. There was a great deal of interest in our meeting at that time, and the match would undoubtedly have stimulated chess enthusiasm and activity. I had no doubt then of Mr. Marshall's willingness to play, and proceeded with high hopes to sound public opinion and to raise the purse required for the match.

As the readers of THE CHESS REVIEW will remember, Mr. Harold M. Phillips and Mr. Fritz Brieger stepped forward, in the interest of chess, and organized a committee to complete the arrangements for the match. They started the fund with generous contributions, and also circulated appeals to the chess public, and did everything in their power to get the match under way.

At the same time, the Committee met with Mr. Marshall and his representatives, assuming that they would find encouragement and aid for their efforts. There had been considerable criticism of Mr. Marshall for not having defended his title in so many years, and it seemed that here was his opportunity to refute such charges and enter whole-heartedly into the plans for the match. On the contrary, and to the growing surprise and regret of the Committee and myself, we soon found that Mr. Marshall's advisers were interested mainly in delaying the proceedings and in demanding the exact fulfillment of conditions which were no longer practical. Instead of co-operating in the cause of chess, they acted as if the championship were a personal belonging of Mr. Marshall, which he was willing to put on the market at a specified price. In fairness to Mr. Marshall, I still believe that he would prefer to settle the question over the chessboard rather than through long-winded correspondence, but he has accepted counsel which, if well-intentioned, has put him in a dubious position in the American chess world.

Mr. Kuhns, President of the National Chess Federation, has announced on several occasions the intention of the Federation to hold a tournament for the American Chess Championship, if my match with Mr. Marshall could not be brought about. I had hoped to avoid this, as I wished to uphold the traditional method of match play for the title, which is fairer for the champion than the uncertainties of a tournament. However, the last exchange of correspondence between Mr. Phillips and the representatives of Mr. Marshall has made it too clear that there is nothing to be gained by further negotiations, and with regret I must consider that chapter closed. I am informing

Mr. Kuhns and Mr. Phillips of this decision, asking them to announce the tournament as soon as practicable. I hope and trust that Mr. Marshall will take part, but in any case the winner will have earned the title and be in fact the American Chess Champion. This event is bound to mark a rebirth of interest in chess, and finally place the championship within reach of all who are qualified to aspire for the honor.

(Signed) ISAAC KASHDAN

The second installment of the life of H. N. Pillsbury will appear in the May issue of THE CHESS REVIEW.

News Events

The Moscow Tournament

After a month of incessant struggle the most interesting tournament of the century came to a close. Mischa Botwinnik, the idol of Russia, and Salo Flohr, the unbeatable Czecho-Slovak star, garnered the top honors by dividing first and second prizes.

The sensation of the tournament, however, was unquestionably Dr. Emanuel Lasker's fine showing. Like Flohr, he did not lose a game, and finished in third place. His defeat of Capablanca was the high spot of the tournament. Considering that he was by far the oldest contestant, and that a long tournament is a test of physical stamina as well as mental alertness, "the grand old man" gave a truly remarkable exhibition.

Capablanca by finishing fourth, half a point behind Dr. Lasker, also turned in a good per-

formance. Although his admirers expected him to finish higher, his lack of serious competition told against him. After getting off to a poor start by losing to Rjumin in the first round, he buckled down to work and aside from his loss to Lasker played consistent chess.

In giving credit where credit is due, Spielmann's fine effort in placing fifth should not be overlooked.

Since this country will shortly be the scene of a similar strong tournament to determine the United States Championship, an account of how the Russian Tournament was run should be of interest.

It was held in the Soviet Fine Arts Museum—a white marble building with impressive Grecian columns, that resembles the Public Library building at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street in New York City.

At the top of the staircase, to the right, there is a large hall with white columns on both sides and a frieze of dancing Greek figures in blue on white, high on the walls. At intervals there are classical statues—Farnese Hercules, Apollo Belvedere, and others.

Looking to the right, one sees a number of tables set on a raised platform where the players sit in high-backed antique chairs of gilded wood and red plush. Above each table there is a chess board six feet square where the Red Pioneers - the Soviet equivalent of our Boy Scouts - mark each move as it is made so that the public can see it.

There are four such halls in use. Each contains about fifty chairs and standing room for about 1,000 spectators. In the basement below there is a huge public room for chess fans where all the games played in the tournament rooms

| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | Won | Lost | Drawn | Score |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|--------------|
| 1 | M. Botwinnik (Russia) | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 13 -6 |
| 2 | S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia) | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 7 | 0 | 12 | 13 -6 |
| 3 | Dr. E. Lasker (England) | 1/2 | 1/2 | . | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 12 1/2-6 1/2 |
| 4 | J. R. Capablanca (Cuba) | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | . | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 12 -7 |
| 5 | R. Spielmann (Austria) | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 11 -8 |
| 6 | I. Kan (Russia) | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 1/2-8 1/2 |
| 7 | G. Loewenfish (Russia) | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 10 1/2-8 1/2 |
| 8 | A. Lilienthal (Hungary) | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | . | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 10 -9 |
| 9 | V. Ragozin (Russia) | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 -9 |
| 10 | P. Romanowsky (Russia) | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 10 -9 |
| 11 | V. Alatorzew (Russia) | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 9 1/2-9 1/2 |
| 12 | G. Goglidize (Russia) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 9 1/2-9 1/2 |
| 13 | I. Rabinowitsch (Russia) | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 1/2-9 1/2 |
| 14 | N. Rjumin (Russia) | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | . | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 9 1/2-9 1/2 |
| 15 | G. Lisizin (Russia) | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | . | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 9 -10 |
| 16 | G. Stahlberg (Sweden) | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 -11 |
| 17 | P. Bogatyrtshuk (Russia) | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | . | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 8 -11 |
| 18 | V. Pirc (Czecho-Slovakia) | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | . | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 7 1/2-11 1/2 |
| 19 | V. Tschechower (Russia) | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | . | 1 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 5 1/2-13 1/2 |
| 20 | V. Menchik (England) | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | . | 0 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 1/2-17 1/2 |

are reproduced move by move on big black-boards. Here the public can smoke, eat, and drink, whereas in the tournament rooms only the players may smoke or obtain refreshments.

Approximately 5,000 eager spectators witnessed the tournament daily paying ten roubles for admission. When the tournament started, the entrance fee was fixed at five roubles, but alas for *Capitalistic Russia*—when 100,000 people demanded admission to the first round, the price doubled!

Russia Adopts Lasker

On March 24th, Dr. Emanuel Lasker announced in Moscow that he would make his permanent home in Russia, where he will organize and direct an academy of chess. His intention was to go to London to wind up his personal affairs and then return to Moscow. "There is a great depression in the science of chess abroad," he explained. "The philosophy and psychology" of chess would be studied at his academy.

Pennsylvania State Championship

W. A. Ruth added the Pennsylvania State Championship to his list of titles by drawing with Adolph Regen in the ninth and final round. "Bill" Ruth, as he is popularly known, also holds the New Jersey State, City of Philadelphia, and Mercantile Library Championships. This is the fifth time he has won the Pennsylvania State Championship.

Metropolitan Chess League Results

The Manhattan Chess Club once again demonstrated its supremacy in Metropolitan chess by scoring a resounding victory over the Marshall Chess Club in the final round of the Class "A" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League. By so doing, they retained the championship title won last year from the same opponents.

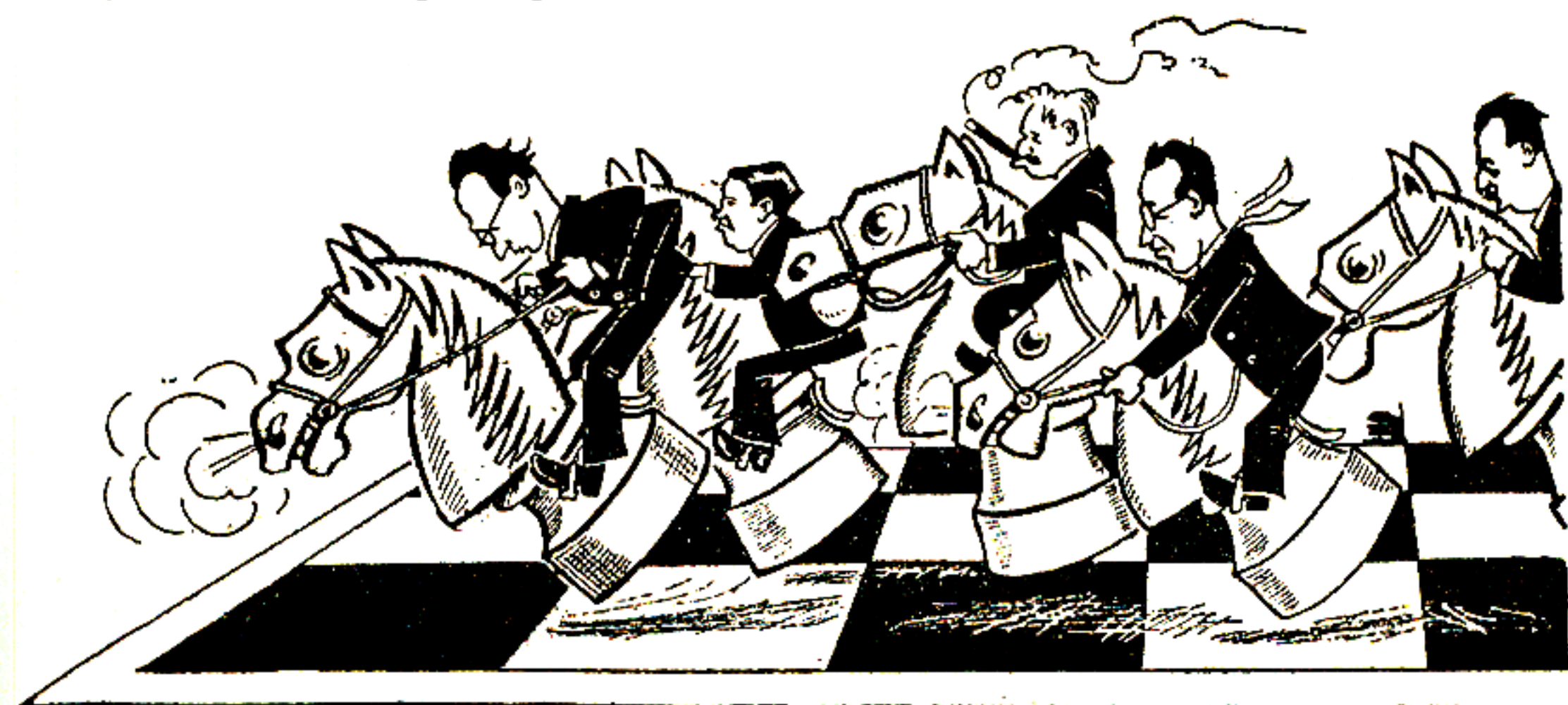
Although the consensus of opinion prior to the match favored the Mannhattans, no one expected so one-sided a score.

The line-up:

| Board | Manhattan | Pts. | Marshall | Pts. |
|-------|----------------|------|------------------|------|
| 1 | A. Kupchik | 1 | A. E. Santasiere | 0 |
| 2 | I. Kashdan | 1 | F. Reinfeld | 0 |
| 3 | I. Horowitz | 0 | S. Reshevsky | 1 |
| 4 | A. Kevitz | 1 | F. J. Marshall | 0 |
| 5 | D. MacMurray | 1 | E. Tholfsen | 0 |
| 6 | A. C. Simonson | 1 | M. Hanauer | 0 |
| 7 | A. S. Denker | 1 | K. S. Howard | 0 |
| 8 | R. Willman | 1 | P. Schlesinger | 0 |
| | Totals | 7 | Total | 1 |

The match was witnessed by a capacity crowd that filled every available seat and stood around the roped-off tables three rows deep. Prominent among the spectators were Mr. Harold M. Phillips, Pres. of the Manhattan Chess Club and of the Eastern Chess Federation, A. A. Link, Leonard B. Meyer, Albert B. Hodges, the former American Champion, Edward Lasker, S. S. Cohen, H. Helms, and Mrs. F. J. Marshall.

The Bronx Chess Club took first place in the "B" Division.



THE LAST LAP!

M. Botwinnik S. Flohr Dr. E. Lasker G. Loewenfish J. R. Capablanca
Reproduced from the Russian Chess Federation's Official Bulletin of the Moscow Tournament.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

FOUR KNIGHTS DEFENSE

| Amateur | White | A. Rubinstein | Black |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 Kt-K1 | Q-R5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 13 P-KKt3 | Q-R6 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 14 P-QB3 | P-KR4! |
| 4 B-Kt5 | Kt-Q5 | 15 PxKt | ..... |
| 5 B-B4 | B-B4 | Making matters easy, | |
| 6 KtxP | Q-K2 | but the position could | |
| 7 Kt-Q3 | ..... | not be held. | |
| Not best. Better was | | 15 | P-R5 |
| 7 Kt-B3 followed by | | 16 Q-K2 | ..... |
| the immediate O-O, or | | If 16 P-Q5, PxP; 17 | |
| after 7...P-Q4; 8 Kt | | Kt-B3, P-Kt7! wins. | |
| xP, QxPch; 9 Kt-K3 | | 16 | QxPch |
| and White comes out | | After 17 KxQ, PxP | |
| a Pawn to the good. | | ch; 18 K-Kt1, R-R8 | |
| 7 | P-Q4 | mate. | |
| 8 KtxP | QxPch | Resigns | |
| 9 Kt-K3 | B-Q3! | | |
| 10 O-O | P-QKt4 | | |
| 11 B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | | |

FOUR KNIGHTS DEFENSE

| A. Nimzowitsch | White | Amateur | Black |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | B1; 14 B-B4, Q-K1 | |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | (14...P-Q4 delays the | |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | catasrophe somewhat); | |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-Kt5 | 15 Q-R6 mate. | |
| 5 O-O | Kt-Q5 | 11 B-QB4 | P-Q3 |
| Enterprising but not | | 12 Q-R5 | P-KKt3 |
| quite sound. | | 13 B-R6ch | B-Kt2 |
| 6 KtxKt | PxKt | 14 Q-B3 | Q-Q2 |
| 7 P-K5 | PxKt | 15 Q-KB6 | R-KKt1 |
| 8 QPxP | B-K2 | 16 BxBch | RxB |
| 9 PxKt | BxP | 17 BxBP!! | |
| 10 R-K1ch | K-B1 | and mates in a few. | |
| If 10...B-K2; 11 | | If 17...RxB; 18 Q- | |
| B-Kt5, P-B3; 12 BxBP, | | R8 mate and if 17... | |
| PxP; 13 Q-R5ch, K- | | QxB; 18 Q-Q8ch, etc. | |

DUTCH DEFENSE

| Ed. Lasker | White | Amateur | Black |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | was necessary, but the | |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-KB4 | position was still bad. | |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 11 QxPch | |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | and mate in 8. | |
| 5 BxKt | BxB | 11...KxQ; 12 Ktx | |
| 6 P-K4 | PxP | B dbl. ch, K-R3; 13 | |
| 7 KtxP | P-QKt3 | Kt(K5)-Kt4ch, K-Kt4; | |
| 8 Kt-K5 | O-O | 14 P-R4ch, K-B5; 15 | |
| 9 B-Q3 | B-Kt2? | P-Kt3ch, K-B6; 16 B- | |
| Better would have | | K2ch, K-Kt7; 17 R- | |
| been...Q-K1. | | R2ch, K-Kt8; 18 O-O- | |
| 10 Q-R5 | Q-K2 | O mate. | |
| 10 . . . | BxKt(K4) | | |

Manhattan Chess Club Rapid Transit Tourney
December, 1934

SICILIAN DEFENSE

| J. R. Newman | White | J. A. Francis | Black |
|--------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 8 Kt-B5! | Q-R4ch |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 | 9 B-Q2 | Q-Q1 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 10 KtxBch | K-B1 |
| 4 KtxP | B-Kt2 | 11 B-B3 | P-KB3 |
| 5 B-K3 | Q-Kt3? | 12 KtxKBP | KtxKt |
| 6 Kt-QB3! | P-QR3 | 13 Kt-K6ch | Resigns |
| 7 Kt-Q5 | Q-Q1 | | |

Brooklyn Chess League

The Scandinavian Chess Club by defeating the Williamsburg Chess Club 4-2 in a post-season play-off won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess League. The Williamsburg Chess Club turned in a fine performance, in its first year as a league member, by tying the Scandinavians for first place as of the close of the regular season.

The final standings:

| Team | Matches Played | Won | Lost |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Scandinavian C. C. | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| Williamsburg C. C. | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Hawthorne C. C. | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Flatbush C. C. | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Terminal C. C. | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Brooklyn Edison C. C. . . | 6 | 1 1/2 | 4 1/2 |
| Central Y. M. C. A. | 6 | 1/2 | 5 1/2 |

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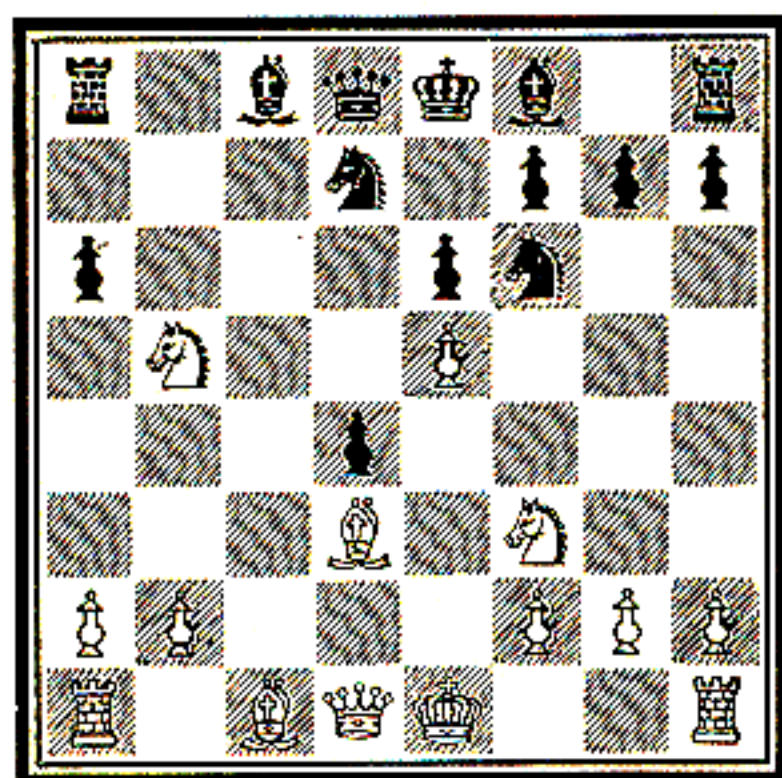
9 West 170th St., at Jerome Ave.
BRONX, N. Y. TEL. JE 6-9555

The Meran Defense

By ERNST GRUENFELD

Part II.

Black



White

Position after 11 KtxKtP!

(C) 11 KtxP

The famous move invented by the Russian analyst Sosin. For quite a few years it has been considered the best move, giving Black the advantage.

12 KtxKt PxB
13 O-O

White sacrifices a P for the attack. Other moves are demonstrably inferior: 13 BxPch, B-Q2 or 13 Q-Kt3, P-Kt5!—or else 13 Q-B3 (adopted by Stahlberg against Spielmann), B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, QR-Kt1; 15 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 QxP, R-Kt1; 19 Q-K5, Q-Q3! and the game was soon given up as a draw.

13 Q-Q4
14 Q-K2!

It was at Nice, 1931, that the Hungarian master Vajda introduced this excellent move, which certainly yields a more lasting pressure than 14 Q-B3, B-R3! 15 B-Kt5, B-K2 (Bogolubow-Wilner, 1925).

(1) 14 QR-Kt1
15 B-Kt5

(a) 15 . . . B-Q3; 16 P-B4, BxKt (if 16 . . . O-O; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 Q-Kt4ch, K-R; 19 Q-R4 wins); 17 PxB, Kt-Q2; 18 RxP! with a winning game (Vajda-Rosselli, Nice, 1931).

(b) 15 . . . B-K2; 16 QR-B1 (16 P-B4, O-O; 17 R-B3, recommended by Euwe, is also very strong and gives White a violent attack), O-O; 17 Kt-B6, QxB; 18 KtxBch, K-R1; 19 Kt-B6! followed by KtxP with advantage (if 19 . . . B-Kt2; 20 BxKtP).

(c) 15 . . . Kt-Q2 (best, according to Spielmann. The move is not mentioned in the excellent analysis of the Berlin master Rellstab, which appeared in *Ranneforth's Schachkalender* for 1932); 16 B-KB4! (in his notes to the third game of his match with Bogolubow, Spielmann mentions only 16 P-B4, which allows Black to reply advantageously with 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxB, P-B4), KtxKt; 17 QxKt! (and not 17 BxKt, as in a game H. Johner-Euwe, Berne, 1932, for then 17 . . . B-Q3 gives Black a good game, thanks to his strong center Pawns), QxQ; 18 BxQ, R-Kt2; 19 BxQP or 19 B-K4 with a manifestly superior position.

(2) 14 B-R3
15 B-Kt5

Rellstab's move—stronger than 15 P-QR4, which Spielmann played in the aforementioned game without any notable success.

15 Kt-Q2

Rellstab gives 15 . . . B-K2; 16 P-B4 or else 15 . . . B-Q3; 16 P-B4, O-O; 17 R-B3 with a strong attack.

16 P-B4

Another powerful continuation seems 16 B-KB4 threatening B-K4, for example: 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 BxKt, P-B3; 18 BxBP, PxB; 19 B-K4, Q-K4; 20 B-B6ch! followed by QxQ and BxR. Or else 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 BxKt, P-B4; 18 BxBP, PxB (. . . P-Kt5; Q-R5ch); 19 BxP dis ch and BxR.

16 B-B4

If 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 PxB, P-B4; 18 PxB e. p! QxB; 19 QxPch, K-Q1; 20 Q-Kt6ch with a decisive attack.

17 K-R1

If 17 B-K4? P-Q6 dis ch; nor is 17 Q-R5, P-Kt3; 18 KtxKtP, BPxKt; 19 BxPch, PxB; 20 QxRch good enough. The German player Klutke recommends 17 QR-B1, and after the plausible reply . . . P-Kt5 the continuation might be 18 KtxKt, KxKt; 19 B-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 20 BxB, P-Q6 dis ch; or if 19 BxB, P-Q6 dis ch; 20 RxB, QxRch etc. The Swedish master Stahlberg suggests 17 P-QKt4, B-Kt3 (or . . . B-R2); 18 K-R1.

17 O-O

Recommended by Spielmann, who has demonstrated that the sacrifice of the exchange gives Black a fine game.

18 B-K4 Q-Q3
19 KtxP

Chess in the U. S. S. R.

By A. SIMS

Mr. Butinow, the author of the first handbook on chess in Russia about a hundred years ago, made the assertion that chess is the favored pastime of the privileged class; that the military man can profit from it for the science of war, and that sages can improve their wisdom.

It seems that this statement has been successfully challenged in part by young Russia today. "Chess in Russia", the official publication of the Russian Chess Federation gives the following observation: "In 1924 Russia was just getting a breathing spell from constant internal strife, civil wars, and many foreign invasions. The chess situation was very pathetic. About two or three thousand club members were all that could be counted throughout the country, among them about seven players in the master class, and about fifty first class players. The most noted and talented players like Alekhine and Bogolubow found themselves on the other side of the barricades. Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, and Bernstein, have chosen citizenship in other countries." Then a feverish movement under the auspices of the Physical Culture Federation began. Clubs were organized. The tailors, the carpenters, the machinists, the sol-

diers, the sailors, every trade and vocation formed a club of its own competing with one another; and today Russia can boast of 500,000 enrolled club members, countless unenrolled players, forty-three players in the master class, and three hundred first class players who have qualified to participate in national championships. Hundreds of textbooks, handbooks, and chess columns are enumerated.

Interesting is the account of the official newspaper, *Pravda*, reporting the exhibitions of Capablanca in Moscow and Flohr in Minsk, just prior to the Moscow Tournament. Capa, the wizard of simultaneous performances met in Russia opposition worthy of his steel. He played only on thirty boards. He worked hard without a recess for seven hours and had to content himself with fourteen losses, nine draws, and seven wins. Flohr played fifty boards, and in the words of the reporter of *Pravda*: "One hundred horses, one hundred elephants, (Russian bishops), one hundred castles, a battalion of white pawns, all are brought into motion. Opposing them are the black figures by the youthful but able players of various districts and towns. After five hours' play, the positions on all boards are even, and Flohr agreed to the first draw to one of the players."

This is the first game lost by Capablanca in his exhibition.

The acceptance of the sacrifice by BxR would be disadvantageous for White; but the unexpected counter-sacrifice of the Kt only leads to an even game.

19 RxKt

Disastrous would be 19 . . . KxKt; 20 Q-R5ch and wins, for example 20 . . . K-Kt1; 21 QxPch, K-B2; 22 B-Kt6ch or else 20 . . . P-Kt3; 21 QxPch, K-K1; 22 BxPch etc.

20 BxR P-Kt5

21 Q-K4

But not 21 Q-Kt4? BxR; 22 RxB, Q-R3.

21 BxR

22 RxB P-R3

23 B-R4 P-Kt4

23 . . . Q-R3; 24 R-R1, Q-Q3; 25 R-KB1 would lead to a draw.

24 Q-Kt6ch

Leading to exciting complications, for example: 24 . . . K-B1; 25 QxPch, K-K1; 26 QxP threatening mate on Q8. Or 24 . . . R-Kt2! 25 Q-K8ch, Kt-B1; 26 PxP, PxP; 27 B-Kt3, Q-R3; 28 R-B1, P-Q6 (28 . . . QxP; 29 Q-B8! B-K2; 30 B-K5); 29 Q-B6 (29 R-B1? P-Q7; or 29 B-B3, P-Kt5; 30 B-Q1, P-Q7), P-Q7; 30 R-Q1, Q-K7; 31 Q-B3 etc.

Translated from *L'Echiquier*

F. REINFELD

February, 1935 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca
White

Kofman
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 KtxKt | Q-KR4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 14 B-Kt3 | P-QKt3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 15 Kt-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | QKt-Q2 | 16 KtxKtch | PxKt |
| 5 P-K3 | P-QB3 | 17 B-K4 | K-R1 |
| 6 P-QR3 | PxP | 18 QR-B1 | KR-KKt1 |
| 7 BxP | Q-R4 | 19 BxP | QR-QB1 |
| 8 B-R4 | Kt-Kt3 | 20 Q-R4 | RxB! |
| 9 B-Q3 | QKt-Q4 | 21 RxR | Q-Q4 |
| 10 KKt-K2 | B-K2 | 22 KR-B1 | B-B4!! |
| 11 O-O | O-O | 23 P-K4 | QxKP |
| 12 Q-B2 | KtxKt | Resigns | |

V. Mikenas, champion of Lithuania, didn't fare so well either. He gave a performance in Leningrad on thirty boards, sixteen of whom were second grade players. After a struggle of seven and one half hours, he won only eight games and lost sixteen, drawing six. These facts illustrate how difficult it is to give simultaneous performances in Russia.

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Game Studies

Moscow, 1935
INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

| A. Lilienthal | I. A. Kan |
|---------------|-----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-Q3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 4 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-KKt3 |
| 6 B-K2 | B-Kt2 |
| 7 O-O | O-O |
| 8 P-Q5 | ..... |

This move gives all the rest of the game its specific character: White is to attack on the Q side, Black on the K side. But while Lilienthal carries out his plan with the greatest virtuosity, Kan is guilty of a grave lapse later on.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 8 | Kt-B4 |
| 9 Q-B2 | P-QR4 |
| 10 B-K3 | ..... |

Another good plan is Kt-Q2-Kt3, adopted successfully in the games Flohr-Bogolubow (Bad Sliac 1932) and Dake-Alexander (Folkestone 1933).

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 10 | P-Kt3 |
|----------|-------|

A more promising plan seems 10 ... Kt-Kt5; 11 BxKt (if the B retreats, 11 ... P-B4 gives Black a fine game), PxP; 12 P-KR3, Kt-R3; 13 Kt-Q2, P-B4; 14 P-B4. Black's effective Bishops make up for his inferior Pawn position.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 11 Kt-Q2 | Kt-K |
| 12 P-QR3 | P-B4 |
| 13 P-B3 | P-B5 |
| 14 B-B2 | Kt-R3 |

Temporarily preventing P-QKt4.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 15 QR-Kt1 | Q-Kt4 |
| 16 KR-B1 | ..... |

Black threatened ... B-R6, which can now be answered with B-B.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 16 | P-R4 |
| 17 K-R1 | Q-R3 |
| 18 P-QKt4 | PxP |
| 19 PxP | P-KKt4 |
| 20 Kt-R4 | ..... |

Now both sides are ready for the respective Pawn advances which are the goals of the play up to this point: P-B5 for White, ... P-Kt5 for Black.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| V. Mikenas | Dolchanow |
|------------|------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QKt3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 Q-B2 | P-Q4 |
| 5 PxP | KtxP |
| 6 P-K4 | KtxKt |
| 7 PxKt | P-K4! |
| 8 Kt-KB3 | PxP |
| 9 PxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 10 K-Q | O-O |
| 11 B-Q3 | P-QB4 |
| 12 P-Q5 | P-KB4! |
| 13 B-Kt2 | Kt-Q2 |
| 14 Q-Kt3 | PxP |
| 15 BxP | K-R1 |
| 16 K-B2 | Kt-B3 |
| 17 BxKt | QxB |
| 18 QR-Q1 | QR-Q1 |
| | 19 K-Kt1 |
| | 20 Q-B2 |
| | 21 BxP |
| | 22 R-Q3 |
| | 23 B-B5 |
| | 24 Kt-R4 |
| | 25 R-R3 |
| | 26 BxQ |
| | 27 P-B4 |
| | 28 Q-K4 |
| | 29 Q-K5 |
| | 30 R-K1 |
| | 31 K-Kt2 |
| | 32 K-Kt3 |
| | 33 K-Kt2 |
| | 34 K-Kt3 |
| | 35 K-R4 |
| | KR-K1 |
| | Q-B5 |
| | BxP |
| | Q-R3 |
| | R-KB1 |
| | QxKt!! |
| | QxR |
| | B-Kt |
| | R-Q7 |
| | R-Q5 |
| | R(B)xP |
| | B-R2ch |
| | R-B7ch |
| | B-B7ch |
| | B-Q6ch |
| | B-B5ch |
| | P-Kt4 Mate |

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 | B-Q2 |
| 21 P-B5 | KtxBP |

A little interlude which in no wise alters the course of events. White's pieces are all admirably placed and his attack naturally goes through first, as Black's pieces still require considerable rearrangement.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 22 KtxKt | KtPxKt |
| 23 PxP | P-Kt5 |
| 24 PxQP | PxQP |
| 25 Kt-B4 | PxP? |

An instructive violation of one of Tarrasch's most valuable strategical principles: When a player has it in his power to open a file by a Pawn exchange, he must not do so until he has made certain that, once he has opened the file, his pieces will have undisputed command of it.

It will be noticed in the course of the present game that White is able to occupy the KKt file with both Rooks and Queen *only because of the exchange of Pawns at this point*. In other words, Black should have first tried to play ... B-KB3, ... K-R, ... R-KKt, etc. A cumbersome plan, to be sure, and perhaps impracticable; but in that event the whole line of play is unfavorable for Black.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 26 PxP! | B-R6 |
| 27 B-B | BxB |
| 28 RxB | P-R5 |
| 29 R-Kt1 | Q-R4 |
| 30 Kt-Q2 | ..... |

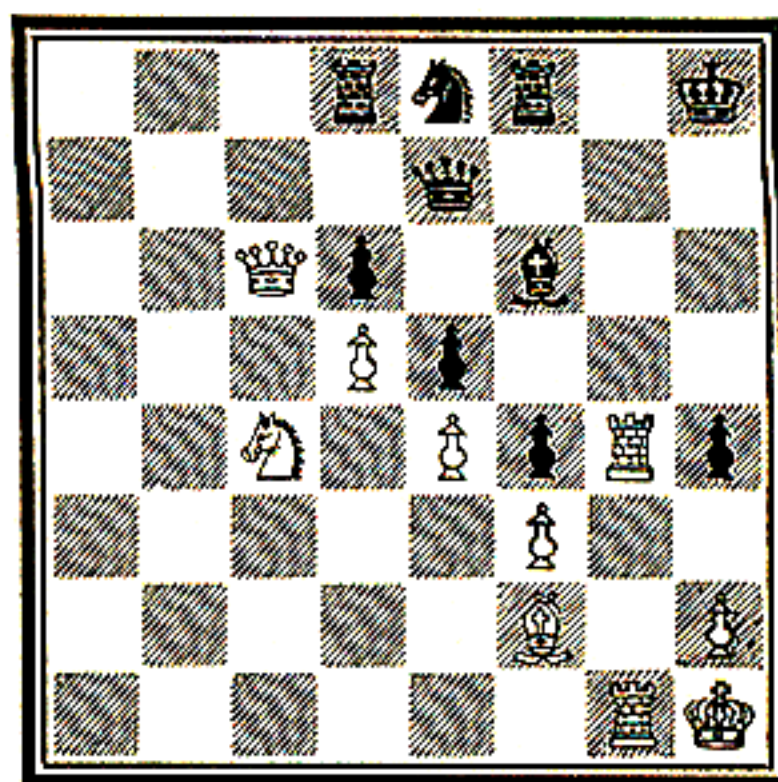
Safer than 30 R-Kt4, Kt-B3; 31 RxRP, QxPch.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 30 | K-R |
| 31 R-Kt4 | B-B3 |
| 32 QR-Kt | ..... |

It is interesting to see how the faulty exchange on the 25th move has allowed White to operate simultaneously on both wings.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 32 | R-Q1 |
| 33 Q-B6 | Q-R2 |
| 34 Kt-B4 | Q-K2 |

Kan



Lilienthal

Seemingly Black has protected all his weaknesses, but now comes a beautiful surprise move.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 35 BxP!! | |
|----------|-------|

The point of the sacrifice lies in a second sacrifice: if 35 ... BxB; 36 KtxKP!! Q-B3 (... PxKt; 37 Q-R6ch); 37 RxBch! and wins.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 35 | R-B2 |
| 36 R-Kt8ch | K-R2 |
| 37 BxB | RxB |
| 38 Q-R4! | ..... |

This retreat is the quickest way to advance!

38 R-R3
39 Q-R2! R-B1

. . . Kt-B3 would have held out longer.

40 Q-KKt2! Resigns

White threatened R-R8ch followed by Q-Kt8 mate. If 40 . . . Q-KB2; 41 KtxQP!! RxKt; 42 Q-R3ch, R-R3; 43 R-R8ch! forcing mate very quickly.

The student will find it worth while to reread the note to Black's 25th move as he examines the final position.

The above game has at least this resemblance to the famous encounter between Morphy against the Duke of Brunswick and Count Isouard: that whereas the latter game was played during one of the intermissions in a performance of *The Barber of Seville* at the Paris Opera, the present game was annotated during the intermission between the performances of *Le Bal* and *Le Oiseau de Feu* by the *Ballet Russe*!

Metropolitan Chess League March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. A. Horowitz)

S. Reshevsky I. A. Horowitz

| | |
|----------|--------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-B4 |

The Tarrasch Defense of which the late Doctor remarked: "This I hold to be the best, although I must add that I am almost completely alone in holding that opinion."

5 BPxP KtxP

A variation of the defense revived recently and not quite fully exploited.

| | |
|--------|---------|
| 6 P-K4 | KtxKt |
| 7 PxKt | PxP |
| 8 PxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 9 B-Q2 | BxBch |
| 10 QxB | O-O |

In a game Stahlberg-Lasker, Zurich, August, 1934, Black played 8 . . . Kt-B3, and the game continued 9 B-K2, B-Kt5ch; 10 B-Q2, Q-R4; 11 R-QKt1, BxBch; 12 QxB, O-O; 13 B-Kt5!, QxQch; 14 KxQ, arriving at an end game slightly favorable to the first player. The line of play chosen in the present game avoids the exchange of Queens. This plan is questionable, as White having a superior development, may use his Queen to advantage in the early skirmish, while Black is on the defensive.

A resume of the position discloses firstly, that White commands the center, secondly, that White is better developed, and lastly that the important open QB file will fall to White. Black's compensation lies in his Q side Pawn majority, and also in the possibility that White's center Pawns may prove to be "hanging" and weak.

The pros and cons must be weighed carefully before embarking on this particular variation.

11 B-Kt5

To prevent for the moment 11 . . . Kt-B3, and entice the advance of Black's Q side Pawns, which would serve to weaken them.

11 P-QKt3

If 11 . . . B-Q2, White would retreat 12 B-Q3 and divert Black's Bishop from its logical diagonal QR1-KR8, where it exerts a lasting pressure on the center.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 12 R-QB1 | B-Kt2 |
| 13 Q-K3 | |

If instead 13 Q-B4, aiming at QB7, Black might continue with . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QKt4, to be followed by . . . Kt-B3.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 13 | Kt-Q2 |
| 14 O-O | |

Here, 14 P-K5!, P-QR3; 15 B-Q3, R-K1; 16 Kt-Kt5, Kt-B1; 17 Kt-K4 appears promising.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 14 | Kt-B3 |
| 15 B-Q3 | Q-K2 |
| 16 Kt-K5 | |

Again 16 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 17 Q-K4, P-Kt3; 18 Q-Kt4 and it is questionable whether White cannot exploit the weakness of Black's King side Pawn formation. However, it is well to bear in mind, that once White commits himself to this aggressive policy, his attack *must* succeed, for he cannot rid himself of his backward QP.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 16 | KR-B1 |
| 17 Kt-B4 | R-B2 |
| 18 P-K5 | |

Imperative now!, otherwise Black's quiet Q side development would eventually cause havoc.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 18 | Kt-K1 |
|--------------|-------|

To prevent White's Knight from proving troublesome at Q6.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 19 Kt-Q2 | QR-B1 |
| 20 RxR | RxR |
| 21 B-K4 | |

Exchanging Black's menacing Bishop, but sacrificing attacking possibilities.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 21 | BxB |
| 22 KtxB | Q-Q2 |

To dominate the Q side with . . . Q-Q4 or . . . Q-R5, incidentally attacking the weak spots.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 23 P-KR4 | P-KR3 |
| 24 R-Q1 | Q-R5 |
| 25 R-Q2 | R-B7 |

Attempting further favorable exchanges.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 26 Kt-B3 | R-B8ch |
| 27 K-R2 | Q-B5 |
| 28 R-Q3 | R-B7 |

If 28 . . . Kt-B2; 29 Q-Q2 (not 29 QxR, QxR!), and Black has nothing better than . . . Kt-Q4; 30 KtxKt, PxKt; 31 Q-K3!, threatening P-K6.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 29 Kt-K4! | |
|-----------|-----------|

At last this Knight comes into its own, and with effect. Black dare not capture 29 . . . QxRP because of 30 R-R3, and after 29 . . . RxRP; 30 R-B3, Q-R3; 31 Kt-Q6! would prove annoying.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 29 | Q-B3 |
| 30 P-QR3 | Kt-B2 |
| 31 Q-B4 | |

If 31 Kt-B6ch, K-B1! (not . . . PxKt; 32 QxP!).

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 31 | Kt-Q4 |
| 32 Q-Kt4 | Kt-K2 |
| 33 R-KKt3 | Kt-B4 |
| 34 P-Q5! | Q-B5 |
| 35 R-KB3 | K-R1 |

But this appears to be a fatal blunder. . . . K-B1 was in order.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 36 P-Q6 | Q-Q5 |
| 37 RxKt! | |

If 37 Q-B4, R-K7!

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 37 | PxR |
| 38 QxP | |

Black is now an exchange ahead, but the position is precarious. The passed QP is menacing, and Black's choice of moves is limited.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 38 | R-B8 |
| 39 P-Q7 | |

What shall Black do now?

39 R-Q8

40 Kt-Q6!

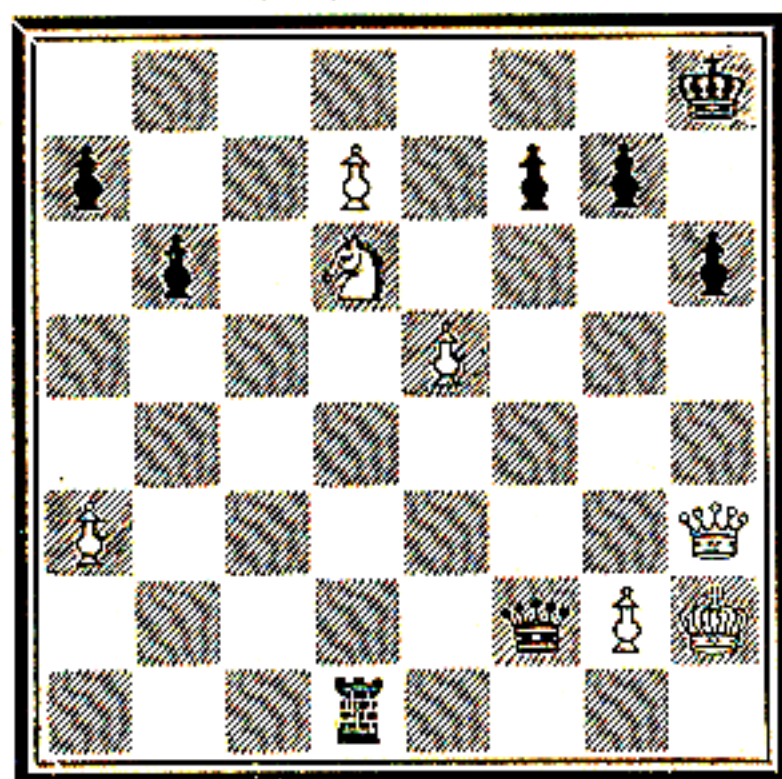
"To resign or not to resign, that is the question."

40 QxPch!

41 Q-R3 QxP!!

There is more resource in this move than is apparent at first sight, in spite of White's prospective second Queen.

I. A. Horowitz



S. Reshevsky

42 P-Q8ch K-R2

43 Q-KKt3 Q-Kt8ch

This makes matters comparatively easier. Better would have been 43 . . . R-KR8ch; 44 KxR, QxQ; 45 KtxP, Q-B7! and it would be difficult to avoid the perpetual check. In any event Black would regain one of his Pawns, and the resultant endgame would prove difficult.

44 K-R3 Q-R8ch

45 Q-R2 Q-B8

46 Q-R4 R-Q6ch

47 Q(R4)-Kt3 P-QKt4

To create a diversion.

48 QxR QxQch

49 Q-Kt3 Q-K7

50 Q-B4 Q-R4ch

51 K-Kt3 Q-Kt3ch

52 Q-Kt4 Q-Kt8

53 KtxBP Q-K8ch

54 K-R2 P-QR4

55 P-K6 P-Kt5

56 PxP PxP

57 Q-B5ch K-Kt1

58 KtxPch!! PxKt

59 Q-B7ch K-R1

60 Q-B6ch Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker

J. R. Capablanca

White

Black

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 33 K-B1 | RxB |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 34 RxR | RxR |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 35 Q-R2 | K-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-K2 | PxP | 36 Q-B4 | P-B3 |
| 5 P-QR3 | B-K2 | 37 P-B4 | P-R3 |
| 6 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 38 Q-R4 | R-Kt4 |
| 7 K-Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 39 Q-R7ch | K-Q1 |
| 8 B-KB4 | KtxKt | 40 Q-R8ch | K-B2 |
| 9 KtxKt | Kt-B3 | 41 QxP | R-KB4 |
| 10 B-Q3 | O-O | 42 Q-Kt7ch | B-Q2 |
| 11 KtxKtch | BxKt | 43 K-K2 | K-B1 |
| 12 P-QB3 | Q-Q4 | 44 Q-R8ch | K-B2 |
| 13 Q-K2 | P-B3 | 45 Q-R2ch | K-B1 |
| 14 O-O | R-K1 | 46 Q-Q6 | R-KR4 |
| 15 QR-Q1 | B-Q2 | 47 K-K3 | R-KB4 |
| 16 KR-K1 | Q-QR4 | 48 K-K4 | R-KR4 |
| 17 Q-B2 | P-KKt3 | 49 Q-B8ch | K-B2 |
| 18 B-K5 | B-Kt2 | 50 Q-B4ch | K-B1 |
| 19 P-KR4 | Q-Q1 | 51 Q-Q6 | R-KB4 |
| 20 P-R5 | Q-Kt4 | 52 K-K3 | R-KR4 |
| 21 BxB | KxB | 53 K-Q3 | R-KB4 |
| 22 R-K5 | Q-K2 | 54 K-K2 | R-KR4 |
| 23 QR-K1 | R-KKt1 | 55 K-Q2 | R-KB4 |
| 24 Q-B1 | QR-Q1 | 56 K-K3 | R-KR4 |
| 25 QR-K3 | B-B1 | 57 Q-B8ch | K-B2 |
| 26 R-R3 | K-B1 | 58 Q-B4ch | K-B1 |
| 27 Q-R6ch | R-Kt2 | 59 Q-Q6 | R-KB4 |
| 28 PxP | RPxP | 60 Q-Kt3 | R-KR4 |
| 29 BxP | Q-B3 | 61 Q-Kt4 | R-KB4 |
| 30 R-KKt5 | K-K2 | 62 Q-Kt8ch | K-B2 |
| 31 R-B3 | QxQR | 63 Q-Kt3ch | K-B1 |
| 32 PxQ | QR-Kt1 | 64 Q-Kt6 | Adjourned |

Black resigned without resuming play.

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An Analysis of Chess Ability

By CARL EKOOS

What is chess ability? Why is Dr. Alekhine the world's champion? Why are certain aspirants to his crown so proficient in the playing of chess? Why is one person a stronger chess player than another?

Questions of this nature will invariably draw a volley of answers from any chess gathering and the variety of solutions proposed will coincide perfectly with the number of chess enthusiasts present, for every one seems to possess his favorite opinion. Because of the inadequacy of any single explanation it is possible that a rather scientific approach to the problem might help to identify some of the factors producing the pattern which we term chess ability.

An opportunity to conduct an organized study presented itself in 1931, when a group of high school boys (Hayward Union High, Hayward, Calif.) formed a chess club and entered into league competition with other schools. Accurate individual records were kept of the high school life of every boy in the club and a faculty committee assisted in the gathering of the evidence used. Special standardized tests were given to measure school intelligence, reading and retention ability, and school grades. Careful estimates were made of the time spent for school studies, time spent for chess, and the previous chess experience enjoyed by every player before joining the club.

The seven players who composed the chess team for three successive years, were graded one to seven in each ability accordingly as they ranked one with another. A grade of seven in school intelligence would not necessarily indicate low intelligence but rather designate that player as the seventh best in this selected group. In fact, the player with this ranking was in the highest ten percent of the entire school, which is a very good indication of the quality of the material available. It might be noted that the players were unaware of the existence of this study.

The results were tabulated and are illustrated in two charts. Chart I contains the chess team rankings for three successive years. Chart II contains the comparative rankings of every player in those abilities which were considered to be some of the reciprocal forces which determine chess ability.

PARTIAL INTERPRETATION

Players C., E. and G. had had considerable

I.

POSITION ON TEAM

| Board | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 |
|-------|--------|------|------|
| | PLAYER | | |
| 1 | C | C | A |
| 2 | E | A | B |
| 3 | G | B | C |
| 4 | D | E | D |
| 5 | F | D | E |
| 6 | B | G | F |
| 7 | A | F | G |

previous chess experience prior to the formation of the team, and this factor was instrumental in assisting them to earn boards one, two, and three, on the 1932 team. During 1933-4 however, other factors were in evidence, and it is the purpose of this study to identify some of these contributing forces which caused the chess rankings to fluctuate.

Players A. and B. started on boards seven and six in 1932, rose to boards two and three in 1933, and competed on boards one and two in 1934. Their rapid rise to chess superiority over the group might be accounted for by their high comparative intelligence rating, their reading and retention ability, and their intense study of chess books, periodicals, and masters' games.

Player D. was very constant in all his abilities.

Player F. presents an unusual situation. He seldom played or studied chess other than challenge rounds or team matches with other schools, yet he was able to maintain his place on the team while more ambitious players tried to displace him.

Attention might be drawn to the fact that in 1932 previous chess experience was the determining factor which enabled players to secure their rankings, while in 1933-4 the rankings became so altered that it is impossible to select any special factor as the sole determining agent. Some positive correlation, however, is noted between intelligence and the 1934 rankings.

Column 7 contains the averages of all the measurements secured and in column 8 these

II.

A COMPARISON OF VARIOUS FACTORS

by

COMMITTEE ESTIMATES

STANDARDIZED TESTS

TRANSPOSITION

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|--------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Player | Previous Chess Experience 1932 | Chess Study 1932-3-4 | School Study 1932-3-4 | School Grades 1932-3-4 | Reading and Retention Ability 1932 | Intel- ligence Rating 1934 | Average | Index to Chess Ability |
| A | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 4/6 | 2 |
| B | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 3/6 | 1 |
| C | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 4 4/6 | 5 |
| D | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| E | 2 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 2/6 | 6-7 |
| F | 5 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 3/6 | 3 |
| G | 3 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 5 2/6 | 6-7 |

are transposed into ratings comparable to those in the other columns.

In column 8 (Index To Chess Ability) an attempt has been made to derive an index which would indicate the potential ability of every player. For example, player F. should, according to the index, attain a chess ranking of at least third in this group whereas he was only able to enjoy sixth place on the team. Might we reasonably assume that if he had applied himself more to the study and practice of chess (column 2) he would have more closely approached the index prediction? Using the index key in this manner it might interest the reader to make other comparisons noting player G. in particular.

It becomes apparent that this study was not intended to become an exhaustive analysis of chess ability for there are many other important abilities that would have to come under consideration. Competitive inclinations, temperament, physiological and environmental conditions, and a host of other factors would assist toward the formulation of a final chess ability prediction. Nevertheless, we may draw some very definite conclusions from the evidence here presented.

CONCLUSIONS

The factors which influence chess proficiency may be in accord or at variance with one another.

One player will excel another in direct proportion to his excellence in all of the contributing factors.

The preceding observations indicate that chess ability is not the result of any single factor but rather a summation of many reciprocal abilities with fluctuating tendencies and values.

BOOK REVIEW

MY 101 BEST GAMES

By F. D. YATES

In spite of the title, the book actually contains 109 games, thirty of them annotated by Yates, who was engaged on the work when he died suddenly two years ago; and the rest annotated, very capably, by W. Winter.

Yates' games reveal a greater capacity for good chess than the actual results achieved by him in tournaments would indicate. He exerted himself more when up against a master than against weaker opponents. He defeated Dr. Alekhine more than once, and every active master except Capablanca fell a victim to him on at least one occasion.

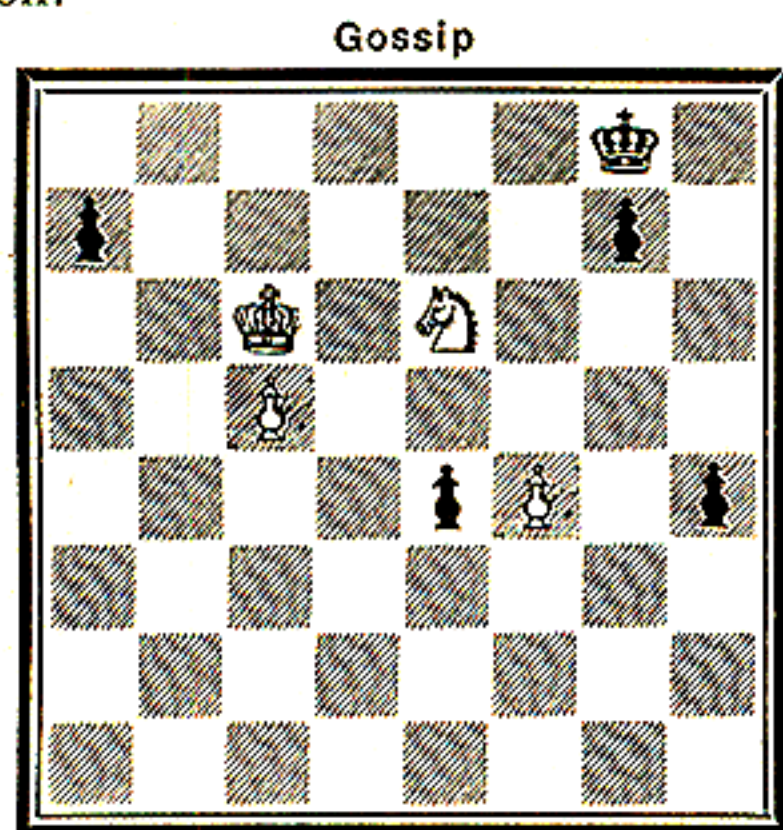
The games he won, were won brilliantly. Blackburne is the only other British player whose games can compare with his. Whether it was a complicated middle-game attack, in which he had few superiors, or an end-game, he was always dynamic, always punching. In the last decade of his life, Yates became less attacking, and developed a fine end-game technique; many of his end-game wins, squeezed out of a stone, are delightful.

The appreciations by W. H. Watts, Dr. Lasker, Sir George Thomas, Frank Marshall, and E. G. Twitchett, are very interesting, as also is the longer introduction and biography by Winter. What impresses most is the general agreement among these writers that Yates was never known to utter an unkind word about anyone. He was a very reserved man, except to his intimate friends, among whom, on the contrary, he was noted as a wonderful talker on any subject that could be raised.—A. C. R.

The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

In the New York Tournament of 1889, MacLeod and Gossip arrived at this exciting position:



MacLeod proceeded:

White
1 Kt-Kt5
2 K-Q6
3 Kt-B3
4 P-B6
5 P-B7
6 P-B8(Q)ch
If 6...K-B2; 7 Kt-K5ch, and mate next move.
7 Kt-Kt5ch
8 Q-B2ch
9 Kt-K4ch!
Or 9...K-B4; 10 Kt-B2ch, K-B3 (10...KxP; 11 Q-Q2ch!); 11 Q-B3ch, and 12 KtxQ.
If Black tries 9...

Black
P-K6
P-K7
P-R6
P-R7
P-R8(Q)
K-R2

K-Kt3; 10 Kt-B2ch, K-R3 (10...K-B2; 11 Q-B5ch, followed by 12 Q-K6ch); 11 Kt-Kt4ch, K-R4; 12 Q-R7ch.
10 Q-B4ch
Again 10...K-Kt3 leads to quick loss by 11 Q-K6ch, K-R2; 12 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R1; 13 Q-K8 mate.
11 Q-B8ch
12 Q-K6ch
13 Q-K7ch
14 Q-K8ch
15 Kt-Kt5ch
16 Q-R8ch and wins

William Steinitz was the first to show the importance of occupying strong squares, even at the cost of foregoing tempting King's side attacks. In the following game, his Knight takes five moves to reach an important point, after which the game seems to play itself.

Baltimore, 1885

FRENCH DEFENSE

William Steinitz

White

G. Sellman

Black

1 P-K4
2 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3
4 P-K5
5 P-B4
6 Pxp
7 Kt-B3
8 B-Q3
9 Q-K2
10 B-Q2

11 Kt-Q1
12 PxKt
13 P-QKt4!
A beautiful move which seeks to control QB5.
13...B-K2
Black could not play 13...B-Q5 as White after 14 R-QKt1 would

threaten 15 KtxB, Qx-Kt; 16 B-K3 winning the Queen.

14 P-QR3
Giving himself a backward King's Pawn for no reason at all.
15 R-QB1
16 B-K3
17 Kt-Q4
18 O-O

Black is afraid of 19 P-KKt4. White has no such plans, however. Having a strongly centralized position, he now plays to control the black squares.

19 Kt-QB3!!
20 Kt-Kt1
21 Kt-Q2

22 Kt(Q2)-Kt3

23 Kt-R5
24 RxR!

Now for the Bishop file.

24...
25 R-B1
26 Q-QB2
27 Kt(R5)-B6
28 KtxBch
29 Q-B7
30 B-B2
31 Kt-B3
32 RxQ
33 Kt-Kt5
34 B-B5
35 B-Q6 and wins

Black is in complete "zugzwang"!

The "great eccentric" Nimzowitsch produced this sparkling bit of Knight play against Gilg, in the tournament at Semmering, 1926.

Semmering, 1926

DUTCH DEFENSE

Gilg
White

Nimzowitsch
Black

1 P-Q4
2 P-KKt3
3 B-Kt2
4 P-QB3
5 Kt-KR3
6 O-O
7 P-B3
8 K-R1
9 Pxp
10 Kt-Q2
11 P-K4
12 Pxp Kt(K4)-Kt5
13 R-K1
Of course to stop 13...Kt-K6.
13...
14 Pxp

The threat is now 15...Bxp; 16 PxB?, Kt-B7ch, winning the Queen.

15 Kt-B1
Now Black has this continuation in mind: 16...QxKt; 17 BxQ, Kt-B7ch; 18 K-Kt2, BxBch followed by 19...KtxQ.

16 B-K3
17 KtxB
18 Q-Q4
Black sees that he cannot win a piece by 18...KtxKt, as White would play 19 Kt-B4,

and then recapture the Knight. After 18...QR-K1, 19...KtxKt is strongly threatened as 20 Kt-B4, KtxB; 21 KtxQ, KtxR would give Black material advantage.

19 Kt-B1
20 Kt-Kt1
With this delightful finish in mind, 21...Qxpch; 22 KtxQ, Ktx-KtP mate!, as well as 21...Kt-B7ch; 22 QxKt, KtxQ mate.

21 Kt-R3 Kt(Kt5)-B3
Attacking the Knight at R3, and preventing his retreat to Kt sq. on account of 22...Kt-B7ch! 23 QxKt, Kt-Kt5; 24 Q moves, Kt-B7ch, winning the Queen for two Knights.

22 BxKt
23 Kt-Kt1
Again the unhappy Knight must return, to prevent 23...Q-B6ch.
23...
24 K-Kt2
25 KtxB
26 K-Kt1 Q-R8 mate

The following wonderful example of Knightly pirouetting is taken from "Chess Strategy and Tactics" by Reinfeld and Chernev.

Mährisch-Ostau, 1923

FRENCH DEFENSE

| E. Bogolubow | R. Reti |
|--------------|---------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 P-K5 | ..... |

It is surprising that Bogolubow does not adopt Alekhine's attack (4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6 P-KR4), with which he has won some pretty games.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 4 | KKt-Q2 |
| 5 Q-Kt4 | ..... |

The Gledhill variation, which leads to a lively game—by no means to White's advantage, however!

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 5 | P-QB4 |
| 6 Kt-Kt5 | PxP |

The simplest. Black's attack on the hostile center outweighs White's would-be attack.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 7 Kt-KB3 | |
|----------|-------|

Not 7 Kt-Q6 ch, BxKt; 8 QxKtP? BxP.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 7 | Kt-QB3 |
| 8 Kt-Q6ch | BxKt |
| 9 QxP | BxP! |

In conjunction with the next move, this is the most effective way of ending White's demonstration.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 10 KtxB | Q-B3 |
|---------|------|

Once the Queens are off, Black's advantage soon becomes quite marked.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11 QxQ | KtxQ |
| 12 B-QKt5 | ..... |

Fortunately Bogolubow can still manage to regain his Pawn.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 12 | B-Q2 |
| 13 Kt-B3 | Kt-K5! |

Well-played. Reti is now able to build up a formidable center.

| | |
|--------|------|
| 14 O-O | P-B3 |
|--------|------|

Compelling White to carry out the following exchange, else ... P-K4 would retain the QP permanently.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 15 BxKt | PxB |
| 16 KtxP | P-QB4 |

The four Black Pawns now constitute a compact and powerful center, the Rooks have open files on which to operate, and the King is well posted for the ending—all a consequence of White's faulty strategy in embarking on an attack without sufficient means.

Reti's play from this point on is as delightful as it is convincing.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 17 Kt-K2 | K-B2 |
| 18 P-KB3 | Kt-Q3 |
| 19 P-QKt3 | ..... |

B-Q2 would be useless because of ... Kt-B5 and the Bishop must return home.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 19 | P-K4 |
| 20 B-R3 | ..... |

This exerts a certain amount of pressure on Black's center, but Reti soon finds a way to break through.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 20 | QR-QB1 |
| 21 QR-Q1 | P-Q5 |
| 22 Kt-B1 | ..... |

During the last few moves White's prospects seem to have improved somewhat, and the threat of Kt-Q3 seems very troublesome.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 | Kt-B4 |
|----------|-------|

This gains the necessary time for ... P-B5.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 23 R-B2 | Kt-K6 |
|---------|-------|

"To have a Knight planted in your game at K6 is worse than a rusty nail in your knee!"

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 24 R-K1 | P-B5! |
|---------|-------|

A tremendous move. If now 25 PxP, RxP; 26 R(K)-K2 and Black has so many good moves that he would be embarrassed for a continuation!—for example 26 ... KR-QB1 winning a Pawn, or else 26 ... B-B4; 27 Kt-Q3, BxKt; 28 PxP, R-QKt1! 29 B-Kt2 (29 RxKt, PxR), RxB! 30 RxKt, PxR or ... R-B8ch, and wins.

25 P-QKt4

Not very pleasing aesthetically, but White must keep the B file closed at all costs.

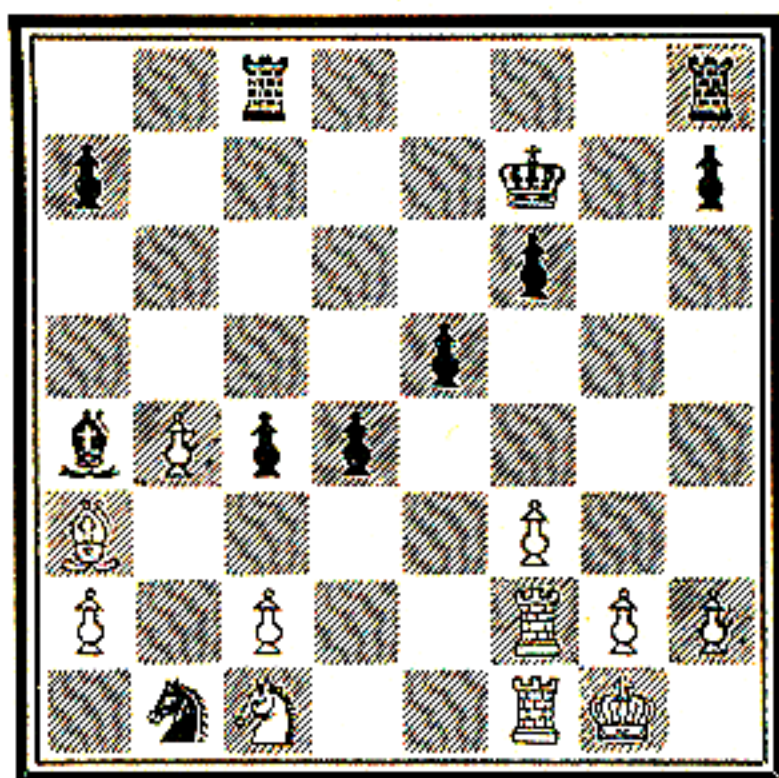
| | |
|------------|-------|
| 25 | B-R5 |
| 26 R(K)-K2 | ..... |

After 26 P-B3, Kt-B7 would likewise be decisive.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 26 | Kt-Q8 |
| 27 R-B1 | Kt-B6 |
| 28 R(K2)-B2 | Kt-Kt8! |

It does one's heart good to watch the peculiar wanderings of this Kt.

Reti



Bogolubow

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 29 B-Kt2 | P-B6 |
| 30 Kt-Kt3 | ..... |

There is nothing else left; 30 B-R1 (!), Kt-Q7; 31 R-K1, BxP would be quite hopeless.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 30 | BxKt |
| 31 RPxB | ..... |

Again forced, for if 31 BPxB, P-B7 followed by ... P-Q6, or else 31 RxKt, BxRP; 32 R-R1, PxP, etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 31 | Kt-Q7 |
| 32 R-K1 | KR-Q1 |
| 33 B-B1 | P-Q6! |

A "finisher"!

34 PxP

Or 34 BxKt, PxP; 35 RxP, PxP; 36 RxR, RxR, etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 34 | RxP |
| 35 BxKt | RxB! |
| 36 R-R1 | K-K3 |
| 37 K-B1 | RxRch |

Destroying White's last hope—38 RxR, PxR; 39 R-Q1, R-B8; 40 K-K2.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 38 KxR | P-B7 |
| 39 R-QB1 | K-Q4 |
| 40 K-K3 | R-B6ch |

Driving back White's King in order to allow the inroad of his own King.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 41 K-Q2 | K-Q5 |
| 42 P-R4 | ..... |

After 42 RxP, RxRch; 43 KxR, K-K6; 44 K-B3, K-B7 Black would win easily.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 42 | R-Q6ch! |
|----------|---------|

Putting an end to all resistance; if 43 KxP, R-B6ch; 44 K-Q2, RxR; 45 KxR, K-B6 and the QRP will Queen. Or 43 K-K2, K-B6 followed by ... R-Q1 and ... K-Kt7, etc. Therefore:

Resigns

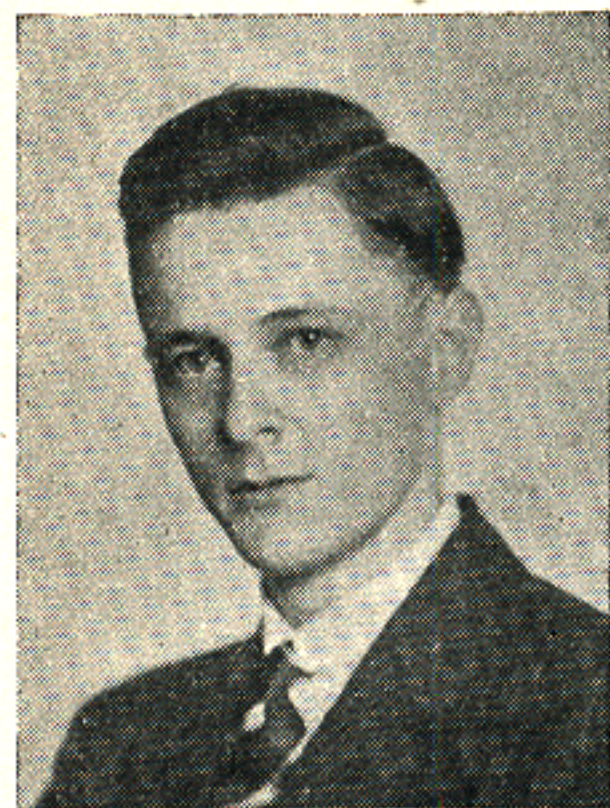
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Chess is booming out loud in the west. The Regina Chess Club is staging tournaments in which a total of forty-two players are engaged!—while in Winnipeg, 108 were entered in the city championship.



F. W. Watson

The Manitoba Chess Association met last month—and after dealing with routine business, decided upon the following schedule for future events: (1) Manitoba championship, to commence the first week in April. Committee in charge: Burrows, Metge, Battley, Baldwinson, Dremman, Booker. (2) A provincial chess match between Manitoba and either Minnesota, U. S. A., North Dakota, U. S. A., or Saskatchewan, Canada, to take place during May or June. Representatives to travel to an intermediate point by auto. (3) Another massed gathering between local Jewish clubs and rest of Winnipeg, during the month of May.

With 108 players officially "in" Winnipeg's city championship—1935, the flight system of play—very much like the Kirk-Holland system—certainly served its slaughtering purpose as indicated by the latest statistics from the west after four rounds. Thirty-two contestants managed to survive the humdrum while a mere seventy-six were cut off short! Play in the fifth round was started with the survivors tenaciously struggling to keep their heads above water. The winner of this marathon will be announced in the next publication—so it is hoped!

The following is a somewhat amusing extract from the chess column in the Regina *Leader-Post*: "Just 57 years ago, the first telephone exchange in the British Empire opened in Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Hugh C. Baker, of that town, leased the first telephone instrument in Canada and connected his home with homes of

several friends in order that they might play chess without leaving their cozy firesides. From this private line grew the first Canadian telephone system." Wouldn't this be a dandy for Ripley's Believe It or Not?

Ed Lasker Introduces New Game

Edward Lasker, the Chicago chess expert, was in Toronto on business during the latter part of last January, and apart from the particular business which mainly concerned him—it seems evident there was a thought in his mind that two birds could be killed with one stone when he breezed into the Toronto Chess Club with a satchel in one hand from which he suddenly produced a book. "Here," said Eddy, "is my book of instructions on how to play one of the greatest scientific games of the day—the only rival to chess, and it may even be said to excel chess!" Such a statement naturally brought about the desired results, and as the curious sauntered one-by-one to stare in amazement at a new book, Mr. Lasker,—quick to realize he had gathered an appreciable crowd around him—dived again into the satchel and salvaged a strange looking board, and with it he brought forth two queer looking gadgets, receptacles of some sort, at first glance appearing to be incense burners, but lo and behold!—upon removing the lids from each it was immediately discovered they contained a species of little button-like things, resembling one cup of "scotch mints" and another of "licorice gumdrops" (!) But again—lo and behold, this was not so—these were pieces for a new game, hundreds of pieces! And you don't eat them—you play with them. The game which Mr. Lasker recommends as one of great intellect, is only new to the occidental world, as explained in his own words it comes from the orient, "A great Japanese sport which originated many thousands of years ago." It is traced back through the stone-age, in times of Alley Oop, the dinosaur rider and King Tunk etc., where it seems chess was not known in those good old days. The object of the game merely provides that the opponents rapidly proceed to place their buttons on the board as quickly as possible—and the more scattered the better. This being done, the player having the most of his buttons covering any vast area of the board becomes

the sole possessor, or owner of that part of the board! Players then proceed to pick their buttons off the board and count them; if one is missing, they both get down on the floor and look for it, and so the game goes on. All joking aside, this great Japanese game is, as Mr. Lasker claims, "A game of unlimited strategy", which does, perhaps, surpass that of chess. The Japs are a cunning race—clever and intelligent, and in their game of "Go" as it is named, they have a game which is at least on a par with chess if not of a higher altitude. The game took on so well in Toronto that Mr. Lasker experienced some difficulty in getting his board, pieces, and book away from the afflicted(!)

Miscellaneous News

The Canadian Chess Federation has recommended September 2nd, as an approximate date for opening play in the next Dominion Congress which is to be staged in Montreal.

The very latest contemplation re-chess organization is the forming of provincial associations throughout Canada, and with city, provincial, and Dominion governing bodies, it looks as though an element of politics is creeping into Canadian chess—how awful it will be if they stick a special tax on chess players!

Mr. C. Quevillon, of the Sandy Hill club, and chess editor of the French paper "*Le Droit*", is said to have been negotiating with other co-workers concerning a general organization of chess players for the promotion of an individual championship for Ottawa district.

The Montreal city championship is now in progress—play was opened not long ago at the Harmonia C. C., with Maurice Fox in the fray! In all, sixteen players are listed, and the results submitted for this publication give leading scores after three rounds of play as: Blumin and Fox, 3-0; Gaudet 2-0; Payette and Bedard, 2-1; Davis, Harvey, and Rawlings, 1-1; adjournments unaccounted. L. Richard, with a final score of 11-1, is winner of the just past Montreal Club Championship, 1935. Without losing a game, Richard defended the club honors, which he won last year, in fine style; losing one point only by two draws. G. F. Griffin fell back with his score, and was headed by G. Gaudet—second with 9½-2½, and Keller-Wolff—third with 9-3.

The Toronto University chess scholars are keeping the kettle boiling. In a recent eight-board match, Students *vs.* Faculty, the score, by adding machine, came out in favor of students at 5½ to 2½.

A conclusive decision regarding Toronto's championship for 1935 will be ready for official broadcast and publication about the time

this month of April is torn from the calendar, and notwithstanding any possibility that the event might seep through to partly cover the first or first two weeks of the merry month of May, the general opinion after play in the ninth round seemed to suggest a repetition of last year's sortie between Belson and Martin. The order of standing is recorded as: Belson 6-1; Martin 5-1; Crompton 3-2; Drummond 2½-3½; Stock 1½-3½; Hudson 0-7; adjournments unaccounted. Not being well in health, Watson retired after five rounds of play with a score of 1½-3½. The routine of play is based on a double-round schedule, and the story goes—Belson won from Martin in the fifth round, and Martin won from Belson in the ninth round. Leaving a cute little knot, and the task of picking it "undone" as a feature for the balance of the schedule, or an added play-off session.

J. Mitchell, Toronto C. C., curator and librarian, was recently presented with a folding umbrella—a token of appreciation for his long and faithful services. The presentation was made on behalf of the club members by the club's master of ceremonies, Mr. R. G. Hunter.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

M. Botwinnik

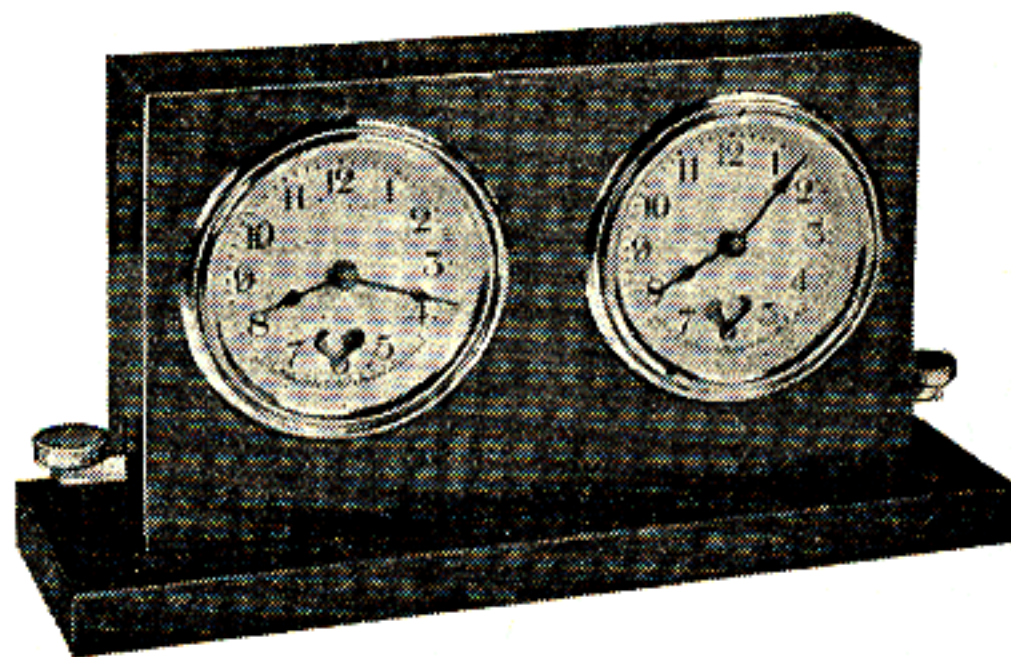
R. Spielmann

White

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 7 P x P | Q x KtP |
| 2 P-K4 | P-Q4 | 8 R-B1 | Kt-QKt5 |
| 3 KP x P | P x P | 9 Kt-R4 | Q x RP |
| 4 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 10 B-QB4 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 11 Kt-B3 | Resigns |
| 6 B-Kt5 | Q-Kt3 | | |

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Selected Games

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Kan

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3
3 PxP PxP
4 Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3
5 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
6 B-B4 B-B4
7 Q-Kt3 Kt-QR4
8 Q-R4ch B-Q2
9 Q-B2 R-B1
10 P-K3 P-QKt4
11 P-QR3 P-K3
12 B-Q3 B-K2
13 Kt-K5 Kt-B5
14 Q-K2 O-O
15 O-O B-K1
16 QR-K1 Kt-Q2
17 KtxQKt KtPxKt
18 B-Kt1 P-B4
19 P-B3 Kt-Kt3
20 B-B2 B-Q3
21 BxB QxB
22 R-Q1 B-Q2
23 Q-Q2 B-B3
24 KR-K1 QR-Q1
25 R-K2 R-Q2

Dr. E. Lasker

Black

26 QR-K1 P-Kt3
27 R-Q1 R-Kt1
28 Q-K1 QR-QKt2
29 R(Q)-Q2 Kt-Q2
30 B-Kt1 P-K4
31 Q-Kt3 Q-K3
32 P-K4 KPXP
33 PxBP Q-B3
34 R-K6 PxKt
35 RxQ PxR
36 RxPch PxR
37 QxPch K-B1
38 Q-Q6ch K-K1
39 B-B2 R-Kt3
40 P-B6 K-Q1
41 P-B7 K-B1
42 P-B8(Q) KtxQ
43 QxKtch K-Kt2
44 Q-B6 K-R3
45 Q-Q6 R-K1
46 P-KR4 R-K8ch
47 K-R2 R-QB8
48 B-B5 P-Q8(Q)
49 B-B8ch K-R4
Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

V. Alatorzew

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt5 B-K2
5 P-K3 O-O
6 PxP KtxP
7 BxB QxB
8 Kt-B3 KtxKt
9 PxKt P-QKt3
10 B-K2 B-Kt2
11 O-O P-QB4
12 Kt-K5 Kt-B3

J. R. Capablanca

Black

13 KtxKt BxKt
14 B-B3 QR-B1
15 P-QR4 PxP
16 BPXP P-Kt3
17 BxB RxB
18 Q-Q3 Q-Kt2
19 KR-Kt1 KR-B1
20 P-R3 P-QR3
21 Q-R3 R-B7
22 Q-Q6 RxP
23 Q-Kt3 KR-B7
Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

J. R. Capablanca

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 Kt-KB3
3 Kt-QB3 P-KKt3
4 Kt-B3 B-Kt2
5 PxP KtxP
6 Q-Kt3 KtxKt
7 PxKt P-QB4
8 P-K3 O-O
9 B-K2 Kt-Q2
10 O-O Q-B2
11 P-QR4 P-Kt3
12 P-R5 PxRP
13 Q-R3 B-Kt2

M. Botwinnik

Black

14 QxRP KR-B1
15 QxQ RxQ
16 R-R5 P-K4
17 R-Q1 BPXP
18 BPXP QR-KB1
19 RxRP BxKt
20 RxR RxR
21 PxP PxP
22 PxP BxP
23 B-KB4 B-K4
24 RxKt BxB
Drawn

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Flohr

White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
3 P-B4 P-B3
4 Kt-B3 P-K3
5 Q-Kt3 Kt-K5
6 B-B4 Q-R4
7 P-K3 Kt-Q2
8 B-Q3 P-KKt4
9 B-Kt3 P-R4
10 PxP KPXP
11 BxKt PxP
12 Kt-K5 KtxKt
13 BxKt R-R3
14 P-KR4 P-Kt5
15 O-O P-KB4
16 KR-Q1 Q-Kt5
17 Q-B2 B-Q3
18 P-R3 Q-B5
19 P-QKt3 Q-B2

V. Pirc

Black

20 BxB RxB
21 P-Kt3 B-K3
22 QR-Kt1 O-O-O
23 Kt-K2 K-Kt1
24 Kt-B4 B-Q4
25 KR-QB1 KR-Q2
26 Q-Kt2 R-Q3
27 R-B3 KR-Q2
28 QR-QB1 R-Q3
29 P-R4 Q-K1
30 P-Kt4 P-R3
31 R-B5 Q-B2
32 P-Kt5 BPXP
33 PxP R-QKt3
34 Q-Kt4 RxP
35 RxR PxR
36 QxP R-Q3
37 Q-R5 P-Kt3
38 R-Kt1 Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

V. Tschechower

White

1 P-QB4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-QB3 P-K3
3 Kt-B3 P-Q4
4 P-Q4 PxP
5 P-K4 B-Kt5
6 B-Kt5 P-B4
7 BxKt QxB
8 BxP PxP
9 QxP Kt-B3
10 QxQ PxQ
11 R-QB1 B-Q2
12 O-O R-QB1
13 P-QR3 B-Q3
14 Kt-K2 Kt-K4
15 KtxKt BxKt
16 B-Kt5 RxR
17 BxBch KxB
18 RxR R-QB1
19 RxR KxR
20 P-QKt3 K-B2

Dr. E. Lasker

Black

21 K-B1 P-Kt4
22 K-K1 B-Kt7
23 P-QR4 PxP
24 PxP K-B3
25 K-Q2 K-B4
26 Kt-B3 K-Kt5
27 Kt-Kt5 P-QR4
28 Kt-Q6 KxP
29 K-B2 B-K4
30 KtxP BxP
31 Kt-Q8 P-K4
32 Kt-B6 B-Kt8
33 P-B3 B-B4
34 Kt-Kt8 K-Kt4
35 P-Kt4 B-K2
36 P-Kt5 PxP
37 Kt-Q7 B-Q3
38 Kt-B6 K-B5
Resigns

Manhattan Chess Club Championship
December, 1934

RETI SYSTEM

R. Willman

White

1 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
2 P-B4 PxP
3 P-K3 Kt-QB3
4 BxP P-K4
5 Kt-B3 B-K2
6 Q-Kt3 Kt-R3
7 P-Q4 O-O
8 KtxP KtxKt
9 PxKt Kt-Kt5
10 P-B4 B-QB4
11 Kt-K4 B-Kt3
12 B-Q2 Q-R5ch

A. C. Simonson

Black

13 P-Kt3 Q-R4
14 Q-Q1 B-KB4
15 Q-B3 QR-Q1
16 R-Q1 Q-Kt3
17 Kt-B3 KtxP(K6)
18 BxKt B-Kt5
19 QxP BxB
20 B-K2 Q-B7
21 Q-Kt5 RxRch
22 KtxR Q-Q7ch
Resigns

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

INDIAN DEFENSE

A. Lillienthal

White

V. Ragozin

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 25 Q-R4 | Kt-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 26 K-R1 | Kt-B1 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 27 Kt-Kt3 | RxP! |
| 4 P-QR3 | BxKtch | 28 BxR | RxB |
| 5 PxP | P-B4 | 29 KtxP | KtxKt |
| 6 P-B3 | P-Q4 | 30 QxKt | B-B3 |
| 7 P-K3 | O-O | 31 Q-Kt5 | RxQBP! |
| 8 PxQP | KPxP | 32 Q-Q2 | RxB |
| 9 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 33 RxR | Kt-K3 |
| 10 Kt-K2 | R-K1 | 34 R-Q1 | P-Kt5 |
| 11 O-O | P-QR3 | 35 R-Kt2 | P-Kt6 |
| 12 Q-K1 | P-QKt4 | 36 Q-B3 | Kt-B2 |
| 13 Q-B2 | B-K3 | 37 R-K2 | Q-R2 |
| 14 P-R3 | R-R2 | 38 Q-Kt4 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 15 B-Q2 | Q-Kt3 | 39 R-K7 | Q-R6 |
| 16 KR-Kt1 | QR-K2 | 40 Q-K1 | P-B6 |
| 17 P-QR4 | P-B5 | 41 R-K8ch | BxR |
| 18 B-B2 | B-B1 | 42 QxBch | K-R2 |
| 19 Kt-Kt3 | P-KR4 | 43 QxP | Q-R1 |
| 20 Kt-K2 | Kt-Q1 | 44 R-K1 | Kt-Q3 |
| 21 R-R2 | B-Q2 | 45 Q-B7 | P-B7 |
| 22 PxP | PxP | 46 QxKt | P-Kt7 |
| 23 KR-R1 | B-B1 | 47 Q-B4 | Q-B3 |
| 24 R-Kt2 | B-Q2 | | Resigns |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Goglidze

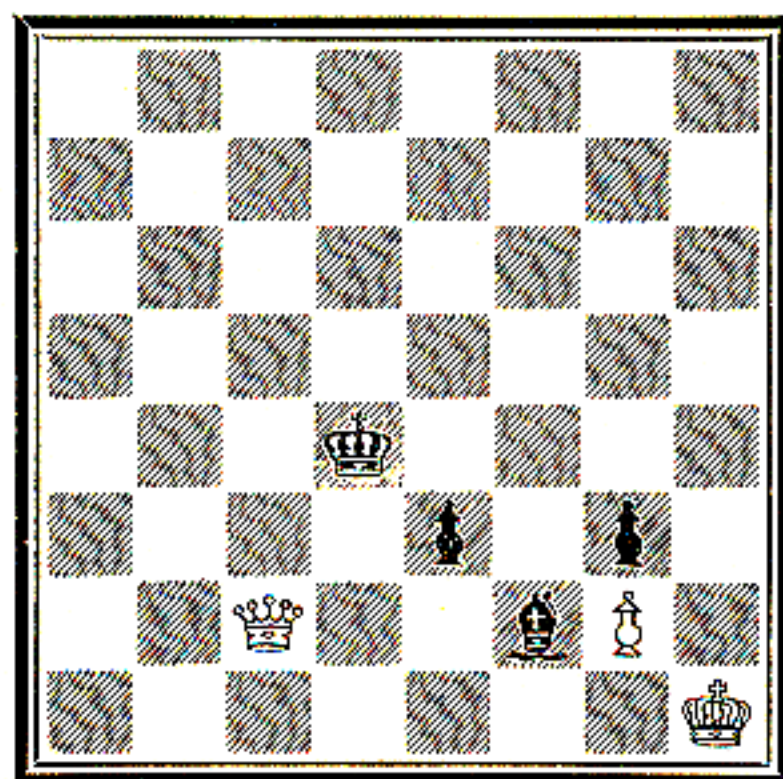
White

S. Flohr

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 Kt-QR4 | R-K1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 12 P-KR3 | Kt-R4 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt2 | 13 P-B5 | P-K5 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | O-O | 14 Kt-Q4 | P-K6 |
| 5 B-Kt2 | P-Q3 | 15 BxKP | KtxKtP |
| 6 O-O | QKt-Q2 | 16 QR-B1 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 Q-B2 | P-K4 | 17 Kt-QB3 | QKt-K5 |
| 8 PxP | PxP | 18 KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 9 R-Q1 | Q-K2 | 19 B-B4 | KtxKBP |
| 10 Kt-B3 | P-B3 | 20 KxKt | Q-R5ch |

Black



White

White to Play and Win.
Can You Solve This?

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 21 K-B3 | BxP | 26 PxP | Q-R6ch |
| 22 BxB | QxBch | 27 K-B2 | R-K6 |
| 23 K-B2 | Q-R5ch | 28 R-KKt1 | QR-K1 |
| 24 K-B3 | B-K4 | 29 R-Kt2 | Q-R5ch |
| 25 P-K3 | BxB | Resigns | |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

SCOTCH GAMBIT

R. Spielmann

White

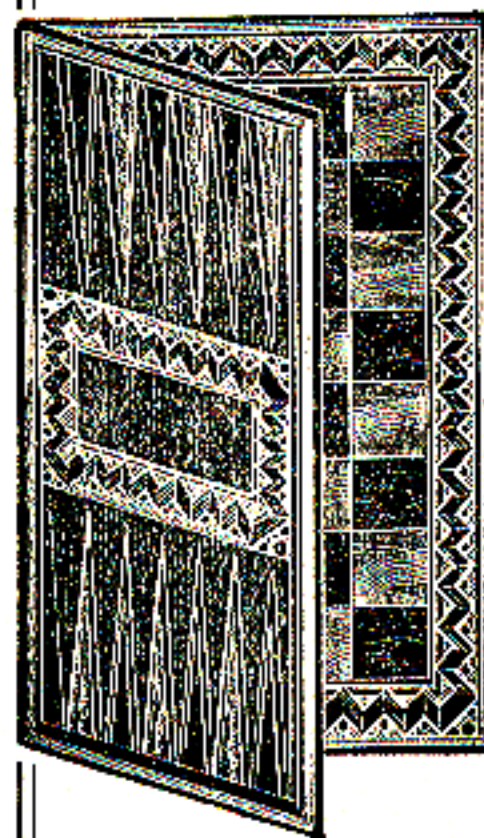
Dr. E. Lasker

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 22 BxKt | RxB |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 23 Kt-Q8ch | K-R3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 24 BxP | B-K3 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 | 25 Kt-B6 | B-Kt2 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 26 QR-B1 | R-QB5 |
| 6 KtxKt | KtPxKt | 27 B-K3 | K-Kt4 |
| 7 B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 28 Kt-R7ch | KxP |
| 8 PxP | Q-K2ch | 29 B-Kt6 | R-B6 |
| 9 Q-K2 | QxQch | 30 R-Kt1ch | R-Kt6 |
| 10 KxQ | PxP | 31 Kt-B6ch | K-R5 |
| 11 Kt-Kt5 | K-Q1 | 32 B-Q4 | RxR |
| 12 R-Q1 | P-B3 | 33 RxR | BxB |
| 13 P-QB3 | R-K1ch | 34 KtxB | R-R3 |
| 14 K-B1 | B-B1 | 35 R-R1ch | K-Kt5 |
| 15 Kt-Q4 | K-B2 | 36 K-K2 | B-Q2 |
| 16 B-B4ch | K-Kt3 | 37 Kt-B2ch | K-B6 |
| 17 P-QR4 | P-QR4 | 38 Kt-K3 | B-Kt4ch |
| 18 P-QKt4 | PxP | 39 K-K1 | P-Q5 |
| 19 P-R5ch | K-Kt2 | 40 R-B1ch | K-Q6 |
| 20 PxP | Kt-K5 | 41 R-Q1ch | Drawn |
| 21 KtxP | P-Kt4 | | |



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PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

Explanations

The problem department of THE CHESS REVIEW is limited to eight pages. When it occurs that articles which appear as complete units are longer than usual



the unfortunate consequence is that some other feature has to be shortened. Generally the correspondence column is the one that must be abridged. As a result some inquiries remain unanswered. Since this condition is beyond my control I would suggest that you who fail to find a reply in the column kindly repeat your question.

Now as to private answers. Kindly

realize that I have only the scant evening hours after supper for my work, also, that for months to come every minute is counted to take care of the obligatory work of writing copy for the dept.; compiling the score-lists, copying your comments, diagramming the problems, and a dozen other duties that brook no delay. Many times I hear the clock strike two before I retire. How then is it possible for me to comply with certain requests that would take hours to expedite? Analyzing, testing, looking up records of previous months, and similar tasks cannot be done. The fact that you sent a stamp does not alter the situation. Nor does it pay to return a 3c stamp at the cost of 3c. Remember that whatever modicum of experience and empiric knowledge I may possess is yours for the asking, but "time" I cannot give away. I need all I have, which is very little. Therefore, do not feel injured when I seem to "ignore" your letters or answer them much belatedly.

Another point: The broadcast. Some of you inquire what to do to bring in our program; others send letters of praise to me that make excellent reading but serve no purpose. If you value our program write to the Station (W.H.N., Broadway and 45th Street, New York, N. Y.) Tell the Program Director or Studio Manager what you are writing to me. Such letters may be used by the Station to convince the Broadcasting Commission that W. H. N. needs more power. Other letters, that laud our program, imbue the officials of the station with the conviction that our program IS worthwhile and wanted. When you keep silent you cannot expect that W. H. N. is going to rate highly a program that they do not understand. Why not make it a rule to report your reactions once a month, in a business-like manner? If our broadcast is desirable it is worth a little effort on your part.

Incidentally, our program has been shifted from 1:45 p. m. to 2 o'clock.

Listen in! Write to the Station! Do it NOW! TODAY!

NOTE: Please address letters intended for me with the correct address. Do NOT write: Problem Editor, Bellaire. I am not (yet?) a celebrity!

Problems were received, with sincere thanks, from: F. Sprenger (3); W. Patz; Dr. G. Dobbs (6), E. Krisch (2); Dr. P. G. Keeney; M. W. Patrick (3); T. C. Wenzl.

Four movers and Selfmates are running low. S. O. S!

The Honor Prize for the best February Problem goes to:

H. C. MOWRY, Malden, Mass.

The Ladder Prize for February was won jointly by:

DR. GILBERT DOBBS - L. TANASSY

Congratulations to all three brothers.

Prize winners that fail to receive their prizes within two weeks after the announcement are requested to write directly to the office of THE CHESS REVIEW, 59-12 Woodside Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Despite my urgent request to submit your "Masterpieces" I do not receive such material. If you really desire these write-ups you will have to demonstrate more interest; otherwise this new series will be discontinued. A series such as "Masterpieces" should not depend on the personal judgment of a problem editor. It should express the collective viewpoints of the readers.

The solutions to the problems appearing in this issue are due: May 10th, 1935.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of "AARSSKRIFT FOR DANSK SKAK-PROBLEM KLUB—1934, a publication appearing at the end of each year and sent free to the members; membership entitles to participation in all tourneys arranged by the Club. Membership fee for foreigners is 5 Danish Kr. per year. If interested write to the Club Secretary, R. Prytz, Chr. g's, Gade 2, Copenhagen, K.

I also beg to acknowledge receipt of "SUOMEN SHAKKI", just appearing with the first number of its tenth year. Unfortunately, the text of even the problems is so completely Finnish that I can only guess at the moves. Too bad we cannot have an international chess language.

I have been requested to state my opinion on the prize winning problem each month. I would rather not do that, for half a dozen reasons. To me it seems quite right that the solvers should select the winner. It may not always be the "best" problem, but it surely must be meritorious to win the approval of many critics. All I request is that all of you will vote, and also mention second choice. I dislike to give the prize to any winner whose margin is one vote, sometimes a vote by an inexperienced beginner. When many vote justice is always done. So let's all vote hereafter, please!

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A CHESS PROBLEM

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

(Continued)

Diametrically opposed to the block is the not so frequently met demonstration named clearance. Like interferences, clearances can be illustrated on rows, files and diagonals. Proper clearances are not simple manipulations and, hence, occur more often in the longer type of problems. There is an odd charm in the aspect of a piece-laden file being systematically cleared until a piece can either slide through the newly made avenue of approach or administer a long distance mate right from its original posture by means of the ultimate clearance. I feel that good clearance problems cannot be produced save by experienced masters of the craft.

The sole blemish I find in clearance problems is that their mates are more or less dirty. The more pieces disappear from the file on which they are parked, the less chance for economical mates. This is even true for the particular clearance employed in the Key-move, the so-called Bristol, in which a man moves clear across the board to make room for the checking or mating "successor". It is by no means impossible to attain model mates despite the Bristol Key. But it taxes the technical skill of even the expert to produce modelmates, especially natural ones; that is, such that are not doctored by the placing of pawns or pieces, the only purpose of which is to grant the Key-piece an opportunity of "protecting something" and, hence, participating in a mate that could be rendered more concisely without the additions made.

After all, the Bristol Key as well as all the rest of clearance maneuvers are strategical rather than artistic; and as the demand and appreciation of model mates is steadily growing, the consequence is that clearance theme problems and Bristol Keys are becoming RARAE AVES. Personally, while I have nothing against any style of problem, I do not mourn very deeply, because the clearance problem is becoming decadent.

When I stated that interferences are the most popular composing feats I may have said more than I can prove, for there is at least one positional arrangement capable of challenging my assertion. This refers to the flight square. The flight squares are immensely popular, especially in the artistic type of problem. Like the crosscheck the flight square appears generous, but unlike the crosscheck the flight square is often generous. To allow the harassed King to travel away from danger is surely magnanimous. Of course, he usually lands in even worse predicaments during his excursions, but since we do not see the new perils at once we feel that we have ministered to the black monarch's woes by allowing him to move to new quarters.

The granting of flight squares is always an attractive sight. The so-called star pattern created by flights in all directions is a great favorite with a host of problemists and solvers. A measure of difficulty can be infused in flight-problems by allowing the King the choice of lateral and diagonal squares. A real difficulty is created by ceding to the King adjacent lateral and diagonal flight squares.

Flight squares assume a great importance in problems in which the white force is restricted to the minor pieces. Because the cruising power of the

queen and rooks is absent and because the bishops command only one-color squares, and the Knights are short-legged, a flight square in a minor piece problem is indeed a gift. It is not altogether simple to let the King escape in several directions and yet place the less powerful minor men in such a manner that they dominate the field, no matter in which direction they are called to follow. When you take in consideration that because minor piece problems are not often spectacular, they must recompense the solver with artistry and beauty and, hence, terminate in model mates, you will agree that I, who have specialized for years in "Bishops and Knights" tell the truth when I claim that good flight square problems, especially those with only minor pieces, are difficult to construct.

Flight squares fulfill another mission of importance. They are instrumental in the creation of real mating nets. A fixed King may cause the birth of fine strategy, but upon careful inspection you discover that, in harmonious problems, all the mates are definite portions of the same net. That goes even for Changed Mate problems despite the appearance of a new net. Everything is set. It is merely a question of the size of the net and what particular end of it you pull in. In flight square problems of the better sort you do, however, find several nets, at least occasionally. That is the reason why many solvers find the B & S problems harder to solve than the imposing examples of subtle strategy. I go even further than that. I say that in high class flight square problems, especially minor piece settings, there is often more hidden strategy than in stagey positions. The sole difference is that in flight square problems the strategy is not spectacular and lacks, often, the element of surprise so dear to the heart of the "mere" solver.

All the snappy strategical problems published for generations were unable to eliminate the demand and appreciation of flighters. That alone proves the merit of that type.

I want to shortly mention one peculiar and unusual kind of flight problem known as the King's Tour. In competitions, such as sponsored or brought into being by Alain C. White, some remarkable King's Tours were generated. Under the name of Durbars they were very popular in past periods. The ascendancy of new composing schools, that stress problems in which his sable majesty is tightly incarcerated, has diminished the Durbars during the past two decades. This is the more a pity, because the adolescent composing talent naturally fails to turn to the composition of a type that it is lead to consider antiquated. However, *tempora mutantur*. Even the King's Tours may come back.

(To be continued)

SOLUTIONS

No. 247. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (2m) Bd7

The P. E. gratefully acknowledges the dedication. The triple interference at e6 is interesting, but there is an obtrusive bishop.—Dr. Dobbs. Has some close tries. Self-blocks are appealing.—Patz. Not very difficult but fine.—Larranaga. Black selfblocks are good.—Hill. Shut-off features are interesting.—Tracy. Good enough to get my vote.—Beers. Triple interference on e6.—Emery. There is no justification for the dedication.—Genué. Exceptionally difficult, with many interferences.—Ratke. Full of interesting play.—Wenzl. Very pretty. My second choice.—Larsen. Very pretty and worthy of the dedication to our Editor.—Stichka. Some nice blocking. Gave me most trouble of the 2ers.—Straus. A very pleasing problem.—Sanford. Interesting three piece Grimshaw with a well concealed Key and good tries.—Tangeman.

(Continued on Page 97)

FAIRYLAND

The fare for this month is palatable. In order to stimulate the solving I offer 3 Twomovers and a Fourmover. Those of you that hang back because you are not willing to make mistakes, should come in this time. What of it, if you do fail at first? A goose egg is no Cain's mark! Come on and let us build up the Fairy Section.

F. 24—A neat 2M helpmate by Jacob D. Neuss. Black moves first.

F. 25—A charming grasshopper problem by Vincent L. Eaton.

F. 26—A splendid little gift from our own Dr. Dobbs.

F. 27—An excellent fairy minnie by M. Charosh that will delight you.

Remember that even for 2M problems the full solution is required. Keys are not enough for fairies.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 16—1 Sb3, PxS; 2 Bg2, Sf2mate.

1 ... , Pxd5; 2 Be4; Sxe3mate.

1 ... , Kg6; 2 Be7, Sxe3mate.

1 ... , Bxb1; 2 Sc1, PxS = Qmate.

F. 17—Cooked in 15 moves. Only Rothenberg found this cook, the nearest correct demonstration was shown in 16 moves by several solvers.

F. 18—1 Sf7, Qa8; 2 Sd5, Qa1; 3 Rh3ch, BxR.

F. 19—1 Se5, Sh3; 2 Kd3, Gf4; 3 Sf3, G.f2; 4 Sd2, Sf4mate.

COMMENTS

F. 16: A royal welcome to the Fairy King.—Krisch. The masking maneuvers are cute.—Dr. Dobbs. Truly Dawsonian construction with a catchy try Sd3. If 1 Sd3, Bxb1; 2 S must mate and cannot go to C1.—Tangeman. Cute and unusual.—Genud.

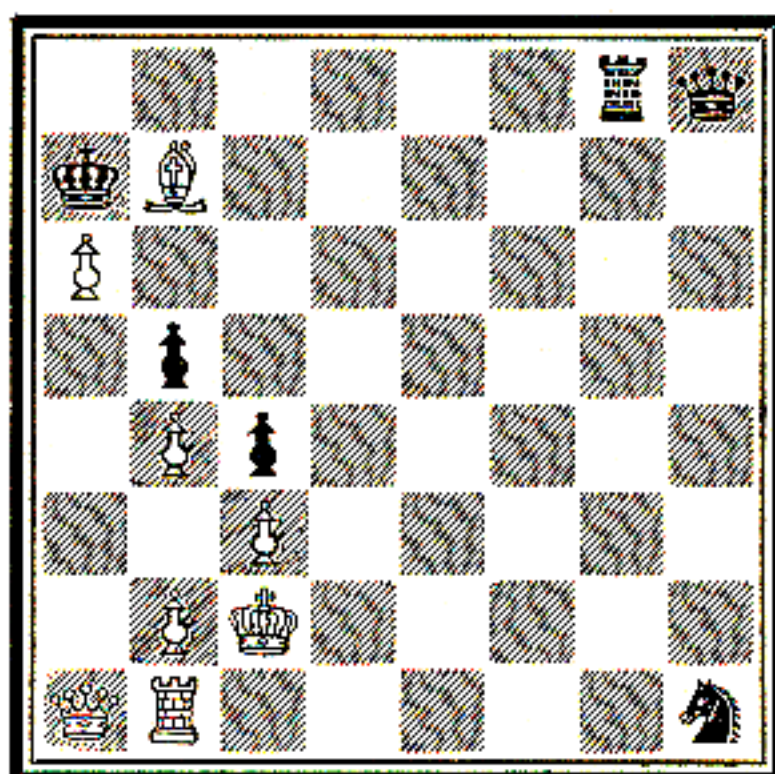
F. 18: An easy one, but the mate is a pretty model.—Dr. Dobbs. A pure mate and simply accomplished.—Tangeman. Simple.—Genud.

F. 19: Very pretty and puzzling helpmate.—Dr. Dobbs. A very neat eye-opener.—Krisch. Deserves a prize for its novel idea.—Genud.

FAIRY LADDER

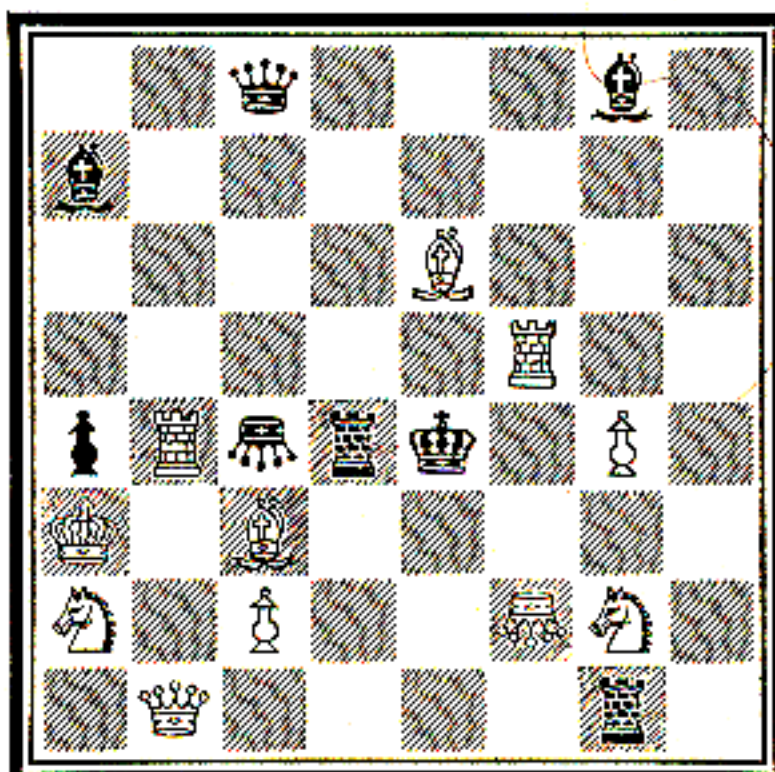
| Name | Score | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | Score |
|------------------|----------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| P. L. Rothenberg | 60 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 80 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 61 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 70 |
| J. B. Tangeman | 43 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 48 |
| E. F. Young | 45 | . | 0 | . | . | 45 |
| J. O. Hoy | 42 | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| Dr. Berliner | 39 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 42 |
| M. Morris | 39 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 42 |
| E. Krisch | 29 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 38 |
| G. Partos | 31 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 34 |
| P. Murphy | 30 | . | . | . | . | 30 |
| M. Leysens | 21 | . | . | . | . | 21 |
| N. Malzberg | 21 | 0 | . | . | . | 21 |
| S. Braverman | 19 | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| R. J. Ratke | 11 + 4 = | 15 | . | 0 | 3 | 18 |
| M. Wahby | 17 | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| I. Genud | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| L. Halpern | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| J. Meeker | 0 | 2 | . | . | 0 | 2 |
| M. Charosh | 0 | . | 0 | . | . | 0 |

F 24 (Original)
JACOB D. NEUSS
Woodbridge, N. J.



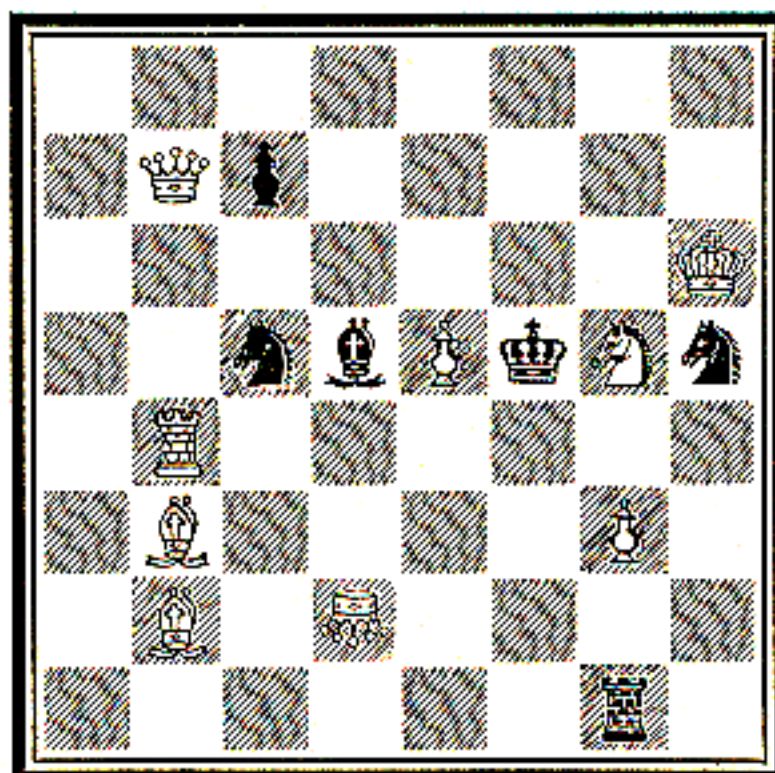
Black moves and help-selfmates
in 2 moves

F 25 (Original)
VINCENT L. EATON
Cambridge, Mass.



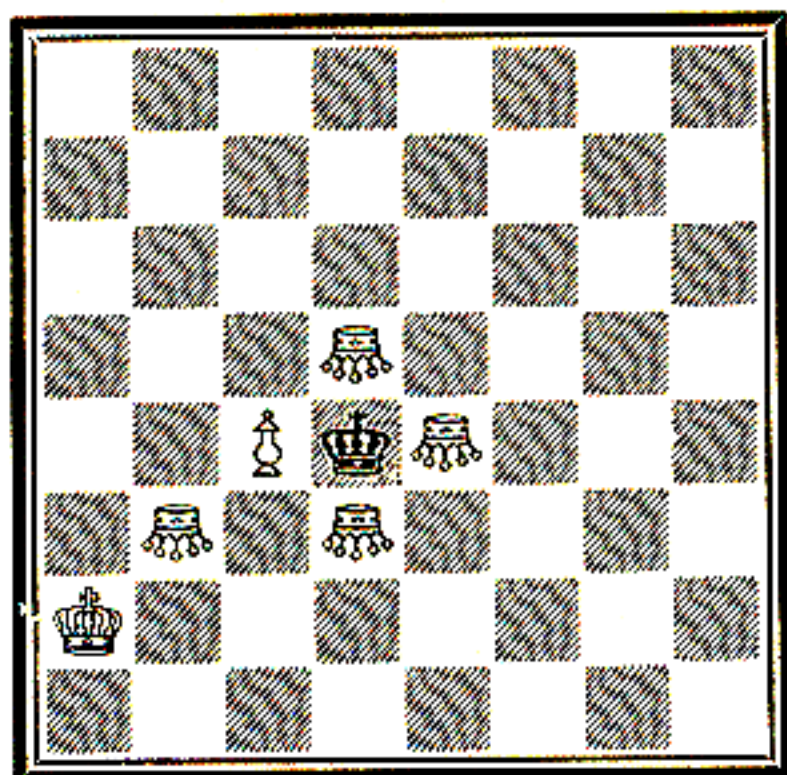
Mate in 2 moves

F 26 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Mate in 2 moves

F 27 (Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Helpmate in 4 moves

(Continued from Page 95)

No. 248. Eugene McCarthy (2m) Bxd6

Cooked by SxPch.

No. 249. M. W. Patrick (2m) Kf3

A nice Key.—Dr. Dobbs. Quiet Key. Easy but charming.—Patz. Ingenious defense and close tries.—Vanwinkle. The check shows the Key.—Hill. Good example of King in corner idea.—Tracy. Very clever indeed. My second choice.—Beers. Our young high school friend makes his debut.—Szabo. Poor construction but a good Key.—Genud. The Key is both good and poor.—Ratke. The white majesty graciously allows Se6.—Wenzl. Best 2 mover in this issue.—Stichka. Not enough black defenses.—Straus. Pawn C2 gives away the Key and avoidance of imminent checks is bad.—Tangeman. Key is too obvious.—Korsgaard.

No. 250. Enrique Morales (2m) Se3

The Key, battery discoveries and pin mates are all good.—Dr. Dobbs. Has some nice mates.—Patz. Second best.—Larranaga. This is a masterpiece.—Vanwinkle. A fine problem. The pins are excellent.—Hill. Fine Key and play.—Tracy. I like this fine.—Beers. Tantalizing.—Rothenberg. Excellent Key with nice pin mates.—Ratke. Splendid, Señor Morales!—Wenzl. Fairly neat sacrifice.—Stichka. Clever—saw something like this in N. Y. Post taken from Suomi.—Straus. A beautiful effort.—Krisch. Excellent Key but the scant variety does not justify the force.—Tangeman. Key is well hidden.—Korsgaard.

No. 251. Bill Beers (2m) Qa8

Good old-fashioned "Pussy wants a corner" play.—Dr. Dobbs. Key is obvious. Excellent problem. My second choice.—Patz. Original.—Larranaga. A long shot. Neat.—Vanwinkle. So old! So old!—Hill. Neat waiter.—Tracy. A fine rendition of this well known theme. I place this second.—Cheney. Queen to all corners and a lot of different mates.—Emery. A very subtle Key.—Patrick. Heavy position.—Rothenberg. The open file gives this one away.—Genud. Gigantic long range waiter. Queen touches all four corners of the board.—Ratke. Bill turned out a fine long ranger here. Gets my vote.—Wenzl. A hard nut to crack.—Larsen. A complete Complete-Block.—Stichka. (?—Ed.) This gets my vote.—Hargreaves. Surprising number of mates.—Straus. Proves that Beers can compose good problems.—Krisch. A fine show piece even if it is old-fashioned.—Tangeman. Too much pawn obstruction.—Korsgaard.

No. 252. H. C. Mowry (3m)

1 Ra2, d6; 2 Sd3ch, etc.
1 . . . , PxS; 2 Qe3ch, etc.
1 . . . , d4; 2 Qc5ch, etc.
1 . . . , PxR; 2 Rxf4, etc.

This problem is *not* cooked by Rxf4.

1 Rxf4, PxR(a4); 2 Bxg4!, Pa3!!; 3 ?

An incomplete block brilliantly carried to a threat and complete block by successive Rook sacrifices. This problem pleases me much.—Dr. Dobbs. My preference, were I a solving voter, would be Mowry's Changed Mate waiter (No. 252.).—C. C. Lee. Too many threats.—Patz. By virtue of an excellent Key and play, deceptive setting and close tries this is the best of the month.—Tracy. Excellent variations.—Szabo. If this problem has a solution it gets my vote.—

Rothenberg. A truly bewitching problem. Congratulations to Mr. Mowry.—Krisch. A real puzzler with a quiet Key and subtle threat that nearly defied solution so far as I am concerned. A wonderful conception that makes me say "best".—Tangeman.

No. 253. H. C. Mowry (3m)

1 Rd5, KxR; 2 Rf6ch, etc.
1 . . . , KxP; 2 Bd2ch, etc.
1 . . . , BxB; 2 Bd3ch, etc.
1 . . . , QxB; 2 Sd6ch, etc.
1 . . . , PxS; 2 Rf4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Bd4; 2 RxBch, etc.
1 . . . , QxPch; 2 RxQch, etc.
1 . . . , Qd6ch; 2 SxQch, etc.
1 . . . , Bf6; 2 SxBch, etc.

No evidence of deforestation here.—Dr. Dobbs. Difficult problem. Nice variations. My first choice.—Patz. Fine three mover with artistic variations. My vote.—Larranaga. Mr. Mowry deserves great credit for this fine problem.—Vanwinkle. Second place for this.—Tracy. Also very good.—Szabo. A very rich problem.—Rothenberg. A quiet Key, in spite of the sacrifice, and good construction. Best.—Genud. Very difficult.—Ratke. The weirdest problem I ever solved.—Wenzl. A magnificent composition. Month's best without a question.—Krisch. Though the Key is not so subtle as the one in No. 252, the play is equally interesting.—Tangeman.

No. 254. V. Rosado (3m)

1 Sd3, Kc4ch; 2 Sb2ch; etc.
1 . . . , Bb2; 2 Sf2, etc.

Cooked by RxB.

No. 255. M. R. Canclo, Jr. (4m)

1 Sf1-d2, KxR; 2 Kb3, P any; 3 Sa3, etc.
1 . . . , else; 2 Sb3, any; 3 Sc3, etc.

A little gem which gets my vote, with Mowry's 252 a close second.—Dr. Dobbs. Several close tries. I found this difficult.—Patz. Neat idea. Well worked out.—Tracy. This little miniature, despite its simplicity, I found difficult. My vote goes to this one.—Cheney. This is very good because of the freedom allowed to the King. An extremely pleasing problem.—Emery. Elementary after the sacrifice, but still second best.—Genud. Not much point to this one.—Ratke. Economy of this sort is very delectable.—Wenzl. Page Dr. Dobbs. This gets my vote.—Larsen. Shows mate of 2 Knights against King and pawn very nicely.—Stichka. Darn clever illustration of an old theme. Tries are a little "debbish".—Straus. Very pleasing "min".—Krisch. Construction economical but the solution is apparent.—Tangeman. A nice "minnie".—Korsgaard.

No. 256. Franz Palatz (5m)

1 Rc7, Rc4; 2 Rc8, Rc5 (c3, c2, c1); 3 Rb8, Rb5 (b3, b2, b1); 4 Captures R, P any; 5 Rb6mate
Cooked in 2 moves by Bc5.

No. 257. Lynn Davis (4m-Sui)

1 Re1, d4; 2 Kf1, PxP; 3 Re2, PxP; 4 Qg3ch, SxQmate. These single line suis are easy to make and this one is also easy to solve.—Dr. Dobbs. I prefer selfmates constructed along the line of this one.—Tanassy. Single line play but neatly done.—Patz. Interesting sui.—Tracy. Easy to foresee the final position, and the method of bringing the pawn downstairs is also pleasing.—Emery. Single line selfmates usually do not take prizes.—Genud. A rare treat. Let's have more like this.—Ratke. This raises my esteem for suis.—Wenzl. Not very difficult.—Stichka. Clever selfmate. My vote.—Straus. Single liners seem to be the fashion.—Krisch. Nice timing but easy to solve.—Tangeman. Clever.—Korsgaard.

No. 258. Wilbur Vanwinkle (5m-Sui)

1 Rc8ch, Sd4; 2 Rf8, h4; 3 SxP, h3; 4 Qe1ch, Se2; 5 Bg2, PxBmate.

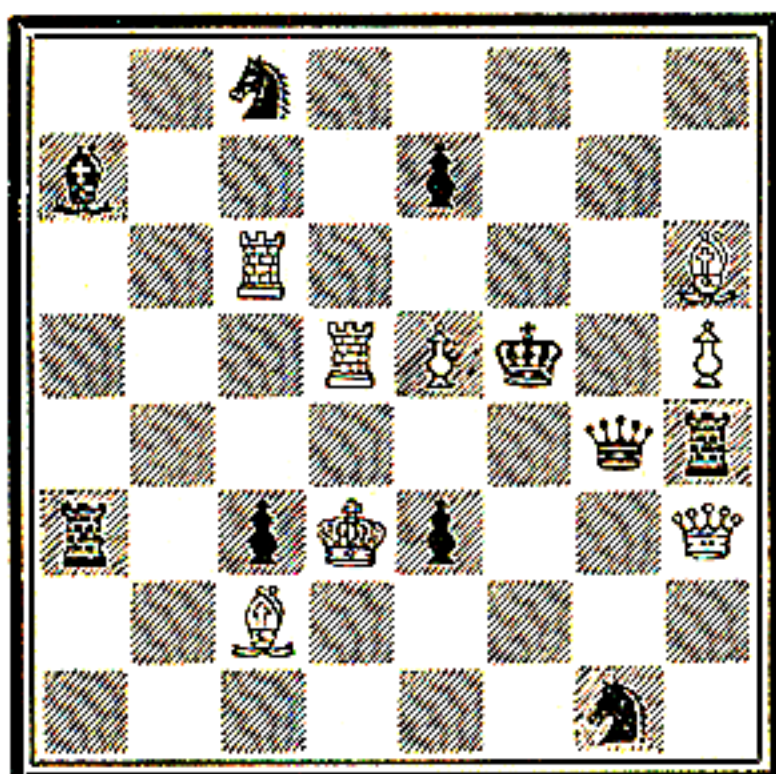
Ditto here! While the mate is pretty the checking Key is unfortunate.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful change mate sui for which I vote.—Daly. Single line play with obvious key but excellent play.—Patz. This one also is good.—Tracy. Hard, good, exact and beautiful.—Sprenger. White pens himself in pretty.—Patrick. Easy to start—but what a finish!—Wenzl. The Knight must be pinned and so gives away the Key; but the rest is not so easy.—Stichka. This would have gotten my vote but for the Key. Second best.—Straus. Key is the only drawback to this single liner.—Krisch. Clever construction and an unusual mate.—Tangeman. A very well hidden theme. The mate is hard to find. I enjoyed this immensely.—Korsgaard.

CORRESPONDENCE

W. Patz: For books of any type address the office of The C. R. You will learn more about problems by regularly solving and by watching the comments of the masters than any book can teach you. The articles on problem construction may help a little also.

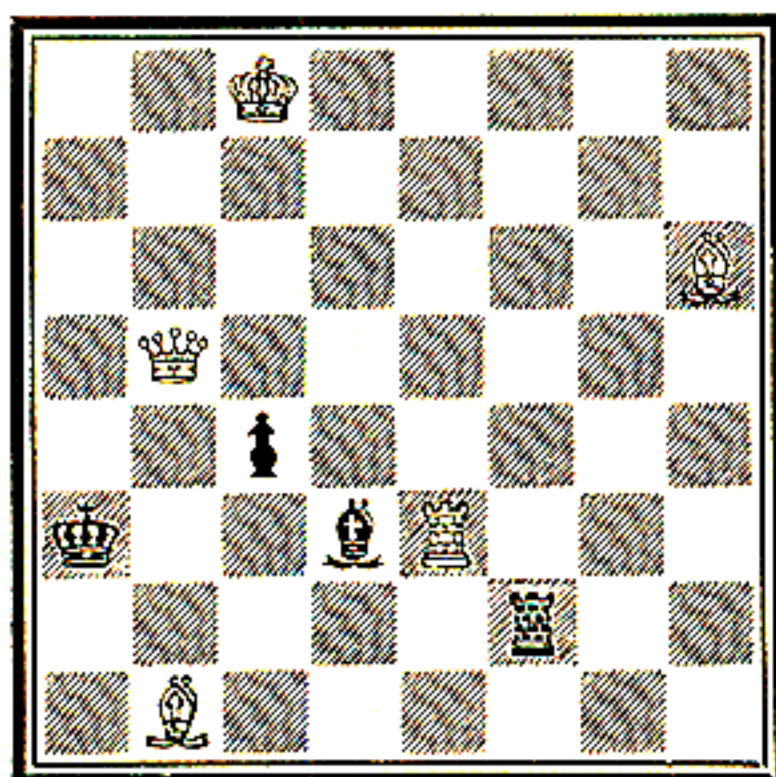
(Continued on Page 100)

271
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



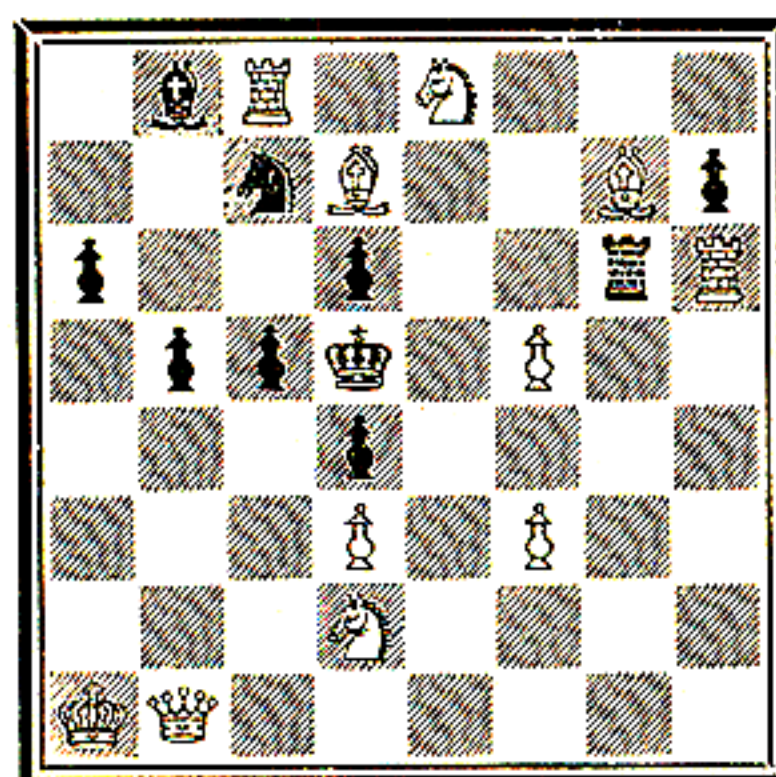
Mate in 2 moves.

272
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City



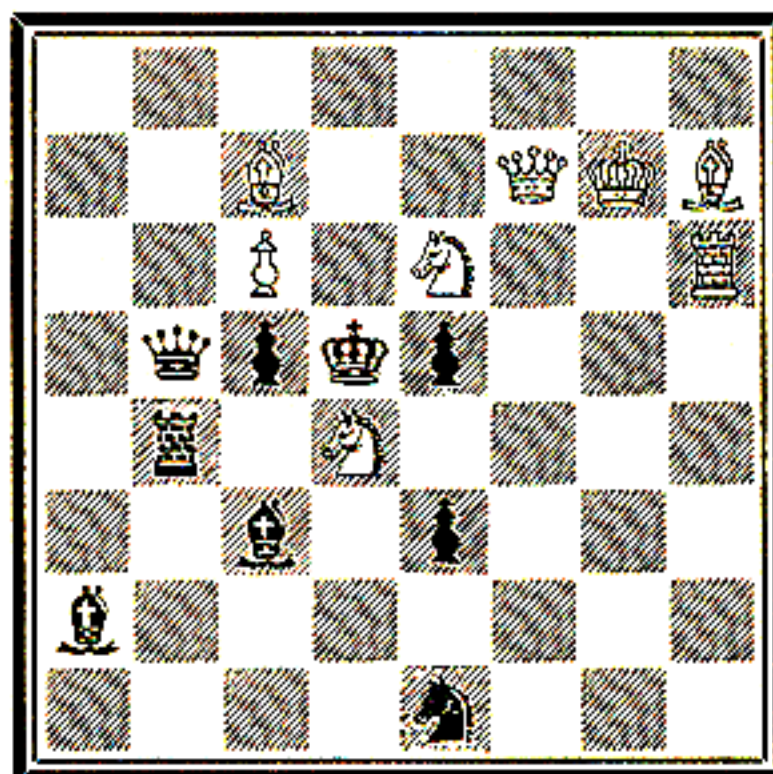
Mate in 2 moves.

273
(Original)
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



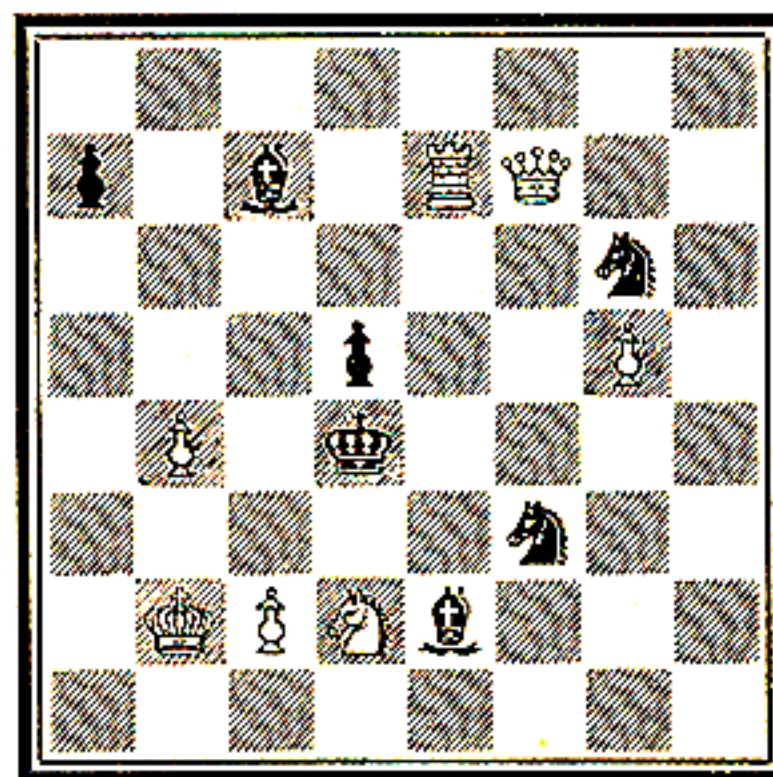
Mate in 2 moves.

274
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



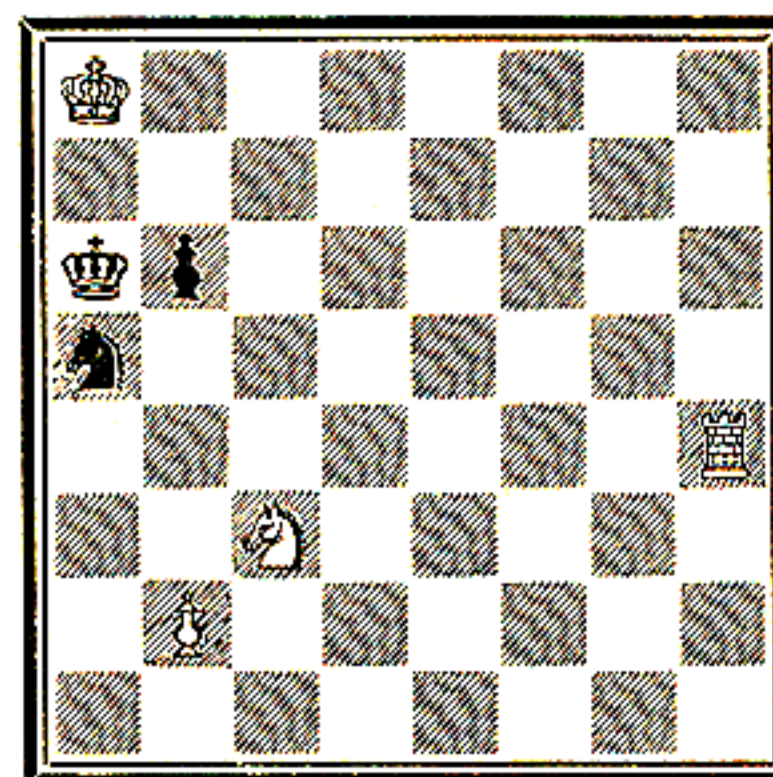
Mate in 2 moves.

275
(Original)
R. C. BEITO
Terrace, Minn.



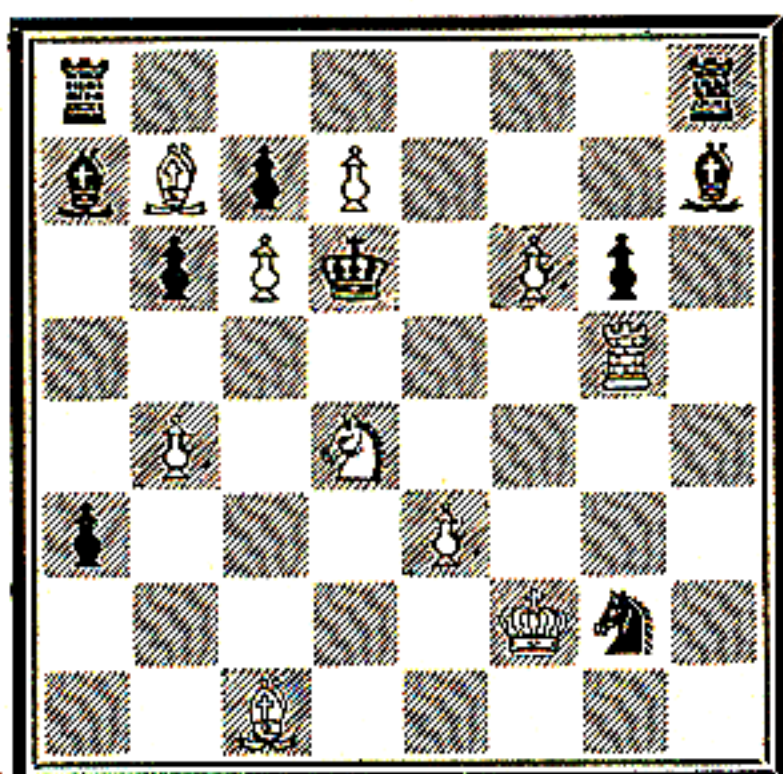
Mate in 2 moves.

276
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



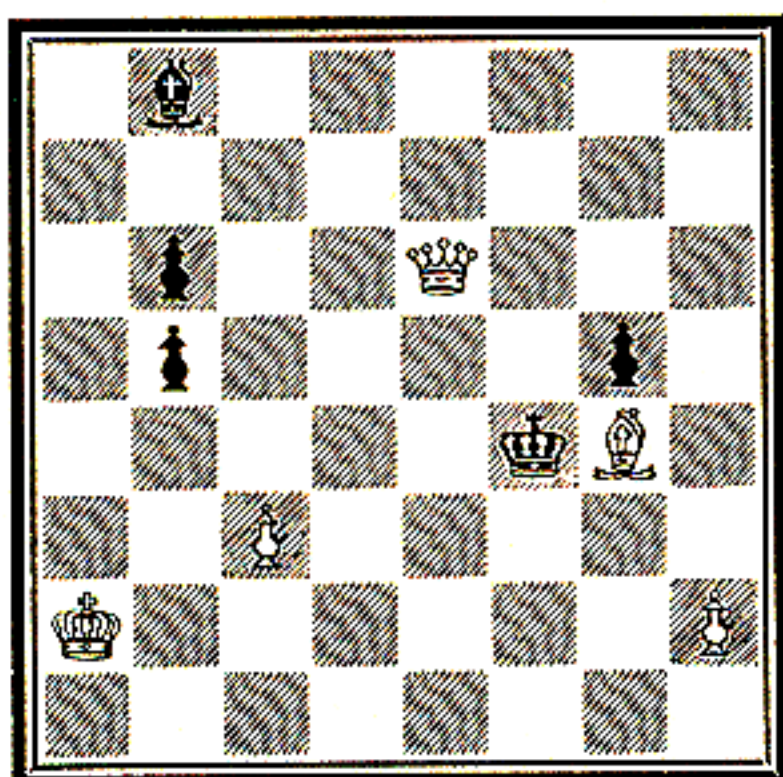
Mate in 3 moves.

277
(Original)
C. S. KIPPING
Wednesbury, England



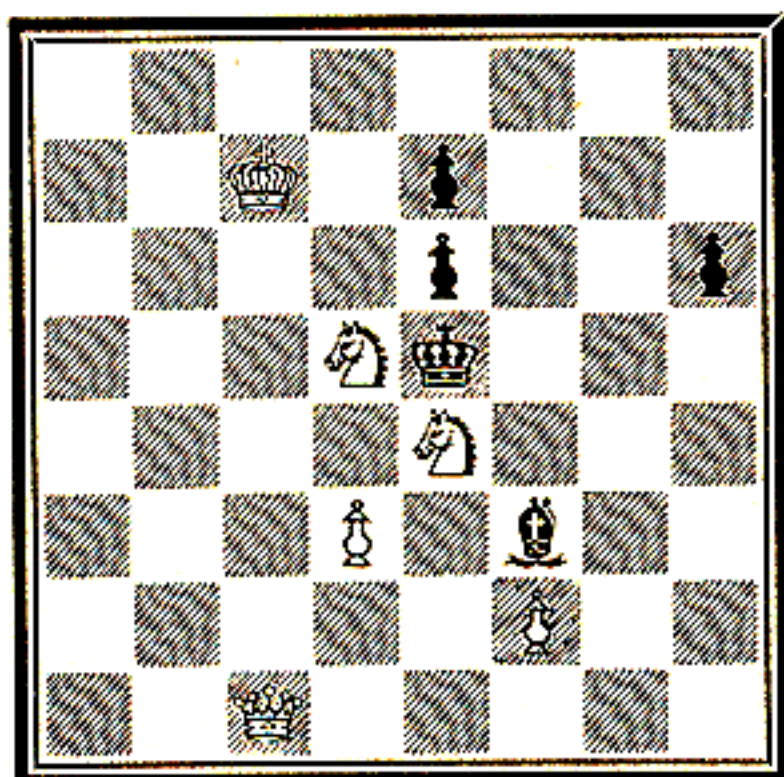
Mate in 3 moves.

278
(Original)
WALTER JACOBS
New York City



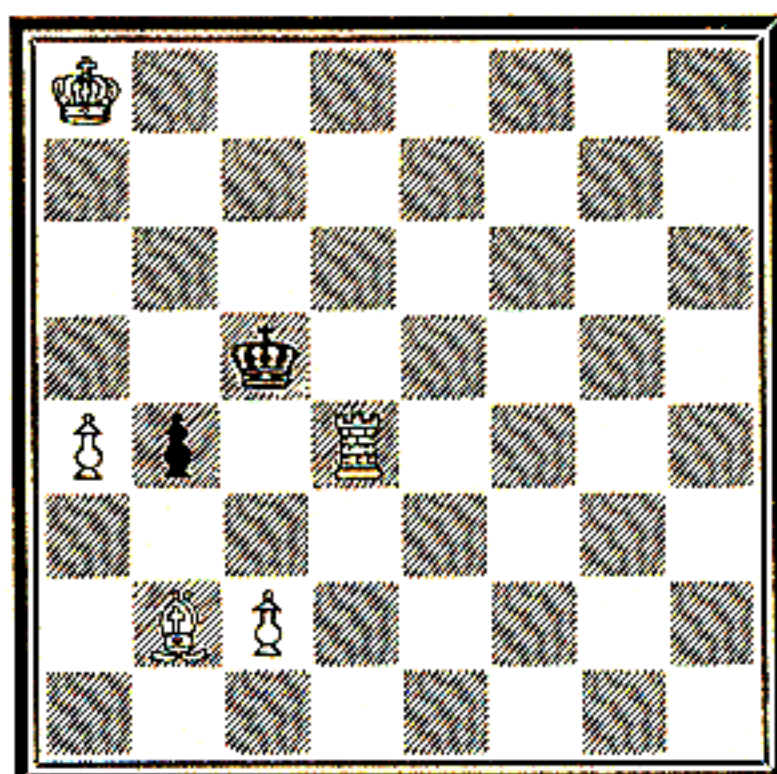
Mate in 3 moves.

279
(Original)
PASCUAL SANTILLAN
Patzcuaro, Mexico



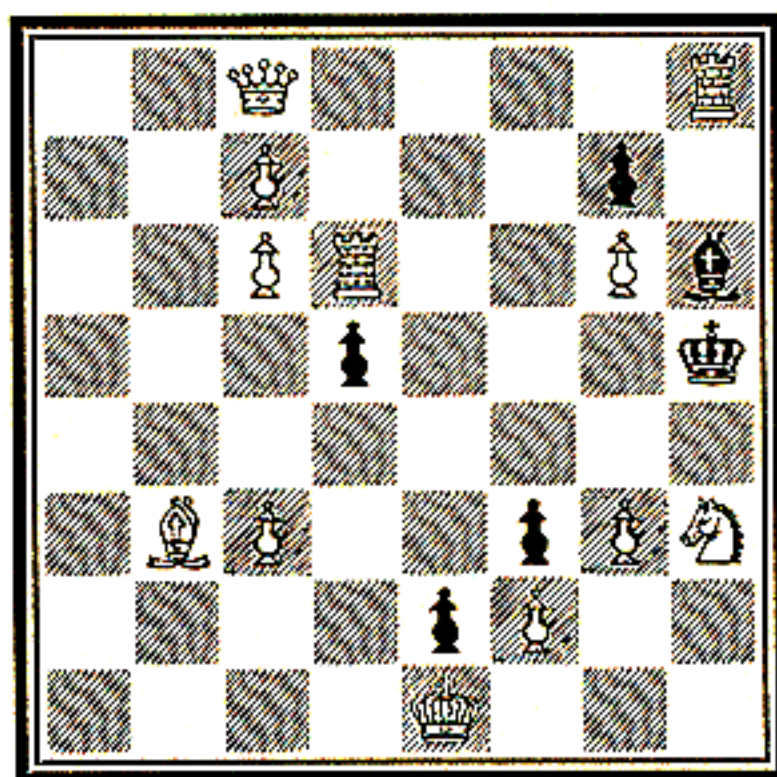
Mate in 3 moves.

280
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico



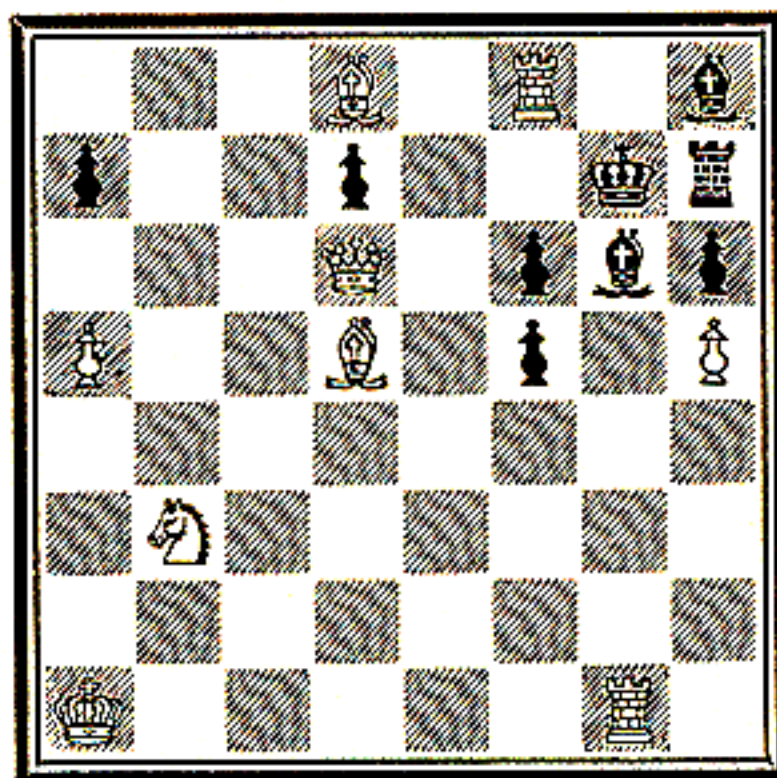
Mate in 4 moves.

281
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



Selfmate in 3 moves.

282
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 7 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: MAY 10th, 1935

R. J. Ratke: I regret that I cannot agree with your arithmetic anent the decimation. Some rules may not please everybody but that I cannot help. Be a good sport and forget the matter.

L. Halpern: Please, please, please, do NOT write on both sides of the paper. The desired article on Selfmates will appear, though I cannot say just when.

W. Straus: See reply to Halpern. Problem MUST be diagrammed.

J. Stichka: Will you kindly put your name and address on your solution sheets. Had to find by the tedious elimination process that *your* solutions were the ones I could not place.

G. Tiesler: Decimation takes place only *once* a year. It causes trouble enough *then* to last for a year. Have sent some problems to Pfefferkorn c-o Dr. Dobbs. How about that picture, my friend?

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

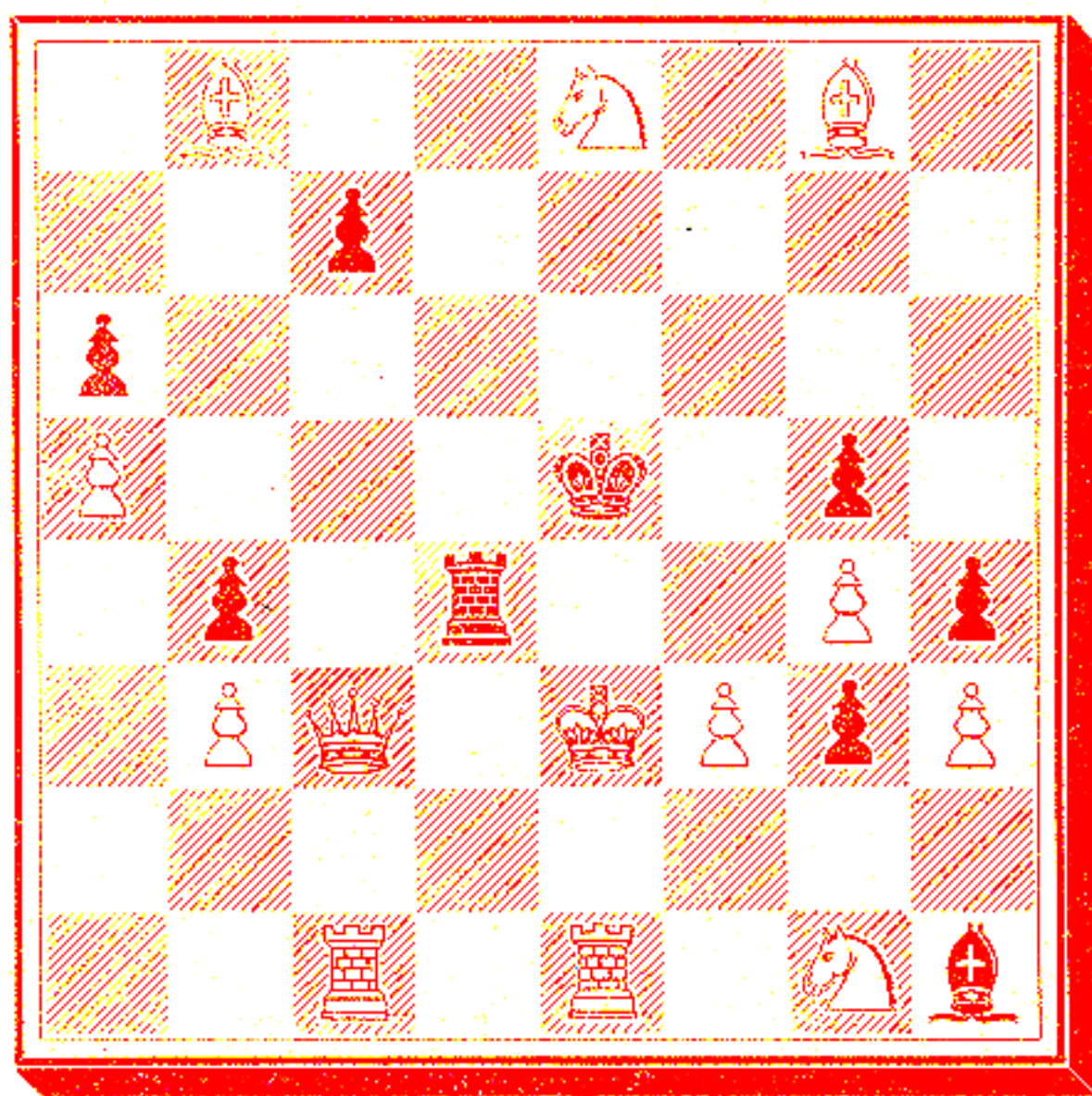
| Name | Last Score | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | Final Score |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 131 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 170 |
| Tanassy, L. | 136 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 170 |
| Rothenberg P. L. | 132 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 165 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 128 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 162 |
| Chess, A. | 117 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 150 |
| Riggin, C. | 120 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | . | 146 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 110 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 143 |
| Daly, H. B. | 104 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 141 |
| Davis, L. | 107 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 140 |
| Krisch, E. | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 134 |
| Wenzl, T. C. | 100 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 133 |
| Emery, G. R. | 107 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | . | 130 |
| Patz, W. | 95 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 130 |
| Patrick, M. W. | 98 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 130 |
| Berliner, Dr. M. H. | 96 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 129 |
| Szabo, A. | 89 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 125 |
| Halpern, L. | 95 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 124 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 96 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 122 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 82 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 116 |
| Young, E. F. | 99 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | . | 116 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 91 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | . | 113 |
| Braverman, S. | 79 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 112 |
| Zatwarsky, C. | 74 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 108 |
| Genud, I. | 74 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 107 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 72 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 103 |
| Foote, B. A. | 90 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . | . | 102 |
| Murphy, P. | 81 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 100 |
| Cheney, G. N. | 71 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 90 |
| Malzberg, N. | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 87 |
| Morris, M. | 54 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 87 |
| Tiesler, G. P. | 69 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 82 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 74 |
| Sanford, C. C. | 53 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | . | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 74 |
| Sprenger, F. | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 67 |
| Larranaga, C. | 49 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | 67 |
| Larsen, R. | 43 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | . | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 61 |
| Fittkan, C. | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 54 |
| Shapiro, M. | 21 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 43 |
| Stichka, J. | 13 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 43 |
| Beers, Bill | 27 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | . | . | . | 39 |
| Young, T. C. | 15 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | . | 35 |
| Straus, W. | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 35 |
| Hujber, S. T. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 34 |
| Berry, G. F. | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 33 |
| Hill, F. A. | 19 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | 32 |
| Meeker, J. M. | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 0 | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | . | 30 |
| Partos, G. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 27 |
| Plowman, G. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | . | 24 |
| Goldstein, N. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 21 |
| Grote, F. | 4 | . | 2 | . | . | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |

Attention is called to the fact that though No. 253 won the honor prize with two votes over No. 252, this problem would have won easily, had the votes, cast for it by those who sent a wrong solution, been counted. This proves that, only when many vote, justice is done; yet some that solved 252 correctly failed to vote at all.

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
MARCH, 1935

GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany
(Inscribed to M. Bukofzer)



WHITE SELFMAATES IN SEVEN MOVES

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MAY, 1935

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ANNUALLY \$2.50

The **CHESS REVIEW**

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*

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BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

Vol. III, No. 5 *Published Monthly* May, 1935

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W. E. NAPIER

LESTER W. BRAND
IRVING CHERNEV

The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

The American Championship

Readers of this column are acquainted with the fact that the protracted negotiations for an American Championship Match between Frank J. Marshall, the present champion, and Isaac Kashdan, his challenger, were abandoned due to financial difficulties; and that The National Chess Federation has under advisement a plan to hold a tournament in which Mr. Marshall will be invited to defend his title.

For almost a year we have been advocating that immediate action be taken to put the title into circulation. We supported the Marshall-Kashdan match as long as it appeared feasible, while stressing the fact that if the match fell through *a tournament was the only solution*—and that such a tournament (if it were found necessary) should be national in scope and set a precedent for future title tournaments, which should be held at regular intervals.

We are pleased to learn that at the annual dinner of the Marshall Chess Club, Mr. Marshall announced his conversion to the principle we have been fighting for. Mr. Marshall is reported to have stated:

"I have held the United States championship for over twenty-five years. During all that time, as the chess world knows, I have welcomed every opportunity to defend my title against any challenger, and upon all occasions have successfully defended it.

In 1926 the National Chess Federation adopted the present rules governing play for the United States Championship, which was submitted to me and to which I agreed. These rules provide for match play and require a purse of \$5,000. But the terms and conditions governing play for the United States championship under these rules are not easy to meet.

Therefore I have come to the following conclusions:

First, that the best interests of chess in the United States would be served by having the championship of the United States competed for annually in a tournament.

Second, if the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club will undertake to arrange such a tournament, I will play in it against all comers without requirement of any purse, and will agree that to the winner of the tournament shall go the title of Chess Champion of the United States until the next annual tournament is held.

In this manner the championship of the United States will be put into annual competition, which, in my opinion, will do more than anything else to forward the interests of chess in the United States.

It is understood, of course, that the rules governing the first tournament, the time when it shall be held, and other appropriate conditions, will be determined by the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club. I should like to suggest that the tournament be held as soon as the arrangements be completed, certainly not later than the Fall of 1935."

It is certainly a wonderful gesture on the part of Mr. Marshall, and the chess public owes him a vote of thanks for coming out so openly in favor of a tournament.

But it is to be regretted that he coupled his own willingness to participate in the tournament with the conditions outlined above. A tournament such as the one contemplated is a national affair. It should be run by the only national organization this country has—The National Chess Federation. It does not appear reasonable that the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club shall determine when the tournament should be held, where it should be held, who shall be qualified to compete, and the playing conditions. On the contrary, the Board of Governors of the Marshall Chess Club should be the first to avoid any possible stigma that might be cast upon the Club through the misinterpretation of these conditions.

It is only natural that Mr. Marshall, as the champion, and as a reward for his co-operation in smoothing over a difficult phase in the chess history of this country, should have certain privileges. It is only natural that the Marshall Chess Club should seek to safeguard these privileges for him.

Our understanding is that Mr. Marshall prefers to play a four hour session instead of the usual five hour session—surely that could be arranged. Also that Mr. Marshall prefers to play one session a day—surely that also could be arranged.

But there is no reason to doubt that these and any other reasonable requests could not be attained through co-operating with a National Committee. Such a Committee exists and is functioning. The President of the Marshall Chess Club has a standing invitation to join that Committee, but has not as yet availed himself of the opportunity.

We have consistently held that the interests of the chess public are paramount to that of any individual or any club. We have also held (and Mr. Marshall from his public statement has apparently come around to our point of view), that the public interest will best be served by holding regular tournaments for the title.

In the interest of chess in this country we call upon all parties concerned to join hands

and pull together toward the common goal. It is bound to prove a great stimulus to chess throughout the land.

Our Chess Broadcasts

We take pleasure in announcing that our "Chess Chatter" programs broadcast every Sunday at 1 P. M., Eastern Standard Time over W. H. N. in New York City may now be heard over a much wider area.

This is made possible by a radio hook-up with the following additional stations:

W. I. X. B. S. Waterbury, Conn.

W. P. R. O. Providence, R. I.

W. M. E. X. Boston, Mass.

We extend a cordial invitation to chess players in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts to tune in every Sunday at 1 P. M., E. S. T., (2 P. M., New York or Daylight Saving Time), and join our Problem Solving Contest. Tell your friends about it. Get them to listen in also. They will enjoy it.

News Events

Metropolitan Chess League

On April 13th the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Chess League was held in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Leonard B. Meyer, president of the league, presided and everyone had an enjoyable time.

Edison Price of the International Chess Club was awarded the special brilliancy prize for his game against H. Silverman of the Caisaa Chess Club. A. C. Simonson of the Manhattan Chess Club won the "best played" game prize for his victory over Milton Hanauer of the Marshall Chess Club. Paul Johnson of the Bronx Chess Club received the award for the "best played" game for his victory over H. Macormac of the Staten Island Chess Club.

The dinner was featured as usual by a rapid transit tourney, which was won by I. A. Horowitz, with A. S. Denker second.

District of Columbia Championship

Martin C. Stark is the new District of Columbia chess champion. He went through the 1935 tournament without losing a game, his final score being $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Stark is a graduate of Harvard University. While a student he won the championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League. After graduation he returned to his home in Washington, and has been a prominent figure in chess activ-

ities there. Stark also annexed this year the championship of the Capital City Chess Club, of which his father, Charles W. Stark has been president for several years.

Chicago City Chess League

The Professional Men's Chess Club, of the Lawson Y. M. C. A., succeeded in winning the championship of the Chicago City Chess League. Following is the standing of the competitors.

| | W | L |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Prof. Men's C. C. | 38 | 10 |
| Irving Park "Y" C. C. | 35 | 13 |
| Swedish C. C. | 34½ | 13½ |
| Chicago Chess & Checker | 20 | 28 |
| Linnea C. C. | 17½ | 30½ |
| University of Chicago C. C. | 12 | 36 |
| Nordic C. C. | 11 | 37 |

The Swedish Chess Team won the 1935 championship of the minor division of the Chicago City Chess League. The Polish American Team finished second.

L. Newman won the Individual championship of the City of Chicago in a tournament that lasted all through the winter.

North Jersey Chess Ass'n

The Newark Rice C. C. won the North Jersey Chess Ass'n Club Championship for the fourth successive time.

The final club standings:

| | Matches | Games |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Newark Rice | 4½- ½ | 29 -11 |
| Elizabeth | 4 -1 | 26½-13½ |
| Ridgewood | 2 -2 | 21 -18 |
| Jersey City | 2 -2 | 20½-18½ |
| Irvington-Polish | ½-3½ | 8½-23½ |
| Englewood | 0 -4 | 5½-26½ |

Boston News Notes

Boston's Metropolitan Chess League tournament was won by the City Club with a score of 13-1; Lynn C. C. finished in second place, 8½-4½, and Harvard University third, 8-5.

The League has run in 20 out of the last 21 years since 1914. In the past season, for the first time, it established a "B" class in which eight teams participated. The winner in this division was the Cambridge "Y" 12-2; Lynn second 8½-4½ and City Club third 7½-6½.

The following named players are in the final round of the Massachusetts State Chess Association championship tourney: Adams, Coggan, Morton, Ward, Daly and Shapiro. There were 16 entries in the preliminaries.

Cleveland Chess League Championship

The Metropolitan Chess Club won the Cleveland Chess League Championship for the third consecutive year, thus obtaining permanent pos-

session of the trophy, emblematic of the victory. The Kashdan Club finished second, and the Pirates Chess Club, third.

Easter Chess Congress— Margate, England

Celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V, the Kent County Chess Association will stage a masters tournament at Margate, England, on April 24.

Sir George A. Thomas, the present English titleholder, and Mir Sultan Khan, former British titleholder, will probably uphold the honor of old England, against a foreign invasion, including Jose Capablanca, and our own Sammy Reshevsky. This will be the first time that the former boy prodigy will have an opportunity to test his mettle against formidable foreign opposition.

Another Win for Alekhine

Dr. A. Alekhine, world champion, participated in a small tourney at Orebro, Sweden and took first prize. The leading scores were: Alekhine, 8½-1½; E. Lundin, 7½-1½; G. Stahlberg, 6½-2½ and G. Stoltz, 6-3.

Spielmann to the Front!

After finishing fifth at Moscow, Rudolf Spielmann participated in a tourney with Finnish experts and divided first and second prize with Eero Book, the national champion. The leading scores were: R. Spielmann and E. Book, 5½-1½, Loven 4-3 and Solin 3½-3½.

Sharp Correspondence Chess Ass'n

The association announces its thirty-second grand national tournament for four classes of players. Class A for experts, Class B for first class players, Class C for amateurs, and Class D for novices.

Wisconsin Notes

A team of five representing the University of Wisconsin Union defeated a team from the Madison Chess Club by a score of 3½-1½.

West Virginia Chess Chatter

A city wide individual tournament is being staged in Charleston, West Va. Thirty-two entries have been divided into four sections and the winners of each section will compete in a final round robin for the City Championship.

Landis Marks of Huntington, who is generally conceded to be the best player in West Va., played a match with B. E. Stover of Wheeling and won by the score of 4-0.

Miniature Games

By Arnold S. Denker

RUY LOPEZ

O. Feuer
White

O'Kelly de Galway
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 9 P-KR4 | P-KR4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 10 B-K3 | RxP? |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 11 PxP | QPxP |
| 4 B-R4 | P-Q3 | If 11...BPxP; 12 | |
| 5 BxKtch | PxB | KtxP! | |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-B3 | 12 QxQch | KxQ |
| 7 Kt-B3 | R-Kt1 | 13 O-O-Och | Resigns |
| 8 Q-Q3 | Kt-K2 | | |

VIENNA OPENING

W. A. Oudhensden
White

L. DeVries
Black

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 6 | P-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 7 KtxKP | KtxP |
| 3 P-B4 | B-B4 | 8 Kt-B3 | Q-R5ch |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 | 9 KtxQ | B-B7ch |
| 5 P-B5? | Kt-B3 | 10 K-K2 | Kt-Q5ch |
| 6 P-KR3 | | 11 K-Q3 | Kt-B4 mate |

6 B-B4 was correct;
now White's game is
shattered.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

M. Judovitsch
White

Zhldkoff
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 12 BxB | Kt-B3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-KB4 | 13 PxP! | QxP |
| 3 P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 14 B-Q5ch | K-R1 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 15 Q-Q2 | B-R6 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | O-O | 16 KR-K1 | Q-Q5 |
| 6 Kt-R3 | P-Q3 | 17 BxKt | QxQ |
| 7 O-O | Q-K1 | 18 BxQ | PxB |
| 8 P-K4 | PxP | 19 R-K7 | QR-B1 |
| 9 KtxP | KtxKt | 20 B-B3 | KR-Kt1 |
| 10 BxKt | P-K4 | 21 QR-K1 | Resigns |
| 11 Kt-Kt5 | BxKt | Black is paralyzed. | |

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BOOK REVIEW

AMENITIES AND BACKGROUND OF CHESS PLAY

By WM. E. and EDW. J. NAPIER

And now comes unit No. 3, adding another hundred to a collection of notable games, carefully selected from the vast literature of recorded chess history. Once more the same trenchant comment, that in a single revealing flash, throws light upon period, place and player.

Above all, the author speaks with authority, and as a principal. Two games, No. 206, his own glorious defeat by Lasker, and No. 300, his inspired draw with Tschigorin, so attest.

There is much of profit in this little volume—classic games we have played over in the long ago—or should, to round out a complete chess curriculum. These units, properly indexed, form an excellent nucleus of a working library. There is much of promise, too. Mr. Napier's notes, like his moves, hint at a tremendous reservoir of latent power. His page of Pillsbury seems but a preview of a whole intimate volume, (that is long overdue) about the strange personality of this incomparable genius.

And by his striking preface, his imagery and gems of piquant phrasing, we are stirred to a wistful hope that some day he will paint upon a broader canvas, something of the conflict of passions and personalities rather than of pieces, against the colorful background of his European wanderings.

"It eases tension like laughter in a courtroom", he writes at one point. And his note to 17 R-R3, with the rook emerging from retirement "like a mine-mule coming up for a holiday lark", is something more than annotation.

Even the consolation of his remark, "It is astonishing how much hot water a master can wade into within the first dozen moves, despite a century of opening exploration", (which should be balm to lacerated experts) cannot hide the fact that such aphorisms belong equally to literature as to the board.

While quotation is hardly creation, apt reference to the seven arts is almost an art in itself, as this morsel from Don Quixote doubly demonstrates. "If there be troutlets enough, will they not be the same thing as a trout?"

All of which, and much besides, are far too delectable a feast to be withheld from the many who are innocent of chess fare, yet would smack their lips over viands such as these.

By the sheer brilliance of his presentation, Mr. Napier is pushing outward the frontiers of the chess world.—B. F. W.

New Ideas in the Semi-Slav Defense*

By ANDREAS LILIENTHAL

Last year chess theory was vitalized by three great international tests: the Match between Alekhine and Bogolubow (in which both of these distinguished opponents dealt with profound strategical problems), and the two important tournaments at Budapest and Sitges, in both of which the youngsters triumphed over the older generation.

Among the numerous and extremely important innovations tested on these occasions, I wish to examine the latest developments in the Semi-Slav Defense, which many authorities continue to regard as the only means of obtaining a satisfactory game for Black.

1. FROM BLACK'S POINT OF VIEW

Problems of the Meran Variation

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP |

The characteristic move of the Meran Variation; it has more or less replaced moves of a waiting nature, like 6 . . . B-Q3 or . . . B-K2 or . . . P-QR3.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 7 BxBP | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Q3 | .... |

The best square.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 8 | P-QR3 |
|-------------|-------|

The immediate . . . P-Kt5 is considered premature.

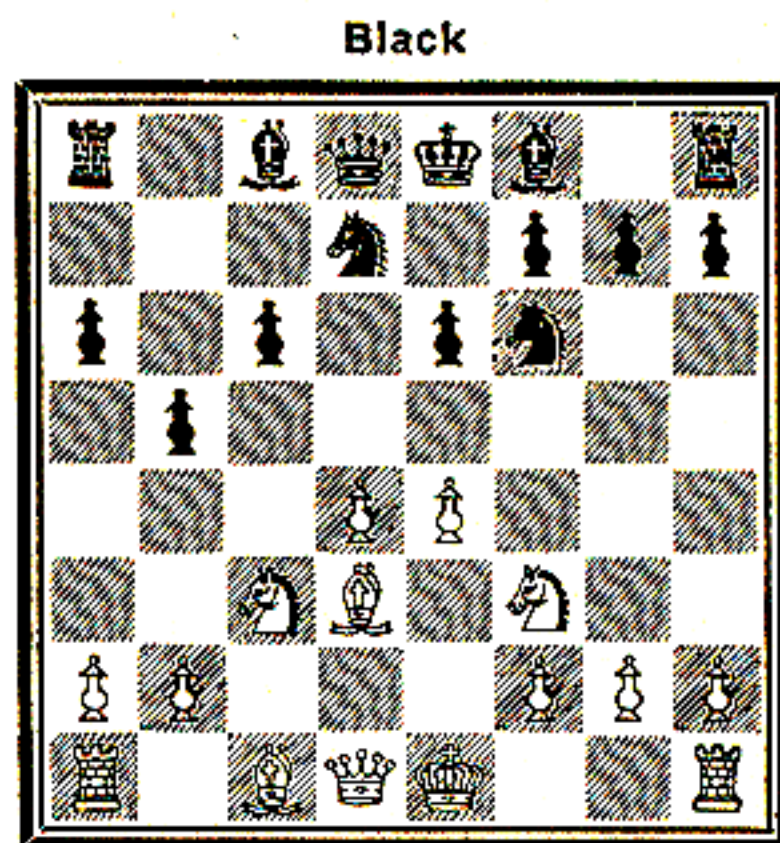
| | |
|--------|------|
| 9 P-K4 | |
|--------|------|

The main variation and the most energetic! Moves like 9 Q-K2 or P-QR4 or O-O are more slow.

(See Diagram)

In the diagrammed position, Black must answer White's advance in the center (9 P-K4) as soon as possible with a flank advance (. . . P-B4). The struggle which results is exceedingly spirited but it would seem, favorable to White. The young Yugoslav Pirc recommends (in the diagrammed position) the energetic counter-thrust 9 . . . P-Kt5.

*For the benefit of American readers who may be confused by unfamiliar nomenclature, it is worth pointing out that the moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-B3; 4 Kt-B3, PxP constitute the Slav Defense proper, while the moves 4 P-K3, P-K3 characterize the Semi-Slav Defense.
—Translator's Note.



This move, first played in the game May-Pirc, Bad Stuben 1930, and exhaustively analysed by the Yugoslav trio Pirc, Vidmar and Asztalos, was the theme of numerous games at Budapest and seems to give Black an even game, if not even a slight pull.

In the game Eliskases-Vidmar the continuation was

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 9 | P-Kt5 |
|-------------|-------|

If 9 . . . P-B4 (likewise if 9 . . . B-Kt2); 10 P-K5 with superiority in the center for White. Modern tactics depend in large measure on the creation of tension by intermezzi like the text.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 10 Kt-QR4 | P-B4 |
|-----------|------|

The sequel to the previous move.

| | |
|--------|------|
| 11 PxP | |
|--------|------|

P-K5 would no longer have the desired effect, since after . . . Kt-Q4 White's QKt has strayed too far from the scene of action.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 11 | BxP! |
|--------------|------|

Rapid development! 11 . . . KtxP; 12 Ktx Kt, BxKt would not be quite so good, for after the text 12 KtxB, KtxKt gains time for Black.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 12 O-O | B-Kt2 |
|--------|-------|

Beginning to exert pressure on the KP.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 13 Q-K2 | B-K2 |
|---------|------|

A wise retreat. In the game Eliskases-Pirc from the same tournament, Black played . . . Q-R4 at once.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 14 P-QKt3 | |
|-----------|------|

The purpose of this move (which supports the QKt and allows the development of the QB) is as logical as it is necessary. Nevertheless it weakens the Q side to a certain extent.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 14 | O-O |
| 15 B-Kt2 | .... |

Very important. In the game Eliskases-Pirc, White showed less insight into the position by playing the modest 15 B-Q2, while in Gruenfeld-Vidmar (from the same tournament), the more energetic 15 B-KB4 was adopted. In both instances, Black obtained demonstrably the better game after 15 . . . Q-R4.

15 . . . Q-R4
Enterprising. The Q guards the RP and QKtP and has a good observatory post.

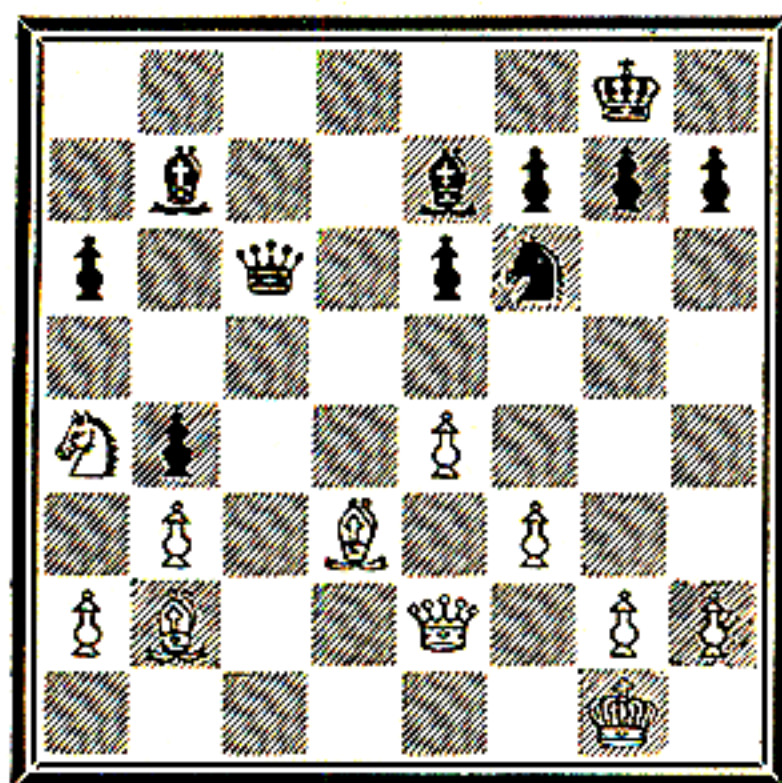
16 QR-B1 KR-B1
Liquidation on the QB file.

17 RxRch RxR
18 R-B1 RxRch
19 BxR Kt-K4

Continuing the simplifying policy.

20 KtxKt QxKt
21 B-Kt2 Q-B2
22 P-B3 Q-B3

Black



White

Now the tension has relaxed and we see, not without regret, that the game will soon end in a draw, although Black has the better game. Nevertheless, we can only emphasize the ease with which this variation enables Black to overcome the traditional difficulties of the opening.

II. FROM WHITE'S POINT OF VIEW

Postponing the opening of the center
The tension in the center

After

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
4 P-K3 P-K3

the strongest continuation is neither 5 Kt-B3 (see above) nor 5 QKt-Q2 (because of . . . P-B4!), but 6 B-Q3, which facilitates the development of the K side and reserves the option of developing the QKt via B3 or Q2. We give the game Stahlberg-Sterk (Budapest 1934) as an example of this instructive mode of development.

5 B-Q3 QKt-Q2

After 6 . . . PxP; 6 BxBP (transposing into the Queen's Gambit Accepted), Black has not

yet solved all his problems. Likewise setting up a Stonewall position (with . . . Kt-K5 etc.) brings difficulties in its train.

6 O-O B-K2
7 QKt-Q2 O-O
8 P-QKt3 . . .

Unless we are mistaken, it was the great master and theorist Gruenfeld who pointed out in 1933 the value of postponing the opening of the center. The immediate advance 8 P-K4, PxKP; 9 KtxP leads only to an even game after 9 . . . P-QKt3.

8 . . . P-QKt3
Seeking salvation in symmetry.

9 B-Kt2 B-Kt2
10 Q-B2 . . .

An important move! 10 Q-K2, as played in the 23rd move of the Match between Alekhine and Bogolubow, is by no means so good. The text prevents . . . Kt-K5.

Fully cognizant of the danger he incurs in having the Black R for a vis-a-vis on the QB file, White is confident that he can overcome the difficulty.

10 . . . R-B1
11 Kt-K5 . . .

A good outpost.

11 . . . P-B4

A counter demonstration which must not be treated lightly.

12 QR-Q1 BPxP
13 KPxP . . .

And here we have the problem of the center Pawns in the strongest light. White's center is a bit shaky, but very elastic.

13 . . . PxP
14 PxP P-QKt4
15 Q-Kt3! . . .

And White won brilliantly: 15 . . . P-QR3; 16 B-Kt1, B-R1; 17 Q-KR3, R-K1; 18 P-Q5, Kt-B1; 19 Kt-K4, KtxKt; 20 BxKt, PxP; 21 Q-R5, Kt-Kt3; 22 KtxP, KxKt; 23 QxP, Kt-B1; 24 QxPch, K-K3; 25 PxPch, K-Q2; 26 B-B5ch, K-B2; 27 R-B1ch, K-Kt3; 28 RxR, resigns.

Translated from El Ajedrez Espanol
F. REINFELD

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By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

First of the Moderns

Part II.

Pillsbury's success at Hastings was properly hailed as a great triumph for American chess. Three cities, each a notable centre of the game, merited a fraction of the glory of the youth who had topped the recognized leaders of international competition. Boston, Philadelphia and New York had played an important role in the development of the master, and the contribution of each reflected the high talents and enthusiasm of ardent devotees who fostered the game in the 80's and 90's.

From the town of Somerville where he was born on December 5th, 1872, and where he had first taken up the game at 16, Pillsbury went to Boston. In this city the formative years of his chess career were spent. Here he was privileged to cross swords with an outstanding group of players.

In friendly combat with Burille, Hill, Hillier, Kennard, Young and Barry, the rising expert was bound to absorb the ingredients of a formidable technique. And supremacy in such competition was clearly a forecast of broader horizons and wider conquests.

In 1892 he attained national prominence by his victory over John F. Barry, the foremost New England player of the day, a recognized master. In spite of the loss of the first four games Pillsbury won the match by the score of 5-4. This he followed by winning a short match-at-odds with Steinitz, who visited Boston later in that year, and in the next, by two victories in brief contests with Walbrodt and Schottlander.

More impressive than the result of these matches were the conduct and demeanor of this youth of 20, his confidence in his own powers and his courage under fire. He seemed to personify the best traditions of New England, the invincible combination of plain living and high thinking that was associated with the names of Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier . . . , and that for many years established Boston as the cultural centre of America. It was a rich heritage and a rigorous training that the city bestowed upon Pillsbury, and both of these were to stand him in good stead in his later striving.

However, it was the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia that gave the rising expert his

first professional engagement, and formally thrust him into the national arena. In its warm and congenial environment he not only demonstrated his ability as a blindfold performer, but in successive encounters with Kemeny, Newman, Shipley, Bampton, Voight, Morgan, and other leaders of chess in the city, he built up a variegated background of master experience. Once more he was fortunate in his contact with a coterie of able exponents of the game. The young visitor impressed his hosts with the quality of his play and the ease with which he handled the most complex situations. He in turn appropriated to himself much of the lore the researches of this group had uncovered, and an occasional variation confided to him was to re-appear over the board in European tournaments.

Later in 1893, he made his entry into New York circles by his participation in the "impromptu" tourney, gotten up to test the skill of Dr. Lasker, who had scored uniform successes abroad. The result of that event has already been alluded to in these pages. Pillsbury emerged with an even score, outranked by Albin, Delmar, Lee, Showalter and Hanham. However, in the next few months he won the annual tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, and in the following year another tourney organized by the City Chess Club of New York. There were several additional gatherings in which he did well, though he did not attain the highest place. Of special note was his record in the Metropolitan Chess League during the winter of 1894-95. Captaining the Brooklyn Chess Club to victory, he roused the admiration of his friends to high pitch and a purse was raised to send him to Hastings. Under such circumstances a heavy burden rested upon him to merit the confidence of his backers, and at the same time, his victory was the more gratifying.

At 22 he found himself in the front rank of the world's experts. In the short span of eleven years that preceded his death at the age of 33, he made secure for all time his reputation as one of the most remarkable geniuses the game has ever known. What he might have accomplished with maturing powers and a riper experience, must remain an unsolved mystery of chess. Uniform victories in European competition, amazing blindfold exhibitions, hardly accounted for the mingled awe and enthusiasm that followed his tours throughout the country.

His feats of memory, his rare facility of combining chess, checkers and whist, his mystifying seances featuring mental miracles, combined to render him a man apart, a veritable phenomenon.

As a result of his showing at Hastings, he received an invitation from the St. Petersburg Chess Club to take part in a Quadrangular Tournament which began near the end of 1895. Though he finished behind Lasker and Steinitz, he outranked Tchigorin, and by his success against Lasker in their individual games, upheld his reputation as one of the great masters of the day.

Thereafter ensued a series of uniform successes in Match and Tournament. At Nuremberg in 1896, he divided 3rd and 4th prizes with Tarrasch. Lasker and Maroczy preceded him, but he hung up the rare feat of winning from Lasker, Steinitz and Tschigorin in 3 successive rounds. Later in the year, he secured 3rd place at Budapest, following Tchigorin and Charousek.

Returning to the United States, he contested a match with Showalter in 1897, which proved closer than anticipated. $+ 10 - 8 = 3$. (Plus 10, minus 8, drawn 3). After this victory, Pillsbury promised his opponent a return match, and this took place in the following year. This time the meeting was definitely for the United States Championship. The score: $+ 7 - 3 = 2$.

The period between the two matches was featured by the impressive play of Pillsbury at Thousand Islands, and by one of his most noteworthy blindfold performances—a simultaneous against 21 opponents at the Franklin Chess Club. With the best talent of the City arrayed against him, he won 14 games, drew one and lost six. This was the prelude to blindfold exhibitions that roused the greatest interest. The lay public marvelled; the experts, however, shook their heads. Later, at Moscow, he was to exceed his numerical record of Philadelphia by taking on 22 opponents, of whom he beat 17, drew with 4 and lost to only one. But the most extraordinary seance of this kind occurred at Hanover in 1902, when he accomplished the unprecedented feat of playing in this manner, 18 competitors from the Haupt Tournament A, and the best three from Section B. The team against him was stimulated to its best efforts by a prize offered for each win and for each draw.

The account of that exhibition given by Hoffer in the Field indicates that in addition to these odds against him, Pillsbury generously allowed consultation and moving the pieces. His moves he announced in the German notation. "On the following day," records this

commentator, "he put in an appearance, none the worse for the exertion, and had a hard game against Suchting."

"How far Pillsbury damages his chances by exhibition play is difficult to say," stated Hoffer. "Nevertheless," he wrote, "the constant effort must affect his nerves, though he is not conscious of it, as yet." Pillsbury, however, continued his blindfold exertions, giving exhibitions all over the continent and in England.

His European record in these later years seemed a complete answer to those who deprecated the tax he laid upon his great mind. He shared first prize with Dr. Tarrasch at Vienna in 1898, in the great Tournament arranged in honor of the Jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph. This was a double round affair, 36 games being played by each competitor. Tarrasch won the play-off ($2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$), but Pillsbury gained the first brilliancy prize for his win against Lipke. It was generally conceded after this, that the young American was entitled to become the challenger for the World's Championship. His play greatly impressed the European masters and critics. An interesting pen picture of him appeared in the "Pester Lloyd," and is quoted in the excellent biography contained in the volume of his games, compiled by Sergeant and Watts in 1922:

"Pillsbury is a beardless young man, whose Anglo-American origin is easily read in his face. His profile is cameo-like, nobly cut, every movement is dignified and gentle elegance. For such a youth to acquire so much self-restraint, deliberation and coolness, is wonderful, and could only have been obtained by occupation at the chessboard. When Pillsbury sits at the board he has an absolute stony calmness in his face; not a single muscle moves, only now and then will he wink a bit faster, when he feels himself slowly and satisfactorily nearing the goal, so finely calculated and elaborated. He is a disciple of Grand Master Steinitz. The idiosyncrasies and stubbornness of the veteran he has not acquired, but he plays in a grand style always the simplest moves which conform to his purpose."

At London in 1899, he tied with Janowski and Maroczy, after Lasker. At Paris, he followed Lasker, and at Munich, tied with Schlechter for first and second. At Monte Carlo in 1902, he again gained second prize, following Maroczy, and at Hanover, was second to Janowski. The following year, he was 3rd at Monte Carlo and 4th in the Gambit Tourney at Vienna.

With rare exception, he was at or near the head of the list in every tournament in which he participated. Yet, the shadows of his approaching illness were already closing in upon him. The malady contracted at St. Petersburg

Game Studies

Esthonian Master Tourney

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by the winner)

(Translated from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*)

P. Keres

L. Laurentius

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-K3

2 P-Q4

P-Q4

3 P-K5

P-QB4

4 Kt-KB3

Q-Kt3

If 4 . . . Kt-QB3; 5 PxP, BxP; 6 B-Q3, etc.

5 B-Q3

PxP

6 O-O

Kt-QB3

7 QKt-Q2

.....

7 R-K1! to prevent the break . . . P-KB3 was more exact.

7

KKt-K2?

8 Kt-Kt3

Kt-Kt3

9 Q-K2

.....

Now on 9 R-K1, follows . . . B-Kt5!

9

Q-B2

10 QKtxP!

KKtxP

If 10 . . . KtxKt; 11 KtxKt, KtxP; 12 B-KB4, B-Q3; 13 Kt-Kt5!, or 11 . . . QxP; 12 B-Kt5ch, etc., also if 10 . . . QKtxP; 11 KtxKt, arriving at the same position. White now is committed to a decisive attack.

began to evidence itself as early as 1904 in insomnia and restlessness. At Cambridge Springs early in that year, he was already a very sick man and the serious impairment of his nervous constitution was aggravated by the young master's striking dissipation of his energies. He seemed to revel in his daily life, as in his chess career, in placing obstacles before himself—physical and mental, and in overcoming them.

His showing in that tourney (Cambridge Springs) should have served as an admonition of impending disaster. But his spirit remained as resolute as ever, and his imaginative genius was unimpaired. His game with Lasker speaks for itself.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. N. Pillsbury

Dr. E. Lasker

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-QB4

P-K3

3 Kt-QB3

Kt-KB3

4 Kt-B3

P-B4

5 B-Kt5

BPxP

6 QxP

Kt-B3

7 BxKt

PxB

8 Q-KR4

PxP

9 R-Q1

B-Q2

10 P-K3

Kt-K4

11 KtxKt

PxKt

12 QxQBP

Q-Kt3

13 B-K2

QxKtP?

14 O-O

R-B1

15 Q-Q3

R-B2

16 Kt-K4

B-K2

17 Kt-Q6ch

K-B1

18 Kt-B4

Q-Kt5

19 P-B4

PxP

20 Q-Q4

P-B3

21 QxP(B4)

Q-B4

22 Kt-K5

B-K1

23 Kt-Kt4

P-B4

24 Q-R6ch

K-B2

25 B-B4!

R-B3

26 RxBch

QxR

27 R-B1

QxRch

28 KxQ

B-Q2

29 Q-R5ch

K-Kt1

30 Kt-K5

Resigns

(The final chapter of the career of Pillsbury will appear in our next issue).

11 Kt-QKt5!

KtxKtch

12 QxKt

Q-Q2

If 12 . . . Q-Q1; 13 B-KB4, P-K4; 14 KR-K1, P-B3; 15 Q-R5ch, and Black must expose his King on K2.

13 B-KB4

P-K4

14 KR-K1

P-B3

The only move. The counter sacrifice 14 . . . B-K2; 15 BxKP, KtxB; 16 RxKt, O-O; would cost Black's QP.

15 QR-Q1!!

.....

The most difficult move in the game, after which oddly enough Black is without adequate defense. Other lines were not promising, e. g.:

I. 15 Q-R5ch, K-Q1; 16 R-Q1, Q-Kt5!; (not . . . PxB; 17 B-B5!) 17 Q-B7, Q-Q2! and White obviously cannot afford to exchange.

II. 15 QxP?, QxQ; 16 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 KtxQ, PxB with a piece to the good.

III. 15 B-Kt3, B-K2; 16 Q-R5ch, K-B1, with the threat of exchanging Queens at Kt5.

IV. 15 P-B4!?, P-Q5!; 16 B-K4, Kt-K2; (. . . P-QR3?; 17 BxKt, PxB; 18 KtxP!) 17 QR-Q1, P-QR3, and it appears that Black can defend himself.

15

B-K2

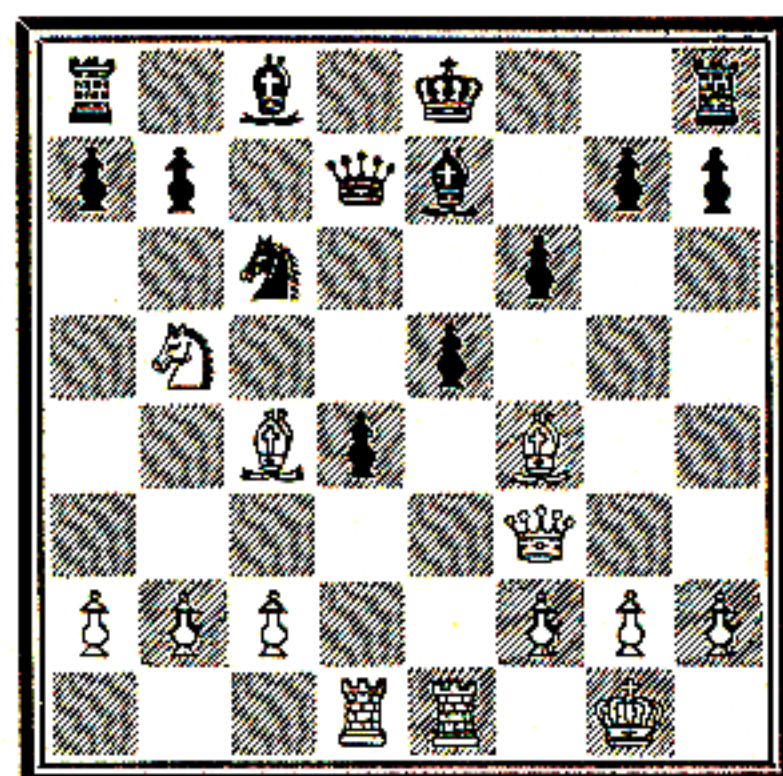
Still the best defense. If instead 15 . . . P-QR3; 16 Q-R5ch, K-Q1; (16 . . . P-Kt3; 17 BxPch, PxB; 18 QxR, PxKt; 19 QxP, with overwhelming attack, or gain of material, or 16 . . . K-K2; 17 Kt-B3!!) 17 B-K4! PxKt; (or 17 . . . P-Q5; 18 BxKt, followed by 19 KtxQP!) 18 RxP, PxB; 19 KR-K1! and White must win. Yet perhaps this was best after all.

16 B-B4!

P-Q5

If 16 . . . PxB(KB5); 17 RxP! Now however, Black must lose a Pawn.

L. Laurentius



P. Keres

17 B-K6!

Q-Q1

18 BxP!

BxB

18 . . . KtxB; 19 RxKt, and Black cannot recapture because of mate at B7. This would leave him without any possibilities.

19 Kt-B7ch

K-B2

20 KtxB

Q-R4

Of course not 20 . . . KxKt; 21 B-B7ch!

21 BxP

.....

Net result—one Pawn plus. But White now still threatens Q-Kt3, and Black cannot parry this.

21

QxP?

Also after 21 . . . KtxB; 22 KtxKt, Black would be hopeless.

22 BxBP!!

.....

Another sacrifice, which must be accepted!

22 BxB

Or 22 . . . PxB; 23 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 24 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 25 Q-Kt7ch, K-K1; 26 Kt-B7 checkmate.

23 R-Q7ch Kt-K2

Or 23 . . . K-Kt1; 24 QxB! or instead 23 . . . K-Kt3; 24 RxPch!, BxR; 25 Q-Kt4ch, K-B2; 26 QxBch! or perhaps, 23 . . . K-K1; 24 RxQKtP! and Black is without defense. e. g. 24 . . . Kt-K4; 25 KrxKtPch! BxKt; 26 RxB, etc.

24 RxKtch KxR
25 QxPch K-Q3

This leads to mate in two, but 25 . . . K-K1 was no better. 26 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Q1!; 27 R-Q1ch, K-K1; 28 QxRch, etc.

26 Q-QB7ch K-Q4
27 Q-B5 mate

A great attacking game.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| N. Rjumin | P. Romanowsky |
|-----------|---------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4 Q-B2 | P-Q4 |
| 5 P-QR3 | |

The simplest way to force Black to declare himself, by either exchanging the Bishop, or probably better, by retreating to K2, when the game is equal.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 5 | BxKtch |
| 6 QxB | Kt-B3 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | Kt-K5 |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | |

If 8 Q-B2, P-K4; 9 QPxP, B-B4; might be annoying, although probably not a sound idea. The text involves a slight loss of time, but White can easily afford this.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 8 | O-O |
| 9 P-K3 | K-R1 |

This and the next move indicate a desire for a general advance on the K side, but this never comes off. 9 . . . P-QKt3, followed by . . . Kt-K2, and . . . P-QB4, is a more logical plan.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 10 B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 11 Q-B2 | Q-K1 |
| 12 P-QKt3 | B-Q2 |
| 13 B-Kt2 | Kt-R4 |

Starting a time losing maneuver. He might have continued his idea by . . . Q-R4, etc.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 14 Kt-K5 | PxP |
| 15 PxP | B-R5 |
| 16 Q-K2 | Kt-QB3 |
| 17 KtxKt | BxKt |
| 18 O-O | Q-Kt3 |
| 19 P-B3 | |

Ending every threat on this side. White's plan now is to force P-K4, and open the lines for the two powerful Bishops. Black attempts to set some technical difficulties.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 19 | Kt-B3 |
| 20 QR-K1 | Kt-R4 |
| 21 Q-QB2 | QR-Q1 |
| 22 R-K2 | Q-Kt4 |

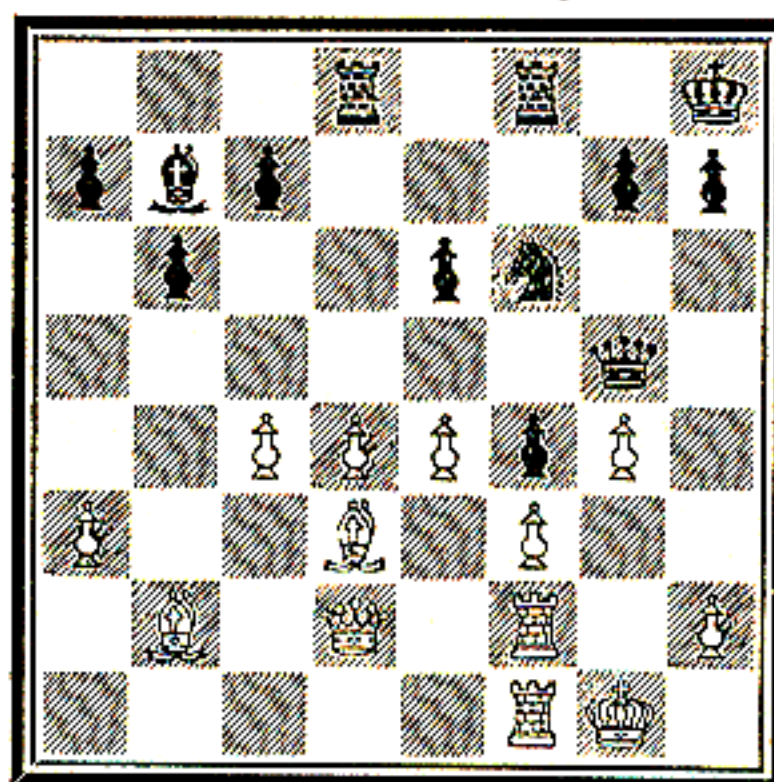
| | |
|----------|--------|
| 23 Q-Q2 | P-QKt3 |
| 24 QR-B2 | B-Kt2 |
| 25 P-K4! | P-B5? |

This loses surprisingly quickly, due to a neat tactical point. Best was 25 . . . QxQ; 26 RxQ, Kt-B5; etc., but White has a decided advantage for the endgame.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 26 P-Kt4! | Kt-B3 |
|-----------|-------|

The threat is P-KR4, winning a piece, so Black has no choice.

P. Romanowsky



N. Rjumin

27 P-KR4!!

Finely conceived. The Queen is drawn into a troublous square.

| | |
|------------|---------|
| 27 | QxRP |
| 28 R-R2 | Q-Kt6ch |

If 28 . . . Q-Kt4; 29 P-K5 wins.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 29 K-R1 | KtxKtP |
|---------|--------|

The only defense to the threat of Q-K2, followed by R-KKt1.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 30 PxKt | P-K4 |
|---------|------|

Trying to block the diagonals, but Black has insufficient return for the piece to put up much resistance.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 31 Q-K2 | P-B6 |
| 32 Q-KB2 | QxP |
| 33 R-KKt1 | Q-Q2 |
| 34 P-Q5 | Q-K2 |
| 35 Q-Kt3 | QR-K1 |
| 36 Q-Kt6 | Resigns |

There is no answer, for if 36 . . . P-KR3; 37 RxPch! PxR; 38 BxPch forces mate.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| F. Bogatyrtshuk | I. A. Kan |
|-----------------|-----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-Q3 | |

With this and the following moves, White takes up the backward side of the Philidor Defense, which would occur with colors reversed. It is unnecessarily slow, and Black has no difficulty in obtaining a fine, free game.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 5 Q-B2 | B-K2 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KR3 |
| 7 QKt-Q2 | B-K3 |
| 8 O-O | O-O |
| 9 R-K1 | Kt-Q2 |

Preparing to open the game by . . . P-B4, when Black's better development will begin to tell. White seems content to wait, without attempting anything.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10 Kt-B1 | P-B4 |
| 11 PxBP | BxP |
| 12 Kt-Kt3 | B-Kt3 |
| 13 B-K3 | B-B3 |
| 14 Q-Kt3 | |

At last an attack against the center Pawns, but they prove more than capable of taking care of themselves.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 14 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 15 P-QR4 | B-B2! |

The counter threat, which makes it dangerous for White to continue his Q side operations.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 16 B-B5 | R-K1 |
| 17 P-R5 | Kt-Q2 |
| 18 QxKtP | |

This has been White's plan, and he sticks to it, but it is far too risky. However, the Bishop has no good retreat, and White's game is already too backward for comfort.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 18 | R-K3! |
|--------------|-------|

White may have overlooked this reply. It places the Queen in jeopardy, and some material loss is forced.

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| 19 B-R3 | R-Kt1 |
| 20 Q-R6 | Kt-Q5 |
| 21 QxP | Kt-B7 |
| 22 P-Kt4 | |

There is no time for this, as Black soon demonstrates. But if 22 KR-QB1, KtxR; 23 RxKt, R-R1; 24 Q-K3, RxP; with a winning advantage.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 22 | Q-QB1! |
|--------------|--------|

Threatening to win the Queen, which now has no escape.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 23 B-Q1 | |
|---------|-----------|

Giving Black a choice of the Queen for two pieces, or the Rook, either being good enough.

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 23 | KtxQR |
| 24 B-R4 | |

If 24 Q-K3, P-B4! threatening either P-K5, or P-Q5; it would be difficult for White to win the Knight without some compensating loss.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 24 | Kt-Kt3! |
|--------------|---------|

This fine move decides the game. To save the Queen, White would get into worse trouble.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 25 PxKt | KRxP |
| 26 RxKt | |

If 26 Q-R5, R-R3; 27 Q-B5, RxB; 28 RxKt, Q-R3; followed by doubling the Rooks on the R file, would win quickly.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 26 | R-R1 |
| 27 B-Q7 | Q-Q1 |
| 28 QxQR | QxQ |
| 29 B-Kt2 | R-R3 |
| Resigns | |

(We are pleased to announce that the 120 games of the Cambridge Springs Tournament of 1904, in which our own Frank Marshall made such a splendid showing, have finally been compiled into one volume by our associate editor, Mr. Fred Reinfeld. A list of the annotators is in itself sufficient evidence of the high quality of this work: I. Chernev, R. Fine, D. Janowski, G. Marco, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier,

F. Reinfeld, R. Reti, C. Schlechter, Dr. S. Tarrasch and M. Tchigorin. Every American chessplayer should avail himself of the opportunity of securing this book as it marks a milestone in the history of American chess. Price \$1.50.)

Cambridge Springs Tournament, 1904 SCOTCH GAMBIT (in effect)

(Notes by C. Schlechter)

| C. Schlechter | F. J. Marshall |
|---------------|----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 B-B4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP |

Better than 3 . . . KtxP; 4 PxP, threatening Q-Q5.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 4 Kt-KB3 | B-B4 |
|----------|------|

Avoiding the dangerous Keidanski attack: 4 . . . KtxP; 5 QxP, Kt-KB3; 6 B-KKt5, B-K2; etc.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 O-O | P-Q3 |
| 6 P-B3 | PxP |
| 7 KtxP | O-O |
| 8 B-KKt5 | B-K3 |
| 9 Q-Kt3 | BxB |
| 10 QxB | P-KR3 |
| 11 B-R4 | QKt-Q2 |
| 12 P-QKt4 | |

Preparing for the following P sacrifice; the more solid continuation QR-Q1 with KR-K1 to follow also deserved consideration.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 12 | B-Kt3 |
| 13 P-K5 | PxP |
| 14 QR-Q1 | Q-K2 |

Somewhat better was 14 . . . Q-K1; 15 KR-K1, while if 14 . . . Q-B1; 15 Kt-Q5, KtxKt; 16 QxKt.

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| 15 RxKt | |
|---------|-----------|

This sacrifice of the exchange is not quite correct, but it leads to an interesting, complicated game.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 15 | QxR |
| 16 BxKt | PxB |
| 17 Kt-Q5 | Q-K3 |

The alternative was . . . K-R1.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 18 Kt-R4 | KR-Q1 |
|----------|-------|

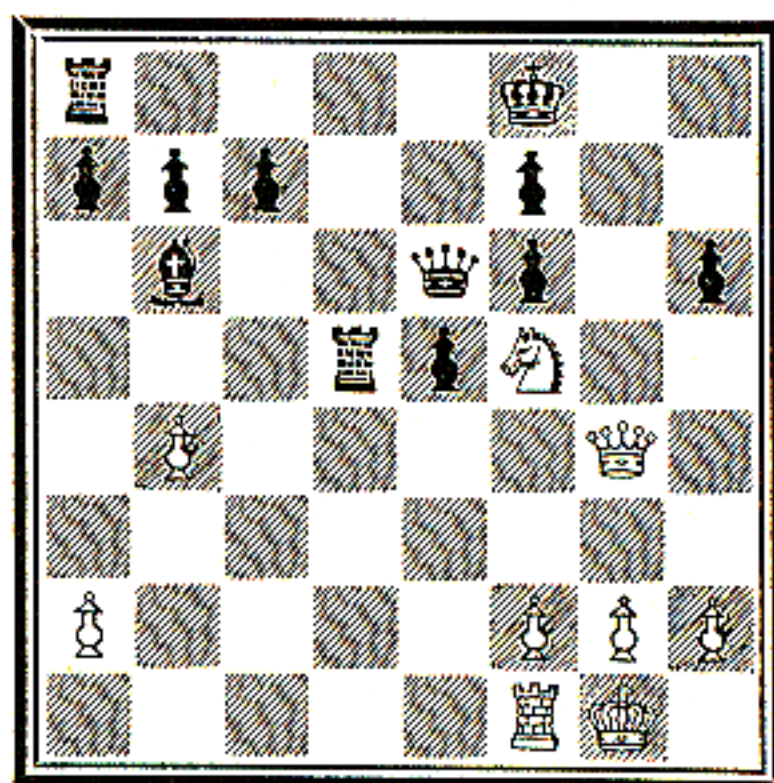
Best was 18 . . . P-KB4; 19 KKtxP, K-R1 and Black should win.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 19 Kt-B5 | RxKt? |
|----------|-------|

This should lead only to a draw; 19 . . . K-R1! offered winning chances.

| | |
|------------|------|
| 20 Q-Kt4ch | K-B1 |
|------------|------|

Marshall



Schlechter

(Continued on Page 113)

Canadian Section

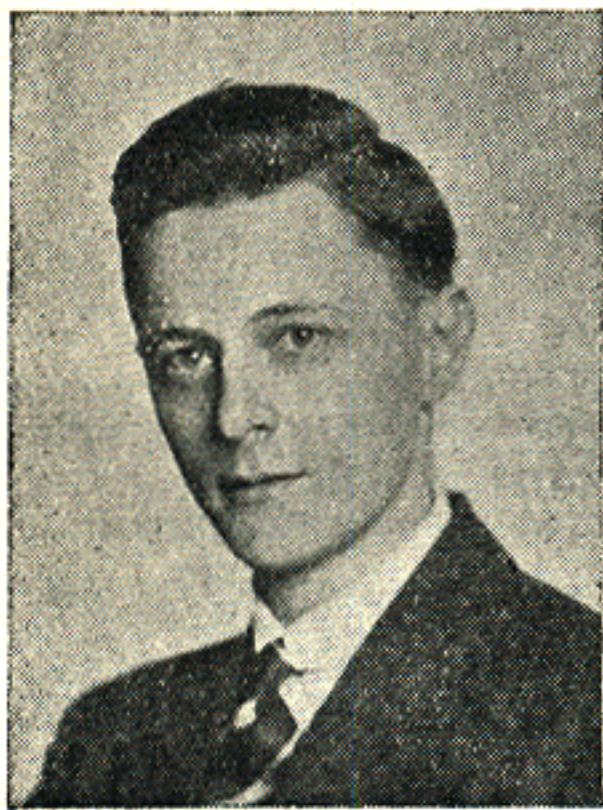
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Winnipeg's elaborate chess spectacle reached a somewhat surprising termination when, after cessation of hostilities, news was flashed from coast to coast announcing Donald Murray, a seventeen-year-old college boy, as the city's champion.

Although the main intention of the tournament committee was to establish a record entry for an event of such kind as Winnipeg's city championship 1935—the numerous entries totalling 108 at the conclusion of the campaign, included a mere youth with but three years' playing experience to be pitted against players of a standard recognized



F. W. Watson

calibre in an elimination schedule from which the transpiring results proved his name could not be erased!

Don Murray, of Scotch descent, was born at Mescham, Saskatchewan, and despite the teeming entry, he upheld the good old Scotch traits by not losing a game! Making his debut a glorious one, the day may not be far off when another name will perhaps be added to the records of prodigies. Whether Winnipeg has discovered a Canadian prodigy or not, the march of time will tell.

Regarding the qualified finalists for Winnipeg city tournament, H. Gregory, editor of *Free Press* chess column, reports the winners of respective sections as: (a) Donald Murray, Winnipeg C. C.; (b) D. Creemer, Jewish C. C.; (c) E. Lancashire, Manhattan Wpg. C. C.; (d) G. Regal, Manhattan Wpg. C. C.; with the attached comment, "A very enviable position has been attained by the young Winnipeg player, who at the end of the section series was the only contestant that had not lost a game. Don Murray also had the distinction of

being the only player to win every game for his club in the inter-club matches." Ernie Lancashire opposed Don Murray in the deciding game, a Queen's Gambit Declined which extended to 61 moves.

It would almost appear as though a regular tournament parade is being conducted by western chess authorities—the Manitoba championship 1935, is now in progress! With nine players entered (which, however, is quite a drop from 108!?) reports from the first two rounds show the markings to be: Round 1: Regal 1, Lancashire 0; Murray $\frac{1}{2}$, Howard $\frac{1}{2}$; Creemer 1, Burrell 0. Round 2: Regal 1, Helman 0; Dreman 1, Newcombe 0; Lancashire $\frac{1}{2}$, Creemer $\frac{1}{2}$. Adjournments unaccounted.

A chess club for boys under the age of 18, is one of Winnipeg's new organization schemes, and with quarters provided by the Southend C. C., the first tournament for junior players was in progress not long ago. The final scoring is given as: S. Blake 5-1; C. Blundell 4-2; H. Speed 3-3; R. Weir 2-4; with J. Henderson and A. Tucker $\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$. Another attempt will be made to outscore the Winnipeg Jewish players in a similar match as that which failed on two previous occasions, with May 3rd as the date arranged for the amalgamated Winnipeg clubs and players to test their wares once more! Referring to the N. Y. S. C. A. vs. Saskatchewan correspondence match, the editor of *Regina Leader-Post* chess column writes: "No completed games have so far been reported but as far as can be seen this match is producing games of a very high standard, and the New York State Chess Association appears to have entered some very strong players." Another interesting item predicts a future Saskatchewan provincial tournament, with a special trophy—a donation from the Hudson's Bay Company—for annual competition. The initial event is planned for next season, and Moose Jaw is suggested as the probable venue.

Toronto Title Unruffled

Marking time with the old proverb "History repeats itself", J. H. Belson added another year to his chess accomplishments by retaining the

Toronto city title, with which it is now his privilege to celebrate a third anniversary for such an occasion—and four consecutive years as a dominating champion! Although the tournament concluded with a Belson-Martin tie, as was the case last year, the stalwart champion settled the issue in two straight games of a play-off. R. E. Martin is deserving of worthy commendation for being such a faithful follower.

Mr. Belson is also champion of Canada, and will defend his Canadian title at the Dominion Congress, Montreal, in the near future.

Miscellaneous News

The East vs. West correspondence match is going strong. It is reported that some effort is being made by the crew on one side to correct their course which is at present six points leeway, with latitude 24 points East, and longitude 30 points West!

Final scores in Toronto championship 1935 are: Belson and Martin 9-1; Crompton 6-4; Drummond 3½-6½; Stock 2½-7½; Hudson 0-10. In the separate tournaments: Class B: Runkowski 6½-3½; Block 6-4; Taylor 5½-4½; Richardson 5-5; Stankovits 4½-5½; Bush 2½-7½. Class C: Brown 7-1; Blumberg and Kerns 6-2; Breckles and Davies 4½-3½; Scott 3½-4½; Nicholson 2½-5½; Stroud 2-6; Dewart 0-8.

Reports from the Montreal championship are pouring in unusually slow—leading scores after seven rounds places Maurice Fox well to the fore with a count of 7-0, against the next nearest, Blumin and Gaudet 5½-1½, followed by Davis 5-2, and Harvey 4-1. Blumin lost to Fox and drew with Gaudet.

Winnipeg Championship, 1935 (Semi-final)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| D. Murray White | | D. Creemer Black | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 19 P-R3 | B-R4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 QR-QB1 | QR-B1 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-Q4 | 21 K-B1 | P-QKt4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 22 B-Q6! | KR-Q1 |
| 5 B-B4 | B-Kt5 | 23 B-K7! | R-K1 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-B3 | 24 BxKtP! | RxB |
| 7 P-QR3 | BxKtch | 25 BxKt | R(K2)-B2 |
| 8 PxB | Q-R4 | 26 B-Q7! | B-Kt3 |
| 9 Q-Kt3 | Kt-K5 | 27 BxR | BxR |
| 10 Q-Kt4 | QxQ | 28 RxB | RxB |
| 11 BPxQ | P-QR4 | 29 Kt-Q2 | R-B2 |
| 12 P-Kt5 | PxKtP | 30 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 13 PxQP! | PxP | 31 RxR | KtxR |
| 14 BxP | O-O | 32 KtxP | Kt-Kt4 |
| 15 O-O | Kt-B6 | 33 Kt-B6 | KtxP |
| 16 B-Q3 | Kt-Kt3 | 34 Kt-K7ch | K-B1 |
| 17 KR-B1 | Kt(Kt3)-R5 | 35 KtxP | |
| 18 R-B2 | B-Kt5 | | and White won |

(Continued from Page 111)

21 Q-R3?

Overlooking Black's reply; 21 Q-R5!! would have forced a draw, for example:

I. 21 . . . Q-B3; 22 KtxP, R-Q2 or . . . Q-K3; 23 Kt-B5 and wins.

II. 21 . . . K-Kt1! 22 KtxPch, K-Kt2; 23 Kt-B5 ch, K-Kt1; 24 Kt-R6 ch with perpetual check.

21 . . .
22 KxB

BxPch!

If 22 RxB, R-Q8ch winning easily (or if 22 K-R1, B-R5!! wins—F. R.).

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 22 | Q-Kt3ch |
| 23 K-K2 | Q-R3ch |
| 24 K-B2 | Q-Kt3ch |
| 25 K-K2 | QR-Q1 |
| 26 QxPch | K-K1 |
| 27 Kt-Kt7ch | K-K2 |
| 28 Kt-B5ch | K-Q2 |
| 29 Q-R3 | Q-R3ch |
| 30 K-B2 | R-Q7ch |
| 31 K-Kt1 | Q-K3 |
| 32 Q-Kt4 | K-B1 |
| 33 P-KR4 | R(Q7)-Q5! |
| 34 Q-K2 | R-KB5! |
| 35 RxR | PxR |
| 36 Q-Kt4 | R-Q4 |
| 37 Kt-K7ch | K-Q1! |

37 . . . K-Q2 would be a gross blunder because of 38 KtxR!

Resigns

Pennsylvania State Tournament March, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| A. Regen White | | H. Hesse Black | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 17 B-KB2 | B-R3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 R-K1 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 19 BPxP | P-Kt4 |
| 4 P-QR3 | BxKtch | 20 P-KR4 | P-KKt5 |
| 5 PxB | P-QKt3 | 21 B-Kt3 | Q-Kt2 |
| 6 B-Kt5 | P-KR3 | 22 P-K4 | QPxP |
| 7 B-R4 | B-Kt2 | 23 QxP | KPxP |
| 8 P-B3 | P-Q4 | 24 Q-Kt5ch | K-R1 |
| 9 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 25 B-K5! | RxB |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-B4 | 26 PxR | Q-Kt3ch |
| 11 Kt-K2 | Q-B2 | 27 K-R2 | PxKt |
| 12 BPxP | KPxP | 28 PxKt | Q-Q3ch |
| 13 R-R2 | O-O | 29 P-Kt3 | KtxP |
| 14 O-O | KR-K1 | 30 Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 15 Q-Q2 | QR-B1 | 31 BxR | BxB |
| 16 B-B5 | P-KKt4 | 32 QRxP | Resigns |

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The Galloping Knights

By IRVING CHERNEV

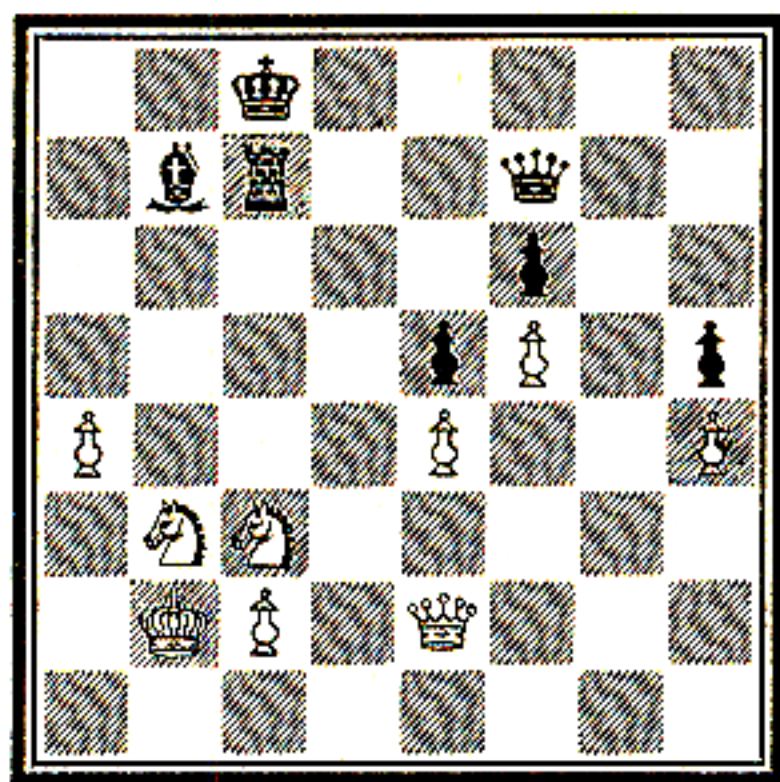
ARON NIMZOWITSCH, 1886-1935

The sad news of Nimzowitsch's death reaches us and the chess world is stunned as it realizes the enormity of its loss. A great player, a profound, original thinker, and a consummate artist was Nimzowitsch, with the temperamental right of all artists to be eccentric. His practical successes included first prize at the great Carlsbad Tournament of 1929, where he outranked Capablanca, Spielmann, Bogolubow, Euwe, Rubinstein, Tartakower, a first prize at Dresden, coming ahead of Alekhine, Rubinstein, and Tartakower, a second prize at Berlin, 1928, where he outranked Spielmann, Reti, Tartakower and Rubinstein, as well as many other excellent performances.

But it is as a teacher that Nimzowitsch will be immortal. His contributions to chess theory place him with Philidor, Steinitz and Tarrasch. His books "My System" and "Die Praxis Meine Systems" remain as monuments to his genius.

As early as 1904, Nimzowitsch displayed extraordinary finesse in his handling of Knights. A sprightly example follows:

W. Hilse



Nimzowitsch
White to Play

Nimzowitsch
White

- 1 Kt-Kt5 R-Q2
- 2 Kt-B5 R-Q1
- 3 Kt-K6 R-Q2
- 4 Q-B4ch K-Kt1
- 5 Kt-B5 R-K2

Black cannot capture the Q because of 6 Kt xRch, followed by 7 Kt-Kt6ch!

- 6 QxQ RxQ

W. Hilse
Black

- 7 Kt-Q6 R-Kt2
- 8 Kt(B5)xB R-Kt5
- 9 Kt-B5 RxRP
- 10 Kt-Q3 R-Kt5
- 11 Kt-K8 RxP
- 12 KtxP RxP
- 13 KtxP P-K5
- 14 P-B6 R-R4
- 15 P-B7 R-KB4
- 16 Kt-K5 P-K6
- 17 Kt-Kt3 and wins

In his game against Mattison, at Carlsbad, 1929, Nimzowitsch again entertained with his delightful Knight maneuvering.

Carlsbad, 1929

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Mattison
White

- 1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
- 2 P-QB4 P-K3
- 3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
- 4 Kt-B3 BxKtch
- 5 PxP P-Q3
- 6 Q-B2 Q-K2
- 7 B-R3

To prevent 7 . . . P-K4.

- 7 P-QB4

"Putting the question" to the "doubled Pawn complex". See "My System".

- 8 P-Kt3 P-QKt3
- 9 B-KKt2 B-Kt2
- 10 O-O O-O
- 11 Kt-R4 BxB
- 12 KxB Q-Kt2ch
- 13 K-Kt1 Q-R3

Nimzowitsch
Black

- 14 Q-Kt3 Kt-B3
- Threatening . . . PxP as well as . . . Kt-QR4.
- 15 R(B)-Q1 Kt-QR4
- 16 Q-Kt5 QxQ
- 17 PxQ Kt-B5
- 18 B-B1 P-QR3!
- 19 PxRP RxP
- 20 PxP KtPxP
- 21 Kt-Kt2 Kt-Q4

Centralization! See "My System".

- 22 R-Q3 R(B)-R1
- 23 P-K4 Kt-K4!
- 24 R-Q1 KtxP
- 25 R-B1 RxP
- 26 RxR Kt-B6ch
- 27 K-R1 RxR
- Resigns

Our next illustrates a remarkable Knightly journey.

Dresden, 1926

ENGLISH OPENING

Nimzowitsch
White

- 1 P-QB4 P-QB4
- 2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
- 3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
- 4 PxP KtxP
- 5 P-K4 Kt-Kt5
- 6 B-QB4

The novice, in similar positions, often plays here, 6 P-Q4, to his regret.

- 6 P-K3
- 7 O-O QKt-B3
- 8 P-Q3 Kt-Q5
- 9 KtxKt PxKt
- 10 Kt-K2 P-QR3
- 11 Kt-Kt3 B-Q3
- 12 P-B4 O-O
- 13 Q-B3 K-R1
- 14 B-Q2 P-B4
- 15 QR-K1 Kt-B3
- 16 R-K2 Q-B2
- 17 PxP PxP
- 18 Kt-R1!

Brilliant and unexpected! The Knight is heading for Kt5.

- 18 B-Q2
- 19 Kt-B2 QR-K1
- 20 KR-K1 RxR
- 21 RxR Kt-Q1
- 22 Kt-R3 B-B3

Nimzowitsch points out this pretty possibility: 23 . . . R-K1; 24

Rubinstein
Black

- Q-R5, RxR; 25 Kt-Kt5, P-R3; 26 Q-Kt6, PxKt; 27 Q-R5mate.

- 23 Q-R5 P-KKt3
- 24 Q-R4 K-Kt2
- 25 Q-B2 B-B4
- 26 P-QKt4 B-Kt3
- 27 Q-R4 R-K1
- 28 R-K5 Kt-B2

Obviously not 28 . . . RxR; 29 PxR, QxP; 30 Q-R6ch, K-B3; 31 B-Kt5 mate.

- 29 BxKt QxB
- 30 Kt-Kt5

At last! and with powerful effect.

- 30 Q-Kt1
- 31 RxR BxR
- 32 Q-K1

Advancing by retreating.

- 32 B-B3
- 33 Q-K7ch K-R1
- 34 P-Kt5

and wins a piece and the game. If 34 . . . PxP; 35 Kt-K6, P-R4; 36 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 37 Kt-Kt5ch, K-R3; 38 B-Kt4 (the purpose of the Pawn sacrifice) and wins easily.

Our hero's virtuosity reaches its height in his masterpiece against Johner.

Dresden, 1926

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| Johner White | Nimzowitsch Black |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4 P-K3 | O-O |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 O-O | BxKt |
| 8 PxP | P-Q3 |
| 9 Kt-Q2 | P-QKt3 |
| 10 Kt-Kt3 | P-K4 |
| 11 P-B4 | P-K5 |
| 12 B-K2 | Q-Q2 |
| 13 P-KR3 | Kt-K2 |
| 14 Q-K1 | P-KR4 |
| 15 B-Q2 | Q-B4 |
| 16 K-R2 | Q-R2 |
| 17 P-QR4 | Kt-B4 |
| 18 P-Kt3 | P-QR4 |
| 19 R-KKt1 | Kt-R3 |
| 20 B-KB1 | B-Q2 |
| 21 B-QB1 | QR-B1 |
| 22 P-Q5 | K-R1 |
| 23 Kt-Q2 | R-KKt1 |
| 24 B-KKt2 | P-KKt4 |
| 25 Kt-B1 | R-Kt2 |
| 26 R-R2 | Kt-B4 |
| 27 B-R1 | QR-KKt1 |
| 28 Q-Q1 | PxP |
| 29 KPxP | B-B1 |
| 30 Q-Kt3 | B-R3 |
| 31 R-K2 | .... |

Against 31 B-Q2, Nimzowitsch had this pretty continuation up his sleeve—31 B-Q2, R-Kt3; 32 B-K1, Kt-Kt5 ch; 33 PxKt, PxPch; 34 K-Kt2, BxP! 35 Qx B, P-K6!!; and the

only way White can prevent 36... Q-R6 mate is by 36 KtxP, which loses the Q.

31 Kt-R5
32 R-K3

If 32 Kt-Q2, B-B1; 33 KtxP, Q-B4; 34 Kt-B2, QxRPch; 35 KtxQ, Kt-Kt5 mate.

32 B-B1
33 Q-B2 BxP
34 BxP

If 34 KxB, Q-B4ch; 35 K-R2, Kt-Kt5ch; 36 K-R3, Kt-B7ch; 37 K-R2, Q-R6 mate.

34 B-B4
35 BxB KtxB
36 R-K2 P-R5
37 R(Kt)-Kt2 PxPch
38 K-Kt1 Q-R6
39 Kt-K3 Kt-R5
40 K-B1 R-K1!
41 Resigns

The threat is 41... KtxR; 42 RxKt, Q-R8 ch; 43 K-K2, QxRch! If White tries 41 K-K1, Kt-B6 ch; 42 K-Q1, Q-R8ch wins neatly. Dr. Lasker paid a glowing tribute to this gem, by calling it the best game played in ten years.

Selected Games

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| V. Menchik White | Dr. E. Lasker Black |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | Q-R4 |
| 7 BxKt | KtxB |
| 8 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 9 BxBP | P-QR3 |
| 10 O-O | B-K2 |
| 11 P-QR3 | O-O |
| 12 P-QKt4 | Q-B2 |
| 13 P-K4 | P-QR4 |
| 14 Q-Kt3 | R-Q1 |
| 15 KR-B1 | Q-B5 |
| 16 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 |
| | 17 BxKt KPxB |
| | 18 P-Kt5 B-Q2 |
| | 19 Kt-QR4 QR-Kt1 |
| | 20 Kt-Kt6 B-KKt5 |
| | 21 PxP PxP |
| | 22 RxP BxKt |
| | 23 QxB QxQP |
| | 24 R-Q1 QxP |
| | 25 P-Kt3 P-Q5 |
| | 26 Q-Q3 B-B3 |
| | 27 KR-QB1 Q-K1 |
| | 28 Q-KB3 P-Q6 |
| | 29 RxB P-Q7 |
| | 30 R-Q1 PxR |
| | 31 Kt-Q5 RxKt |
| | Resigns |

Metropolitan Chess League
March, 1935

ENGLISH OPENING

| A. Kevitz (Manhattan C. C.) White | F. J. Marshall (Marshall C. C.) Black |
|---|---|
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-B3 | P-B4 |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-K5 |
| 5 Kt-K5 | P-Q3 |
| 6 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 7 P-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 8 PxKP | BPxP |
| 9 Q-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 10 Q-R5 | R-Kt1 |
| 11 P-QR3 | Kt-B3 |
| 12 PxP | PxP |
| 13 KtxQP | B-Q3 |
| 14 B-B4 | BxB |
| 15 KtxB | O-O |
| 16 P-K3 | RxP |
| 17 B-B4ch | K-R1 |
| 18 O-O | Kt-Kt5 |
| 19 Q-R5 | R-Kt3 |
| 20 B-K6 | RxB |
| 21 QxKt | QR-KB3 |
| 22 Q-Kt3 | B-Kt4 |
| 23 KR-B1 | P-B3 |
| 24 P-QR4 | B-R3 |
| 25 R-B3 | Q-R4 |
| 26 R-B5 | Q-Q7 |
| 27 Q-B2 | Q-Kt5 |
| 28 P-R4 | B-Q6 |
| 29 K-R2 | Q-Kt1 |
| 30 Q-Kt3 | P-KR3 |
| 31 QR-QB1 | RxKt |
| 32 PxR | RxP |
| 33 R-K5 | R-B3 |
| 34 R-K7 | Q-KB1 |
| | 35 RxRP P-K6 |
| | 36 R-Kt7 R-B5 |
| | 37 QxP RxPch |
| | 38 K-Kt1 Q-Q3 |
| | 39 Q-K5 Q-Kt3 |
| | 40 R-Kt8ch K-R2 |
| | 41 Q-K8 Q-Q3 |
| | 42 Q-K5 Q-Kt3 |
| | 43 R-Kt2 B-K5 |
| | 44 R-K1 R-Kt5 |
| | 45 R(K)-K2 B-Q6 |
| | 46 R-K3 B-K5 |
| | 47 R(K3)-K2 B-Q6 |
| | 48 R-K3 B-K5 |
| | 49 P-Kt3 B-Q4 |
| | 50 K-B2 R-Kt4 |
| | 51 Q-K7 R-B4ch |
| | 52 K-K1 Q-Kt5 |
| | 53 Q-R4 Q-Kt3 |
| | 54 Q-K7 R-B2 |
| | 55 Q-K5 R-B4 |
| | 56 Q-K7 R-B2 |
| | 57 Q-R3 B-B5 |
| | 58 Q-B3 R-B8ch |
| | 59 K-Q2 Q-B2 |
| | 60 Q-B2ch P-Kt3 |
| | 61 K-B3 R-QR8 |
| | 62 K-Kt4 B-K3 |
| | 63 QxP B-Q2 |
| | 64 Q-B5 RxPch |
| | 65 K-B3 B-K3 |
| | 66 RxB Q-B6ch |
| | 67 K-B2 Resigns |



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Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| R. Spielmann Black | | V. Tchechower White | |
|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Q-B2 | Kt-K3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QKt3 | 16 P-QR4 | P-QR3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 | 17 PxP | RPxP |
| 4 Q-B2 | P-Q4 | 18 RxRch | BxR |
| 5 PxP | KtxP | 19 R-Q1 | Q-Kt2 |
| 6 P-K4 | KtxKt | 20 Kt-K5 | B-K2 |
| 7 PxKt | P-K4 | 21 B-R5 | R-B1 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | PxP | 22 Q-Kt3 | P-Kt3 |
| 9 B-Kt5ch | P-B3 | 23 B-Kt4 | Q-B1 |
| 10 B-QB4 | P-QKt4 | 24 KtxKBP | KxKt |
| 11 B-K2 | PxP | 25 Q-B3ch | K-K1 |
| 12 QxP | Kt-Q2 | 26 Q-KR3 | Kt-B5 |
| 13 O-O | Q-K2 | 27 B-Q7ch | Resigns |
| 14 B-Kt2 | Kt-B4 | | |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| G. Stahlberg White | | S. Flohr Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 17 BxB | QxB |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 18 QR-K1 | B-B1 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-B3 | 19 B-B1 | R-K1 |
| 4 P-Q5 | P-Q3 | 20 Q-Q1 | Kt-K4 |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 21 B-R3 | Q-B3 |
| 6 Kt-QB3 | O-O | 22 P-R3 | R-K3 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | P-K4 | 23 P-B4 | Kt-Q6 |
| 8 PxBP | PxP | 24 RxR | QxR |
| 9 O-O | Q-B2 | 25 R-B3 | Kt-K8 |
| 10 P-Kt3 | R-Q1 | 26 R-B1 | R-K1 |
| 11 B-Kt2 | QKt-Q2 | 27 K-R2 | Q-K7ch |
| 12 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 28 QxQ | RxQch |
| 13 Q-B2 | P-Q4 | 29 K-Kt1 | Kt-B7 |
| 14 P-K3 | P-Q5 | 30 Kt-Kt1 | Kt-K6 |
| 15 PxP | PxP | 31 BxP | Kt-K5 |
| 16 Kt-R4 | P-B4 | | Resigns |

March, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

| E. Nash (Madison C. C.) White | | E. Wicher (Univ. of Wisconsin) Black | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 19 PxP | RxP |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 B-B5 | QR-KB1 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 21 B-Kt4 | Kt(B3)-K4 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 22 Kt-Q4 | KtxB |
| 5 O-O | KtxP | 23 PxKt | R-R6 |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-QKt4 | 24 P-KB3 | B-R5 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q4 | 25 Kt-B5 | RxKt |
| 8 PxP | B-K3 | 26 PxR | Kt-B3 |
| 9 P-B3 | B-K2 | 27 QR-Q1 | Kt-R4 |
| 10 B-K3 | O-O | 28 R-Q2 | Q-K2 |
| 11 QKt-Q2 | P-B4 | 29 B-Q4 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 12 PxPep | KtxKBP | 30 P-B6! | PxP |
| 13 B-B2 | B-KKt5 | 31 R-R2 | RxR |
| 14 P-KR3 | B-R4 | 32 QxR | Kt-K7ch |
| 15 B-KB5 | Q-Q3 | 33 K-R1 | Kt-Kt6ch |
| 16 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-Q2 | 34 K-Kt2 | Q-K7ch |
| 17 Q-B2 | BxKt | 35 R-B2 | Resigns |
| 18 BxRPch | K-R1 | | |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| V. Ragozin White | | R. Spielmann Black | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 22 BxP | Q-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 23 P-K4 | QR-Kt1 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 24 BxKt | BxB |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O | 25 PxP | Q-Q2 |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | P-B3 | 26 B-Kt4 | KR-B1 |
| 7 B-Q2 | P-QKt3 | 27 RxRch | BxR |
| 8 B-K2 | B-Kt2 | 28 Q-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 9 O-O | QKt-Q2 | 29 RxP | R-QB1 |
| 10 P-QR4 | PxP | 30 Q-Q3 | P-K5 |
| 11 BxP | Kt-K1 | 31 QxP | R-B8ch |
| 12 P-R5 | P-QKt4 | 32 Kt-B1 | Q-Kt4 |
| 13 P-R6 | B-B1 | 33 B-K1 | QBxP |
| 14 B-K2 | Kt-B2 | 34 Q-K3 | B-R3 |
| 15 Kt-K4 | KtxP | 35 Q-K5 | B-B1 |
| 16 KR-B1 | B-Kt2 | 36 R-R5 | B-KKt2 |
| 17 B-R5 | Q-K1 | 37 R-R8ch | B-B1 |
| 18 KKt-Q2 | Kt-Kt3 | 38 R-R5 | B-KKt2 |
| 19 Kt-QB3 | P-K4 | 39 QxBch | Resigns |
| 20 P-Q5 | KtxP | | |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| S. Flohr White | | Dr. E. Lasker Black | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 B-Q2 | Q-K2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 17 B-K1 | QR-B1 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 18 Kt-B4 | P-QKt4 |
| 4 BPxP | KPxP | 19 Kt-B3 | KR-Q1 |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 KtxB | QxKt |
| 6 P-KKt3 | Kt-B3 | 21 P-K3 | KtxKt |
| 7 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 22 BxKt | B-Kt3 |
| 8 O-O | O-O | 23 Q-Kt3 | P-Q5 |
| 9 B-K3 | Kt-KKt5 | 24 QxQ | PxQ |
| 10 B-B4 | B-K3 | 25 PxP | KtxP |
| 11 PxP | BxP | 26 QR-K1 | P-Kt5 |
| 12 Kt-K1 | B-Q5 | 27 BxKt | BxB |
| 13 Kt-Q3 | Kt-B3 | 28 R-K2 | P-K4 |
| 14 R-B1 | P-KR3 | 29 P-Kt3 | Draw |
| 15 Kt-R4 | Kt-K5 | | |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

INDIAN DEFENSE

| G. Goglidze White | | M. Botvinnik Black | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 Q-Kt4 | KR-B1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 17 P-R5 | P-K4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 18 RPxP | KtxKtP |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 19 Kt-R5 | B-Q4 |
| 5 PxP | KtxP | 20 B-Kt2 | B-B1 |
| 6 KtxKt | PxKt | 21 Q-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 7 PxKt | O-O | 22 Q-Q3 | P-K5 |
| 8 P-K3 | P-QB4 | 23 Q-Kt1 | Q-B7 |
| 9 B-K2 | Q-B2 | 24 B-R3 | BxB |
| 10 O-O | P-Kt3 | 25 RxB | QxB |
| 11 P-QR4 | Kt-B3 | 26 QxKt | QR-Kt1 |
| 12 Q-R3 | Kt-R4 | 27 Q-Q6 | QxRch |
| 13 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 28 KxQ | R-Kt8ch |
| 14 Kt-Kt3 | PxP | | Resigns |
| 15 BPxP | Kt-B5 | | |

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

My! What a fragrant bouquet of compliments about my phiz! If the solvers were women the "domestic equation" in Bellerose would be imperiled.



But why do so many of you express astonishment that I can grin amiably? Can a man not insist on order, without being rated a big, bad wolf?

The A. C. W. sketch in this number of The C. R. is considerably longer than the "Who's Who" articles usually are. Therefore we must cut down our other features, especially the "idiotical chat". Hush! this does not call

for applause!

The winners in this issue are:

Honor Prize Problem for March
GOTTFRIED GOELLER - Rottweil, Germany
with more votes than all the rest combined.

Ladder Prize for March
P. L. ROTHENBERG - New York, N. Y.

Congratulations, Brothers! Hearty congratulations!

My S. O. S. for 4 move problems went practically unheeded. Can it be true that you boys are unable to compose 4 movers?

Two movers I can always use, but I am overloaded with 3-ers. Selfmates, not too long, are also desired, preferably double-liners.

Fairies are needed, likewise, but not just help-mates. What is the matter with Promoters, Demoters, Reflexmates, and Grasshopper Direct Mates? Put nothing on diagrams except solution and full name!

In a very short time I shall introduce Cylinder-mates and the famous Nightrider; after that other fairy types. Each introduction will be made with a specially selected problem that is easy to understand and the solution of which will be explained, step by step. Therefore, Nightrider and Cylinder problems will now be accepted.

The C. R. editorial staff broadcasts every Sunday at 1 P. M., E. S. T., over W. H. N. Listen in. If you like the program, write your approval to the Program Director of the Station. Please do not send Radio Problem Solutions to me; send them to "Chess Chatter", c/o Station W. H. N., B'way and 45th St., New York City.

Problems were received with thanks from: A. D. Gring; Dr. H. M. Berliner; E. Krisch (3); Theodore Wenzl (2); Z. Zilahy; W. K. Wimsatt; J. R. Marsh; F. Sprenger (3); W. Straus (2); Bill Beers (7); C. Larranaga; Don Morris; R. Larsen; Hochberg Bros.

Solutions to all problems in this issue are due on June 10th, 1935. Please don't be tardy!

Please do NOT address me as "Problem Editor, Bellerose", or with correct address but marked "Jamaica". I am NOT in Jamaica. All such letters arrive from 2 to 5 days late and may cost you points. My correct address is at the roof of this department. Use it, please, no matter what some postmaster may say.

SOLUTIONS

No. 259. V. L. Eaton (2m) Bg6

Accurate but lacking the usual Eaton flair.—Dr. Dobbs. A thriller of a key.—Beers. The key is indicated by the battery, but the variations are good and some of the mates not obvious.—Tangeman. The key is much too forceful and active.—Dr. Berliner. Double checkmate is very apparent and leads to key.—Tracy. Neat with many good tries.—Hill. Allows use of double check. Simple idea, well executed with B as cutoff.—Straus. After the key, Black is nicely blocked.—Patrick. Clearance key coupled with block.—Patz. Key indicated.—Meyer. Nice block but the double check is too relentless.—Martinez. Simple interference with some close tries.—Krisch. Best of the two-movers. A very effective key.—Cheney. The rook discoveries balance the poor key.—Ratke. A rather weak composition for this well known composer.—Korsgaard. Very pretty though a not too difficult key.—Sanford. A rather ordinary uncovering problem.—Murphy. The bishop runs interference and takes out a guard and tackle.—Goldstein.

No. 260. B. Beers (2m) Rd7

Cooked by: Qd8
Numerous ways to make this problem sound were suggested by the readers.—Ed.

No. 261. W. Vanwinkle (2m) Qf1

Has some promising tries, but, on the whole, disappointing and lacking in modern embellishments.—Dr. Dobbs. A very interesting Vanwinkler.—Beers. Not a likeable key, for the threat takes care of the flight, but the problem is tricky.—Tangeman. The white rook is better placed at g4.—Vanwinkle. Fairly good.—Tracy. A fair 2er; nothing much.—Hill. The battery action is deceptive. Fooled me for a while.—Straus. Switchback only interesting feature.—Patz. Many close tries and clever mates.—Meyer. Qf3 is a close try.—Martinez. Extravagant set-up of white pieces.—Krisch. Quite a contrast to F. 20. The S here makes but one variation.—Ratke. Regally simple.—Genud. Fair.—Korsgaard. Too much of a white force for the results.—Murphy. Deceiving key. Best of 2 movers.—Goldstein.

No. 262. M. R. Cancio, Jr. (2m) Kf2

The key gets the better of the bargain in the give and take.—Dr. Dobbs. Very poor key.—Beers. A pleasing "give and take" lightweight.—Tangeman. Too bad the key takes away a flight square.—Dr. Berliner. Pretty lightweight.—Tracy. Clever and enjoyable. Best 2-er of month.—Hill. Robbing flight square in exchange for a pawn.—Straus. Easy key because of the opening at e3.—Patrick. Flight square suggests key. Nice cooperation of pieces.—Patz. Lacks variety.—Meyer. Not much variety.—Martinez. Nice key, good mates.—Krisch. Just fair.—Ratke. Key is very obvious.—Korsgaard. A rather nice idea.—Sanford. Also too top-heavy.—Murphy. Clumsy attempt at an overworked theme.—Goldstein.

No. 263. Dr. H. M. Berliner (2m) Bf4

Nice little Meredith for a beginner.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice little 2-er, Doctor.—Beers. The Doctor is making great strides. This is artistically built, with intent to deceive.—Tangeman. Best of the two movers.—Tracy. Good and deceptive.—Hill. Hanging S shows what flight square to cover. Idea is well put but White has to use considerable power to overcome Black's small force.—Straus. A Meredith, simple but neat.—Patz. Excellent problem with mates

(Continued on Page 124)

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

ALAIN CAMPBELL WHITE

Were you to stand in front of the microphone of a powerful short wave broadcasting station and to address entire problemdom with the poignant inquiry: "Who is the most eminent personality of problemland?", from the myriads of inpouring replies would issue in overwhelming numbers, the name: Alain C. White.

The problem world is blessed with hundreds of prominent and illustrious composers; it can, likewise, boast of numerous clever and learned writers, many of them ranking highly as problem authorities; it may even record a moderate contingent of patrons of problem chess who have merited the gratitude of problem lovers; but there is only one man living on earth who has earned for himself the fascinating distinction of being recognized as an acknowledged, undisputed protagonist of problem chess on three separate counts: A. C. W. Under this diminutive honor title our Alain is known wherever chess problems are cultivated. Here we meet a man that harbors, in one physical body, an amazing triumvirate of chess celebrities, each one uniquely different, yet all three equally meritorious and admirable. Therefore, to properly appraise the wondrous chess career of A. C. W., it behooves us to "split" him into his three individual egos: The Maecenas of Problem Chess—The Problem Authority—The Composer.

Before we proceed with this bloodless operation, I ought to as is customary, pen a few data of this remarkable man's life. However, our space is so limited and these data have been recorded so frequently in similar biographical sketches, that I venture to omit them and to refer you to other sources of A. C. W. information. I merely mention that he is an American and was born March 3, 1880.

A. C. W. is both famous and loved. The acquisition of fame and love by the same candidate denotes a combination not too often observed in life. If A. C. W.'s fame rests on his achievements as a Writer, Compiler, Analytical Expert, Tourney Director, Contest Judge, Task Promoter, and, last but not least, Composer, the love and devotion that are his meed are the reward of his unparalleled generosity.

From our childhood days on, when, as "kids", we patronized the grocer that gave us an apple or a stick of candy with our purchase, we apportion our affection and sympathy to the

folks that open their purses to us. A. C. W. has been the most generous spender in problemland all his life. The redcoated messengers of Yuletide spirit that he sends, year after year, into the homes of the problemists, furnish convincing proof of a remarkable twofold generosity. These charming little books are not merely valuable presents that gladden the hearts of many that are unable to acquire a chess library of their own; they also attest vividly to another humanitarian, noble trait in A. C. W.'s makeup; a rare and precious soul-kindliness that affords, unselfishly and without the expectation of reciprocation, recognition to the talents of *other* men, of whom, but for these lofty actions, we would hear little if aught.

It is true that we learn of similar patrons of mankind occasionally, who burden themselves with obligations and expenditures to open and ease a career for the folks they befriend; however, even among these benefactors, how many are there that perform their high-minded deeds year after year, for a period spanning more than a generation? Our A. C. W. has done just that. When, hence, we have today a proud gallery of master composers whose works, sponsored by A. C. W., may be studied by the youngsters of any land, the credit for this fortunate condition belongs to A. C. W., and *only* to him. Through his fabulous, untiring, liberality he has become the founder of an international problem literature, that produced a rich pasture where a barren waste had existed.

But A. C. W. was not content to help only the masters. By arranging and conducting innumerable problem tourneys, for which he supplied the needed prizes, he stimulated participation of the neophytes in contests and sped them onward to subsequent mastership. Year upon year, he contributed cash and book prizes to most any tourney conductor that approached him for aid. Even now, when he is "resting on his laurels", every appeal to support insufficiently endowed contests is granted with willingness and dispatch.

A joke-smith once suggested that the A. C. in A. C. W. stood for "Alone (in) Chess". Many a truth is uttered in jest.

So much for the "beloved" A. C. W. Now let us turn to "famous" A. C. W., The Chess Literat.

There are three principal types of Problem Experts: The creating type; the analyzing type;

and the classifying type. A. C. W. is a valiant exponent of all three types. Perhaps the greatest feat he ever performed is his creation of an amazing, comprehensive, Problem Encyclopedia in the form of a collection of all original problems appearing throughout the realm of Problem Chess. Under his expert supervision this astounding anthology of problem lore grew until at last it developed into the official reference bureau of the chess world. The influence of this alma mater of chess poesy on the composing craft is downright incalculable. It has not only made it possible to preserve the achievements of the past and present for the coming generations, but also supplied us with an accurate yardstick with which to measure merit. It has not only enabled us to purify the composing craft by elimination of anticipation products, but it has provided us with an effective weapon to defend ourselves against imposters and plagiarists. For even non-commercial problem chess is not entirely free from the long-fingered guild of Kleptomaniacs. In fact, the merit of this royal chess problem library is so outstanding, so inestimable, so priceless that, had A. C. W. never done anything else, it alone would have proved sufficient to allot him a place among the Immortals of Caissa.

However, the founding and building of this monumental work is but one of the many items in the catalogue of the A. C. W. achievements. He did not restrict himself to the mere collecting of problems. He studied them with all the perseverance and determination so characteristic of this genius; he classified them according to a system that he devised; he rated them in a method so complex and yet so lucid that he, almost automatically, established a new standard of appraisal that will probably be retained forever. Through these studies, aided by his natural talents, A. C. W. developed into the foremost authority on the subject of problem construction.

On he went to another field where he could apply this knowledge. As a problem contest judge he established an entirely new standard. Until A. C. W. entered the tourney tribunals, contests suffered from not exactly frequent, yet undeniable weaknesses, such as partiality and a sort of haphazardness of awards. With the advent of A. C. W. the international judge of unassailable probity entered the tourney courts. For he tolerated nothing in problem adjudications except competence, sustained by honesty.

But even this triumph did not appease the restlessly creative mind of this versatile genius. He bethought himself of a new task. "Task"

is indeed the proper term. Visualizing the infinite possibilities of chess, he originated dozens of skeleton constellations. These he laid before the experts of the craft for completion, firing their ambition through cunningly instigated contests and with liberal prize offerings. Thus, though he cannily avoided the opprobrium of being rated a taskmaster, he made himself the Great Master of the Task.

Gradually the variegated leaderships that A. C. W. acquired were consolidated into one. As the years sped by A. C. W. was tacitly accepted as the supreme authority on all problem matters. The greatest composers readily conceded to him this position, to which he is entitled by dint of his manifold pre-eminence. And with this concession they gave to him their friendships; their admiration, esteem and respect.

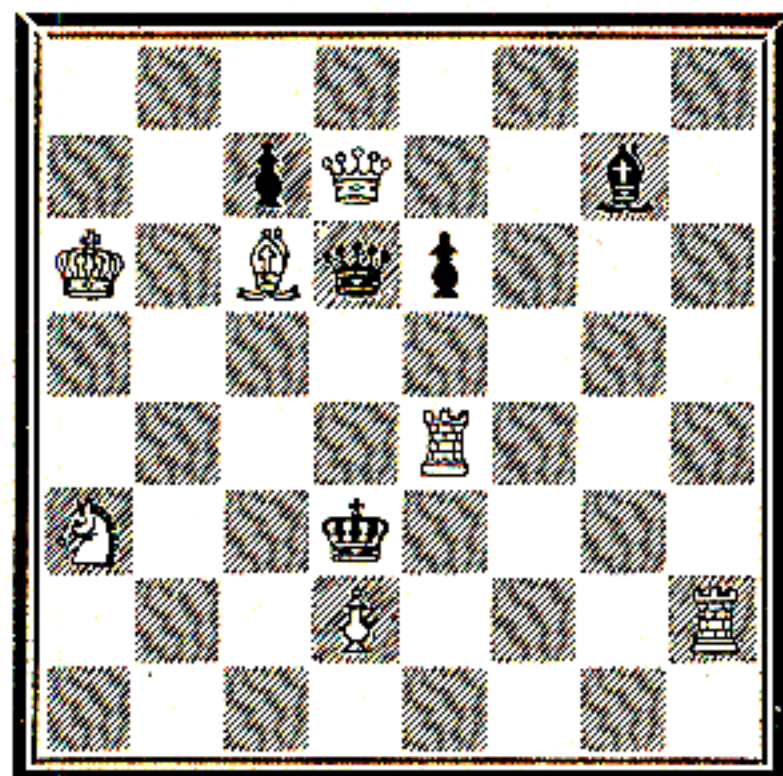
Wealthy seekers after glory often fail because they employ unfair means, such as domineering and bribery. Alain C. White is not of that sort. The two qualifications that made him the supreme arbiter of problem chess, are exactly those that spell success for you and me, if we are able to demonstrate them, to wit: Ability and the capacity for hard work. His generosity may have aided him to win the devotion of the problemists; it did not assist him an atom to gain his glory. If there was another factor essential in the acquisition of A. C. W.'s chess fame, then it was his undying enthusiasm for the cause of chess.

Now let us have a glance at A. C. W. No. 3, the Problem Composer.

How, in view of the numerous activities on other fields, this remarkable man found time to compose chess problems, is one of those baffling actualities that cannot but do exist, and prove that indeed only the busy man has time for everything. Despite all handicaps, A. C. W. is a first rate composer and has given to the chess world a number of excellent masterpieces. How high he might have climbed as a composer, had he been less unselfish and preferred personal glory to the welfare of chess, well, it does not seem hard to figure out. However, even though his composing career was stunted by much of his other work, he won many high honors in problem tourneys. Since he practically entered only "blind" tourneys, where the judges could not even guess at his identity, these honors prove eloquently that he is indeed a master problemist. Besides, when a man establishes himself as a proficient judge of problems, you may rest assured that he is apt to be a master composer.

Many of A. C. W.'s best problems are taskers of high quality that manifest acumen far beyond

ALAIN C. WHITE
FIRST PRIZE
Good Companion Meredith Ty.
May, 1918



Mate in 2 moves
A perfect gem!

the average problemist's share. The strange part of A. C. W.'s composing career is that, while well acquainted with all schools, he never, to my knowledge, affiliated with any of them. If he has a reason for this action, he failed to reveal it.

Offhand, I would say that construction is the problem feature that A. C. W. seems to rate the highest; however, he is also a great admirer of strategy and of economy. His own problems are remarkably well constructed and some of them rather difficult. Some of his prize-winners are what Murray Marble used to call "beauts".

How many problems has he composed? I regret to say I failed to find out. A. C. W. never was talkative, nor is he today.

There is one more qualification outstanding in the character-makeup of A. C. W. He possesses that priceless gift from the gods: A sense of humor. When you peruse volume No. 25 of the "Red Coat" collection, which is modestly entitled "A. C. W.", you are pleasantly surprised that this great mind, to all appearances reserved, austere and magisterial, can indulge in and thoroughly enjoy the fun and banter of ordinary mortals. The little volume just bubbles over with innocent, amusing nonsense of the by no means silly but, on the contrary, clever composition that is indicative of a brainy writer. In short, A. C. W. knows how to work and he knows how to play.

And now we come to the gloom-laden day, when the unbelievable report spread through problemdom: A. C. W. has retired! Consternation filled the souls of the problemists as they asked each other sadly: What is going to become of problem chess? Who can take A. C. W.'s place?

A. C. W. himself softened the blow he had dealt. He provided for the perpetuation of his Encyclopedia of Diagrams by selecting the noted English expert, George Hume, as Curator; he also continued to assist tournament conductors in need of "prizes", by supplying them promptly on request. Thus, while he had ceased to lead, he had not stopped to patronize. And so, gradually, the problem composers adapted themselves to the vacancy on the throne of problemland.

I tried very hard to obtain a late picture from Mr. White. He shoo-ed me off with the remark that his posing days were over. This is a pity indeed, the more so, since the aim of these paragraphs is to present the A. C. W. of our days, the man that has completed a most astonishingly active and productive chess career. A photo, showing him as he looks today, would have been in the nature of a culmination like the high note of a singer concluding his aria.

Thousands of lips pray for a long, healthy, happy and carefree balance of life for A. C. W. This collective prayer ought to ring, like music from the spheres, into the domicile that shelters him now, in the sunny South. A. C. W. possesses a number of homesteads, here and in Europe, but not one of them will endure as long as the imperishable home that he owns in the hearts of the problem friends who love him for what he has done for problem chess.

FAIRYLAND

To my regret Fairyland, too, must be abridged today because of the dearth of space. This eliminates a few remarks on problem F. 20 that might have been of interest to solvers.

Today's problems are a fine lot. F. 28, a maxi-selfmate by that tireless and gifted assistant I won in Cleveland, Erwin Krisch. Of F. 29 I say only: It is a "miniature Dobbs" and am certain of ringing applause. F. 30 once again brings to the fore the distinguished Dutch composer, Van Den Berg with a tasty morsel. F. 31 introduces one of England's most noted composers, Mr. C. N. Fox, whose offering is a little sparkler that is just a bit "different". Please note, that in the three Help-selfmates Black initiates the scrap.

Solutions to Fairy Problems

F. 20 (Bukofzer) Rb5

A perfect exhibition of 8 Bivalves, with four sets of artistic echoes and an exceptionally good try: Sd3.—Tangeman. Of the fairies I like F. 20 best. It is probably the most economical rendering that theme allows.—Kashdan. Fine! It shows how grasshoppers may be used as utility men in achieving eight distinct interferences by the S, thus putting a feather in the cap of this unique bivalve fairy. Congratulations.—Dr. Dobbs. Without doubt the finest fairy to date. It is magnificent. Its symmetry is charming. The wheel has 8 distinct spokes. I was thrilled to find no cooks.—Rothenberg. Very neat.

—Patz. A masterpiece! Congratulations on such a fine task problem. Best fairy in this or any other month.—Krisch. Congratulations, Mr. B. The tour of the S. is something to see!—Murphy.

F. 21 (Dawson) I. 1 e1 = R, Sd7; 2 Re4, Rd3mate.
II. 1 e1 = S, Sa4; 2 Sd3, Re4mate.

Neat echo which almost works itself.—Dr. Dobbs. The title of this one ought to be something like "Anchors aweigh!"—Tangeman. Echo play Key.—Patz. Indeed a masterpiece.—Ratke. A crackerjack under any circumstances, but for a blindfold composition it approaches the miraculous.—Murphy.

F. 22 (Dr. Dobbs) 1 G.g1, Kf5; 2 Bd4, G.c3; 3 G.c5, Kb6mate.

Cooked by: 1 e3, G.c3; 2 Ke4, Kg4; 3 d5, Sc5 mate.

F. 23 (Krisch) 1 Kg4, G.b6; 2 Re5, G.b1; 3 f3ch, Kh2; 4 Rf5, G.g6mate.

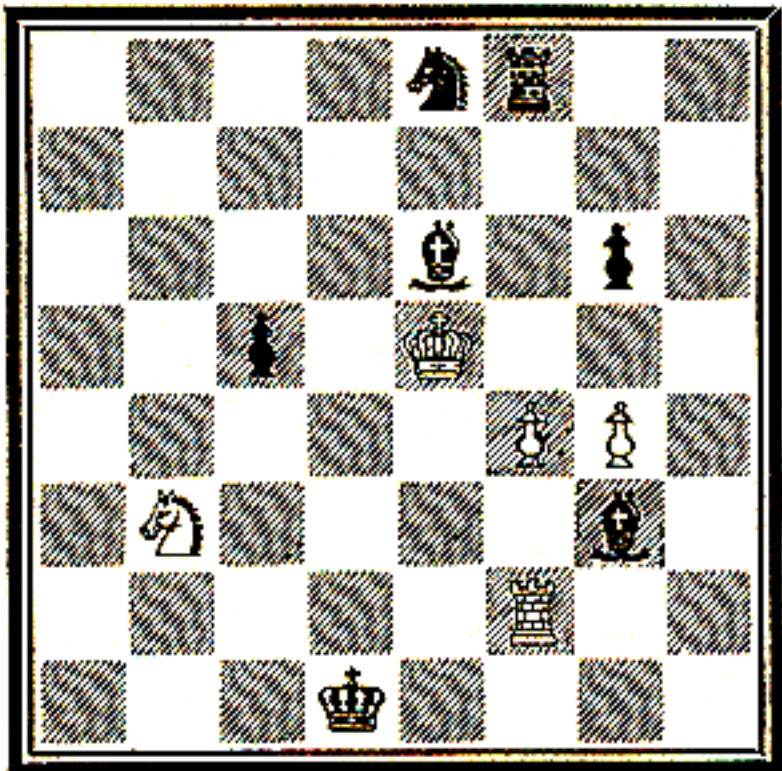
As the maxima are already set it is easy and shy of the usual Krisch subtlety.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine problem.—Rothenberg. Unusual mating position and deceptive original setting.—Tangeman. Elementary.—Krisch. (This is by no means elementary.—Editor).

FAIRY LADDER
MARCH PROBLEMS

| Name | Score | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 80 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 96 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 70 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 86 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 48 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 67 |
| Young, E. F. | 45 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 61 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. | 42 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 58 |
| Morris, M. | 42 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 58 |
| Krisch, E. | 38 | 5 | . | 9 | 4 | 56 |
| Partos, G. | 34 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| Hoy, J. O. | 42 | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| Murphy, P. | 30 | 5 | 4 | 3 | . | 42 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 18 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| Genud, I. | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 28 |
| Kashdan, I. | 0 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 22 |
| Leysens, M. | 21 | . | . | . | . | 21 |
| Malzberg, N. | 21 | . | . | . | . | 21 |
| Braverman, S. | 19 | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| Wahby, M. | 17 | . | . | . | . | 17 |
| Patz, W. | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | . | 9 |
| Hannan, J. | 0 | 5 | . | . | . | 5 |

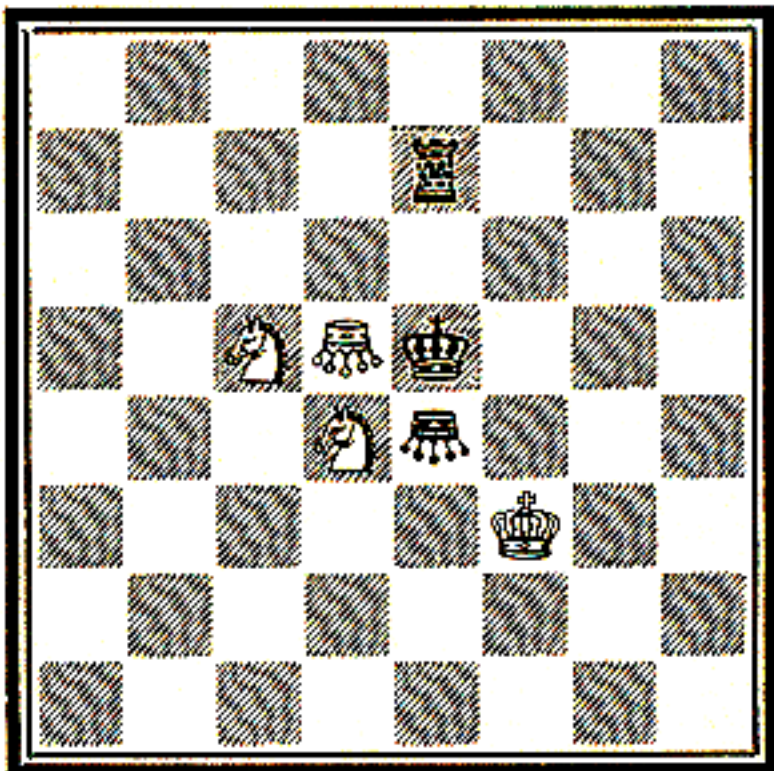
(Continued on Page 124)

F 28 (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



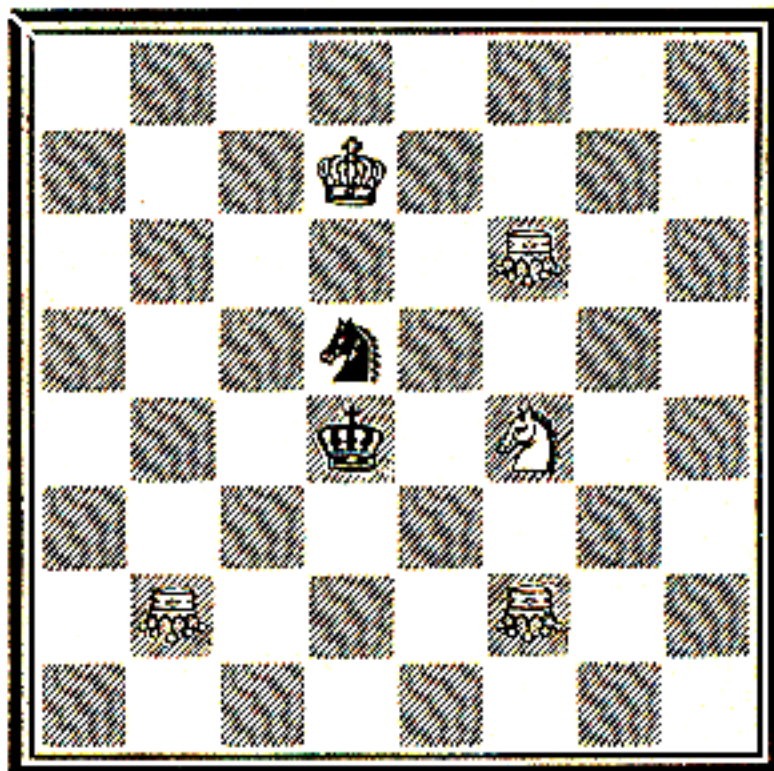
Maxi-selfmate in 3 moves

F 29 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



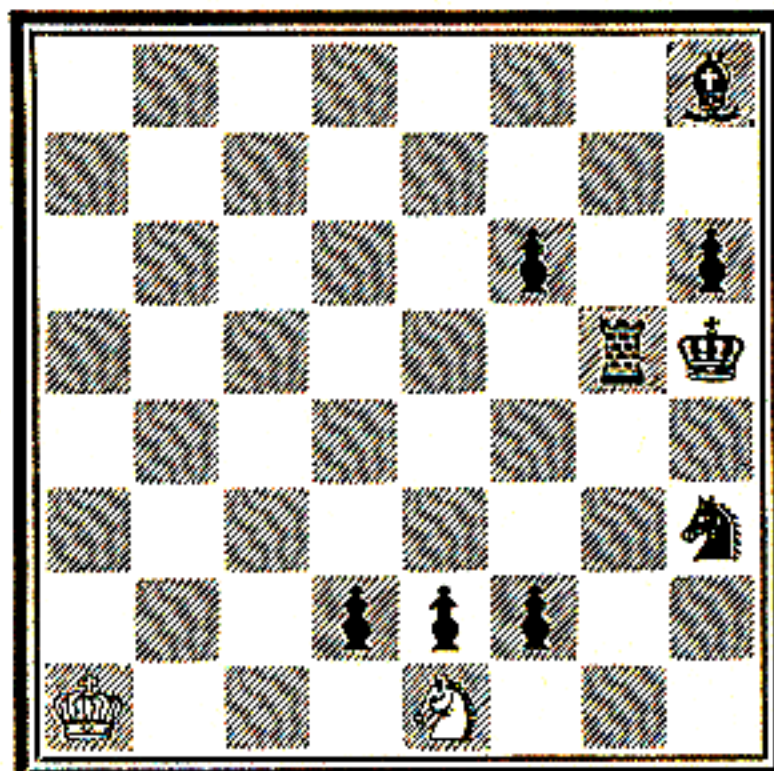
Black plays and help-selfmates
in 3 moves

F 30 (Original)
E. J. VAN DEN BERG
Apeldoorn, Holland



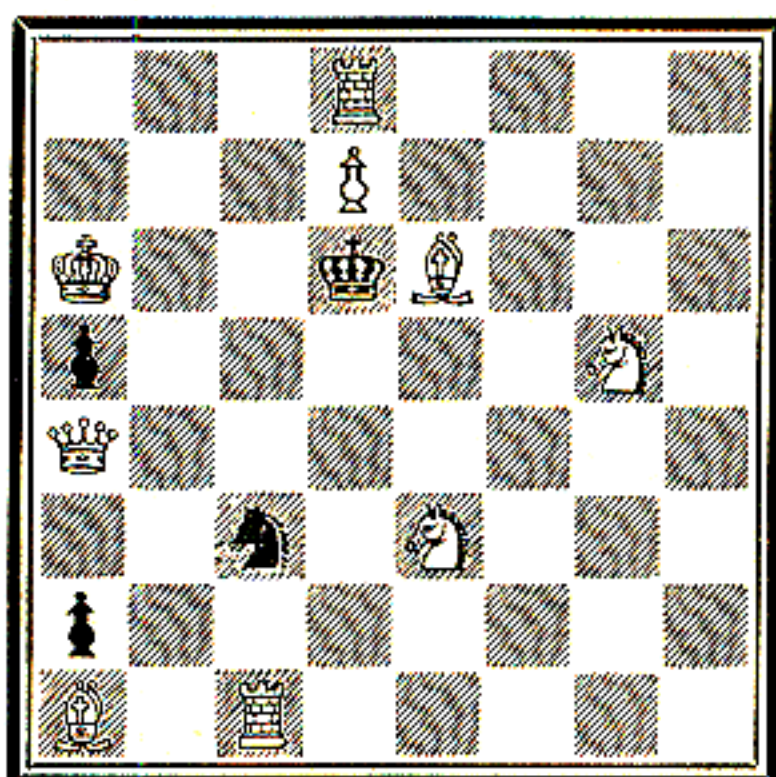
Black plays and help-selfmates
in 4 moves

F 31 (Original)
C. M. FOX
Falmouth, England



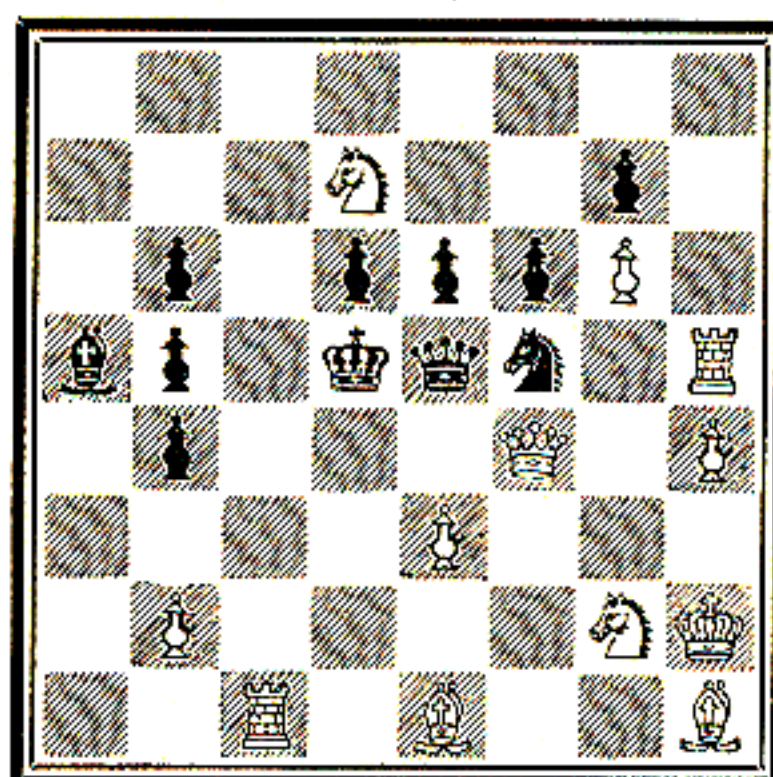
Black plays and help-selfmates
in 4 moves

283
(Original)
GEO. B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.



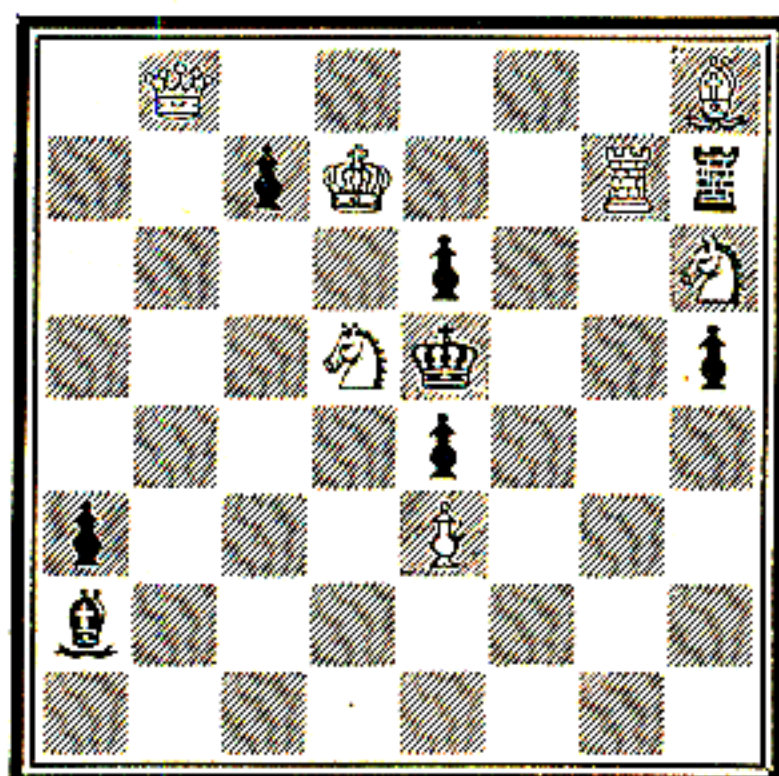
Mate in 2 moves.

286
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



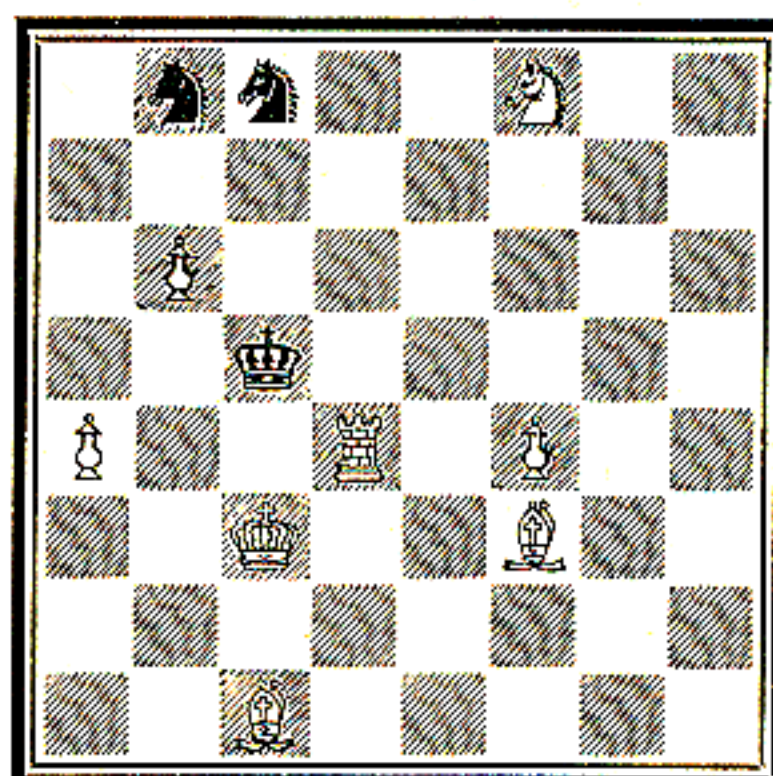
Mate in 2 moves.

284
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



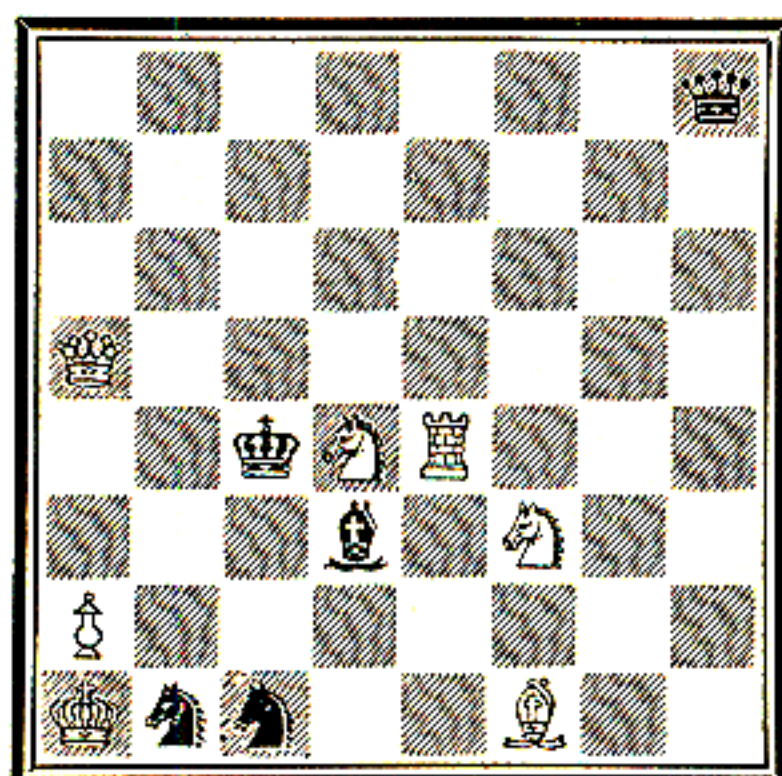
Mate in 2 moves.

287
(Original)
C. E. SILVER
Cleveland, O.



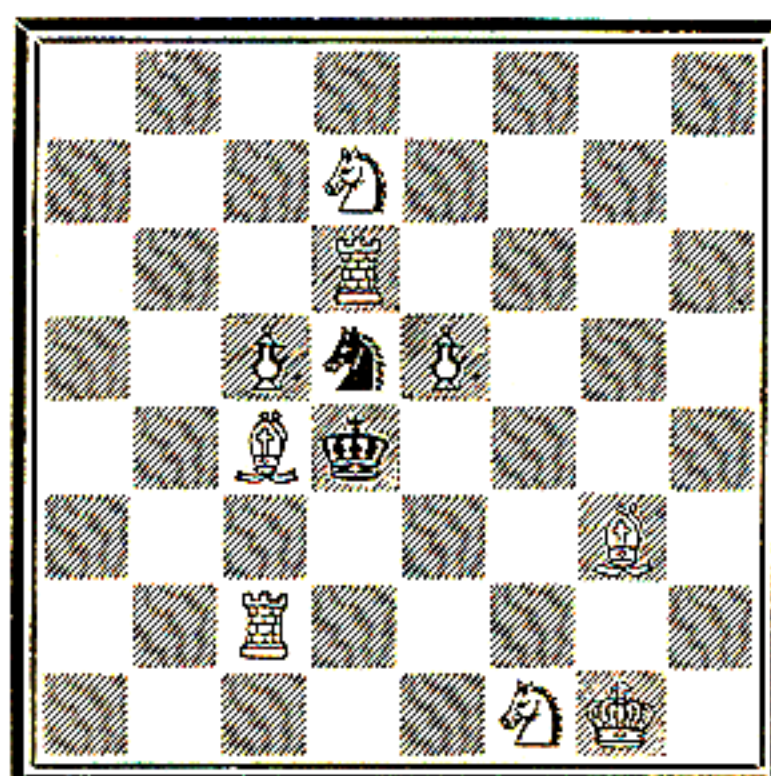
Mate in 2 moves.

285
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York City



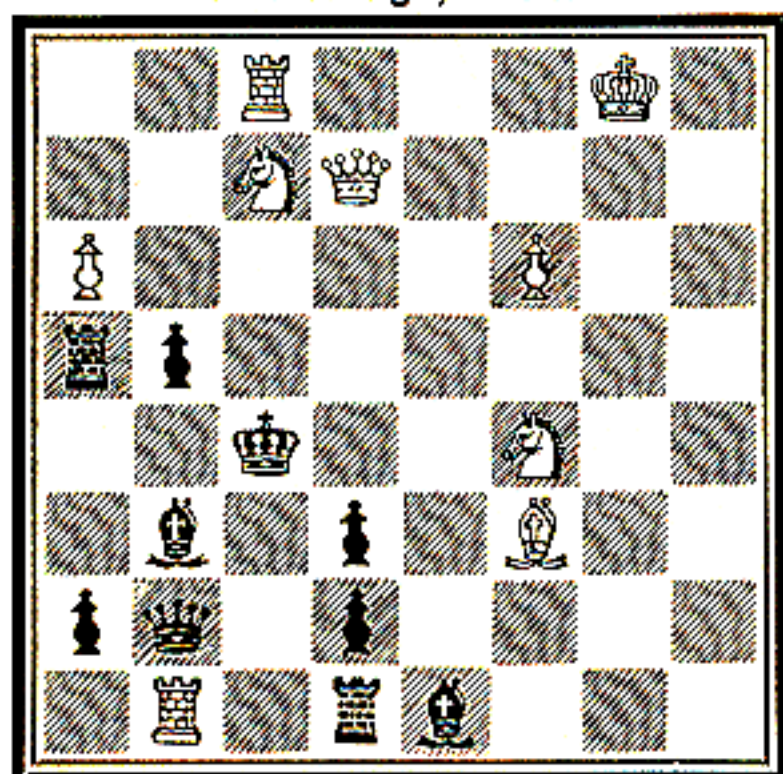
Mate in 2 moves.

288
(Original)
HARVEY BURKE
Algoma, Wisc.



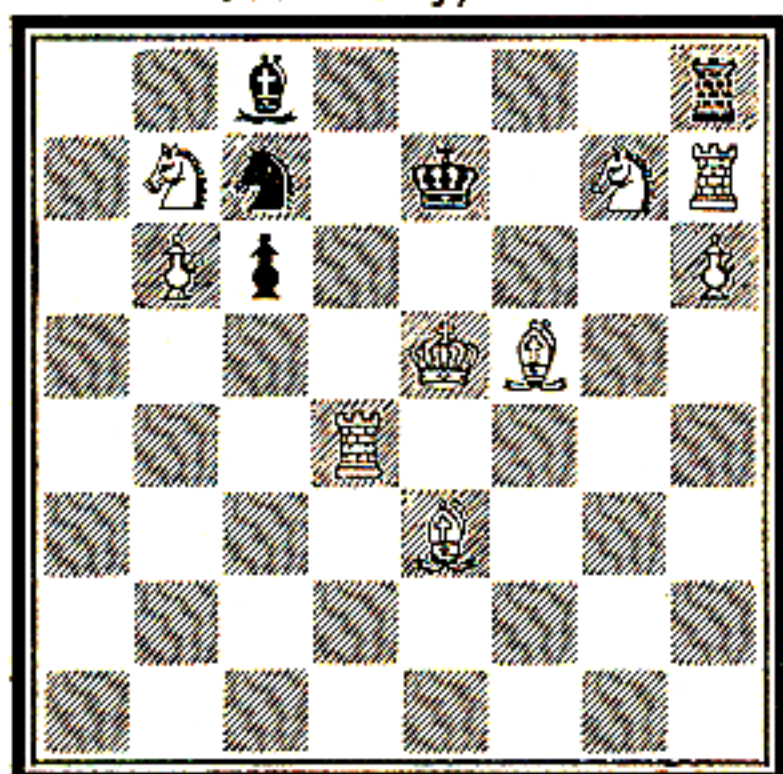
Mate in 3 moves.

289
(Original)
VINCENT L. EATON
Cambridge, Mass.



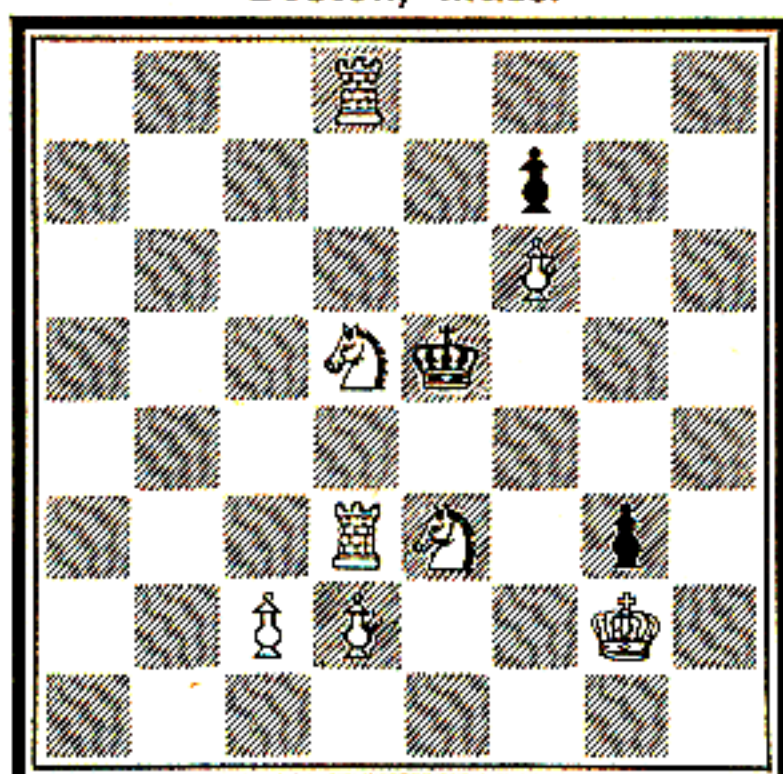
Mate in 3 moves.

290
(Original)
CHARLES E. ADAMS
Ocean City, N. J.



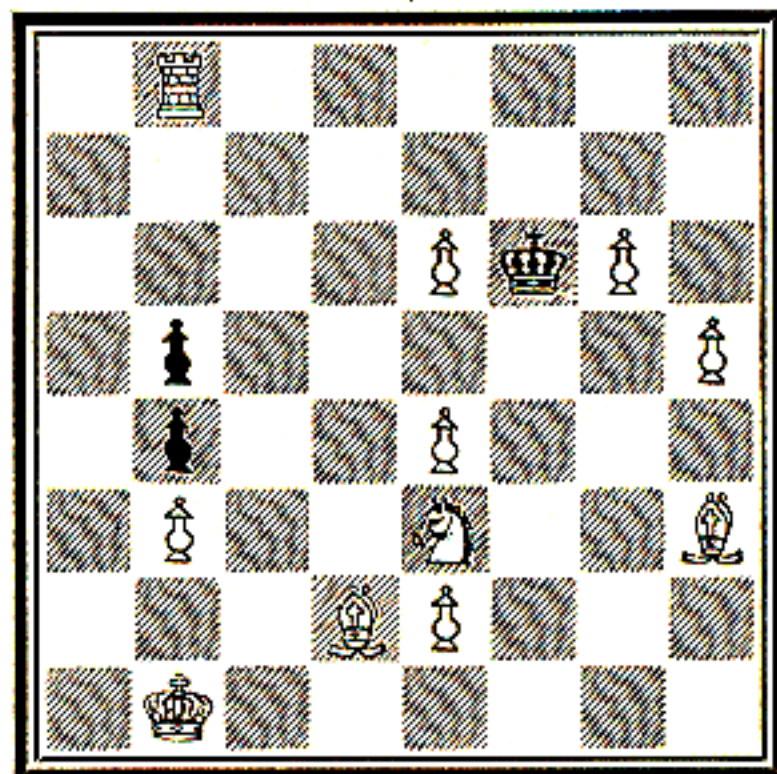
Mate in 3 moves.

291
(Original)
CHARLES S. JACOBS
Boston, Mass.



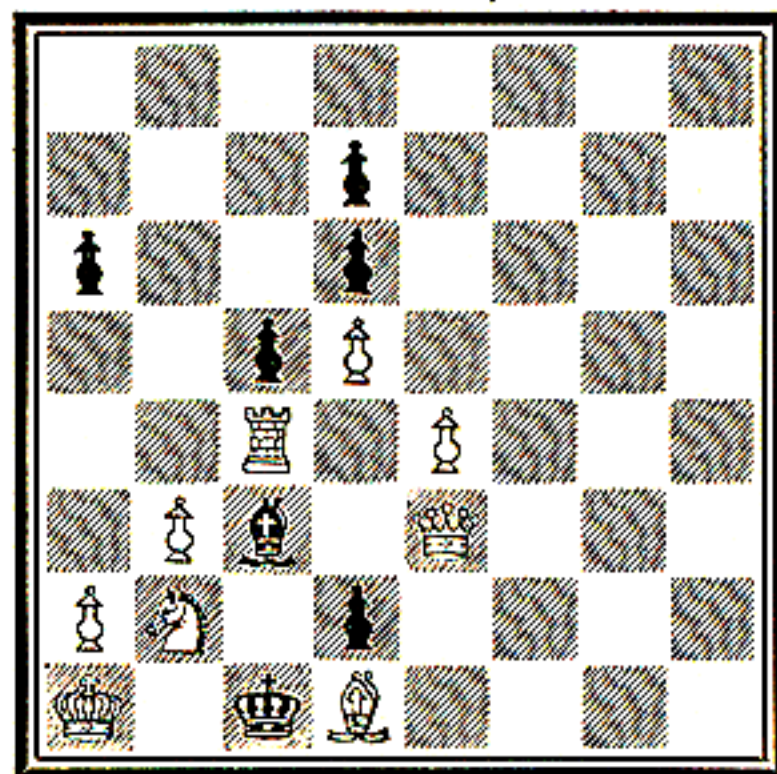
Mate in 3 moves.

292
(Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



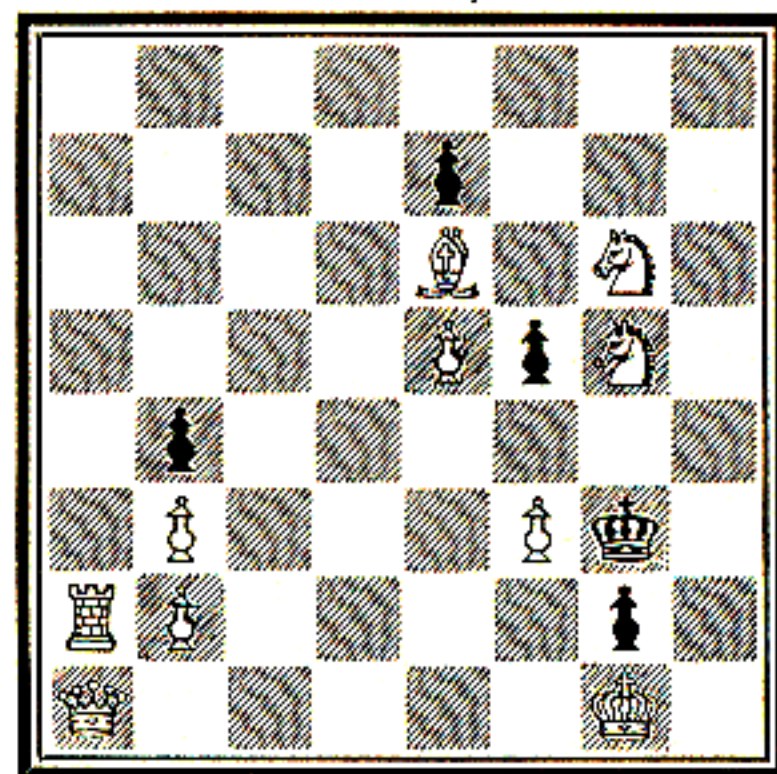
Mate in 4 moves.

293
(Original)
DAVID C. McCLELLAND
Jacksonville, Ill.



Selfmate in 5 moves.

294
(Original)
O. H. LUDLOW
Cleveland, O.



Selfmate in 6 moves.
How many solutions?

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE RECEIVED BY JUNE 10TH, 1935.

(Continued from Page 117)

cleverly forced.—Meyer. Key a bit too obvious.—Krisch. A simple, artistic piece of work.—Cheney. KxS suggests the key, otherwise quite good.—Ratke. The Doctor is doing very good.—Korsgaard. Probably not top-notch according to the rules, but still I like it.—Murphy. When the guard leaves the hall, Lady Macbeth stabs the king in the back. What treachery!—Goldstein.

No. 264. Lajos Steiner (3m)

- 1 Qh5, Kc7; 2 PxR = Sch, etc.
 1 . . . , RxS; 2 Bd8ch, etc.
 1 . . . , RxB; 2 PxR = Sch, etc.
 1 . . . , Kc5; 2 Be3ch, etc.
 1 . . . , g2; 2 Be3ch, etc.

Noteworthy for the remarkable number of close tries.—Kashdan. Good ambush key and interesting S promotions.—Dr. Dobbs. A beautiful key indeed.—Beers. Rather pleasing setting with unusual and spectacular long range play.—Tangeman. A fine problem. My second choice.—Dr. Berliner. A sparkling composition with very nice play.—Vanwinkle. Neat cooperation of pieces. One of the finest 3 movers I have seen in months.—Halpern. An excellent problem of high merit and exalted play.—Sprenger. Presents little difficulty but the mates and the way they are brought about are really artistic and ingenious.—Tracy. Difficult and full of traps. Best 3-er by far.—Hill. Caused me a lot of trouble. Promotion of P to S on 3 possible squares is intriguing. The ambushed pin upon a flight square is totally unexpected.—Straus. This gets my vote. A really hidden key.—Patrick. My first choice. Difficulty combined with beauty and artistry. A grand piece by a grand master.—Patz. Rich variety and many close tries.—Meyer. Neat ambush but very inaccurate.—Krisch. The strategy shown here reveals the touch of the master chess player. My vote.—Wenzl. I was completely carried away with this. The master player is also a master problemist.—Cheney. Splendid key with pretty pin mates.—Ratke. Excellent key and very interesting variations. My choice for this month's "best".—Korsgaard. A beauty. From my point of view the best of the month. I vote for it. The P Promotions are fascinating and intricate and all main variations provide pretty mates.—Sanford. The promotions are clever but the key is mediocre. No subtleties.—Murphy. The king runs but not fast enough.—(?)

No. 265. E. McCarthy (3m)

- 1 Rh8, g5; 2 Bh7, etc.
 1 . . . , g6; 2 Sf3, etc.
 1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Sf3ch, etc.
 Cooked by Ke6.

No. 266. E. McCarthy (3m)

- 1 Rh2, g5; 2 Ke5, etc.
 1 . . . , g6; 2 Sf7, etc.
 1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Bf5, etc.

Charged Indian, a good twin to 265.—Dr. Dobbs. Clever miniatures. Second choice (advanced to 1st choice because 265 is cooked. Ed.)—Beers. Good problem.—Rothenberg. No. 265 and 266 are complementary beauties.—Tangeman. A nice pair of 3 movers. I like the twist in producing dissimilar problems with the same pieces.—Dr. Berliner. Two very cute problems. 266 gets my vote for second best.—Vanwinkle. The winner's assistant.—Sprenger. Good but the Indian is not well hidden.—Tracy. Clever miniature.—Hill. McCarthy certainly squeezes his pieces and makes them work overtime. No wasted material in these miniatures.—Straus. A beautiful Meredith. Piquant. Key difficult.—Patz. Clever problem with nice play.—Meyer. Two fine miniature studies.—Plowman. Two sparkling minnies.—Krisch. Good idea in this.—Cheney. A nice problem.—Sanford. A low bow to Brother McCarthy.—Murphy. Excellent maneuvering. My choice for the prize.—Goldstein.

No. 267. H. C. Mowry (3m)

- 1 Qa6, RxQ; 2 Bb6, etc.
 1 . . . , Rd3; 2 QxR, etc.
 1 . . . , Rb6; 2 BxR, etc.
 1 . . . , Sa7; 2 RxPch, etc.
 1 . . . , d4; 2 Qc8ch, etc.

The strategy is good but heavy for the result attained.—Dr. Dobbs. Loaded for a bear. Nice 3-er.—Beers. Terribly heavy.—Rothenberg. The key and black rook variations are par excellence, but the heavy right hand corner, useful only against "cooks", is an eyesore.—Tangeman. It took me 3 day to get rid of the blind spot and see the solution.—Dr. Berliner. This looks very much like a cook. If it has another solution it got by me.—Vanwinkle. Main idea after RxQ is excellent but there are a lot of duals.—Tracy. An uncomfortable 3-er.—Hill. Fooled me for a while, until the Queen sacrifice was understood. Not many variations.—Straus. Deep play, difficult key, continuations not easy to see.—Patz. Mowry is in a class of his own, when it comes to 3 movers.—Krisch. An abundance of short mates.—Wenzl. No distinct variations. Several very close tries.—Sanford. Too many short mates, otherwise excellent.—Murphy.

No. 268. G. W. Hargreaves (4m)

- 1 Kd2, Kg1; 2 Qd4ch, Kh1; 3 Qalch, g1; 4 Be4 mate.
 1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kf1; 3 Qalch, Kf2; 4 Qe1 mate.

Nice K in the corner miniature.—Dr. Dobbs. I vote this as the best problem. Endgame-like tantalizer.—E. A. Nash. Clever enough.—Beers. The Q must work fast in the face of two threatened promotions. Waiting moves after the first obviously won't do.—Tangeman. Very easy and very good.—Tracy. Not as easy as it looks at first glance.—Patrick. What there is, is very good.—Patz. Pretty lightweight.—Meyer. A perfect composition in both variations.—Cheney. Very pretty.—Ratke. A nice minnie.—Korsgaard. Tantalizingly simple. The mates are obvious but to force them!—Murphy. Key too obvious. The rest is neat, though.—Goldstein.

No. 269. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (6m)

- 1 e3, K-; 2 Be2, K-; 3 Sf8-e6, K-; 4 Sc7, K-; 5 Rd6, K-; 6 Re6 mate.
 Cooked in 2 moves by Sg6ch.

No. 270. Gottfried Goeller (7mSul)

- 1 Re2, Bxf3; 2 Qxc7ch, Rd6; 3 Rc5ch, Bd5; 4 Qf7!!; g2;
 5 Rb5, PxR; 6 Qf4ch, PxQ; 7 Kd3ch, Bc4 mate.
 1 . . . , g2; 2 Kf2ch, Kf4; 3 Re4ch, RxR; 4 Bxc7ch, Re5;
 5 Sg7!!; PxQ; 6 Sf5, c2; 7 Sg3, PxS mate.

Ich danke ihnen fuer die widmung dieses meisterwerks.—M. B. The best of the month is unquestionably No. 270. The two variations are sparkling and well varied in strategy. It is by no means easy, even though the key is soon found.—I. Kashdan. A great sui mate opens with two well balanced and accurately timed lines of play. Easily gets my vote for the prize.—Dr. Dobbs. The most difficult selfmater I ever encountered. My vote.—Rothenberg. Gewiss ein meisterwerk, wie sie vor einem monat gesagt haben. Some Problem! It has a number of good mates that are never used.—Tangeman. What a problem!! It gets my vote for the best problem this month.—Dr. Berliner. This difficult and beautiful sui gets my votes as best of the month.—Vanwinkle. My choice for the best problem is No. 270. There are two main variations going the full seven moves.—Daly. In spite of the short mates I vote this first place.—Tracy. Magnificent. Two separate and distinct lines of play.—Patz. A masterpiece of construction. My vote.—Meyer. A diabolically clever and beautiful masterpiece. Months' best without the slightest doubt.—Krisch. I suspect this will win out in the voting and I'll have no grievances. If I may divide my vote between this and Steiner's, please do so.—Wenzl. (I'll shoot the next man that suggests *more work for me!*—Ed.) A very fine sui! Perhaps I voted for the wrong problem, but I stick to 264.—Sanford. The last problem is the best and gets my vote.—Braverman.

(Continued from Page 121)

Those that failed to send solutions a third time were dropped. Scores will be held pending for 3 more months.

Beginning next month the ladder leader will receive a small chess gift. Kindly do *not* expect this to be an expensive book. Please send your solutions to Fairyland *even if they consist of a single problem*. Let us build up a fine Fairy ladder.

Solutions are due June 10, 1935. Don't be late!

CORRESPONDENCE

G. Hotchkiss: If all solvers of the C. R. problem dept. would send their solutions every month, our list would probably exceed 150 names. This is a nice time indeed to advise me that you liked my Xmas Sherlock Holmes story. Anent publication of my regular Holmes Series in the C. R., I can only say that it would not do. Tales like those lose their snap when printed in short installments. To omit the problems is unthinkable and would cause a revolt of 90% of our solvers.

E. Krisch: I appreciate your untiring, wonderful support of Fairyland with all my heart, the more so, because your fairies are pretty and clever. But you will have to be patient about the introduction of your new pieces. Fink's billiard S and a new piece by Dr. Dobbs are ahead of yours. Why are you so anxious to know my birthday? It is not in June. I was born July 9, 1875, one day before Otto Wurzburg, who made the U. S. problem conscious on July 10, 1875. Fink also was born in July (19th, 1890). This proves—what? If, as I suspect, you intend to give away Rolls-Royces, make mine maroon-colored.

G. Tiesler: Thanks for your fine letter, which, with renewal, I turned over to the office of the C. R. Change of address noted. Glad you approve of my phiz.

C. Fittkau: Solutions are excellent and complying with all the rules, but why no comments and no vote?

W. B. Tudor: Many solutions or few, you are surely welcome in the fold.

W. K. Wimsatt: Thanks for the problem. No stamp needed, for that problem is a true "noncombackibus". Am looking for composers like you.

A. J. Souweine: Delighted, tickled and super-proud to have roped you in. Marsh problem accepted with thanks.

J. Hannan: Welcome back! Don't you dare quit me again.

E. H. Thorne: Welcome or is it not better: Welcome back? Splendid solutions!

S. L. Dreilinger, K. Lay, A. Martinez, Milton Shapiro, W. Peters: Welcome to the family.

J. B. Tangeman, W. Vanwinkle, H. B. Daly: Praise from men that represent the elite of our solving family is praise indeed. I am deeply grateful for this expression of your approval. It will spur me to strive for a still higher level.

P. L. Rothenberg: You missed a cook in 265 and two of them in the fairy section. Aliquando dormit bonus Homerus! 's death!

Z. Zilahy: Ungarische aufgabenverfasser sind durchaus willkommen. Bitte, senden sie mehr.

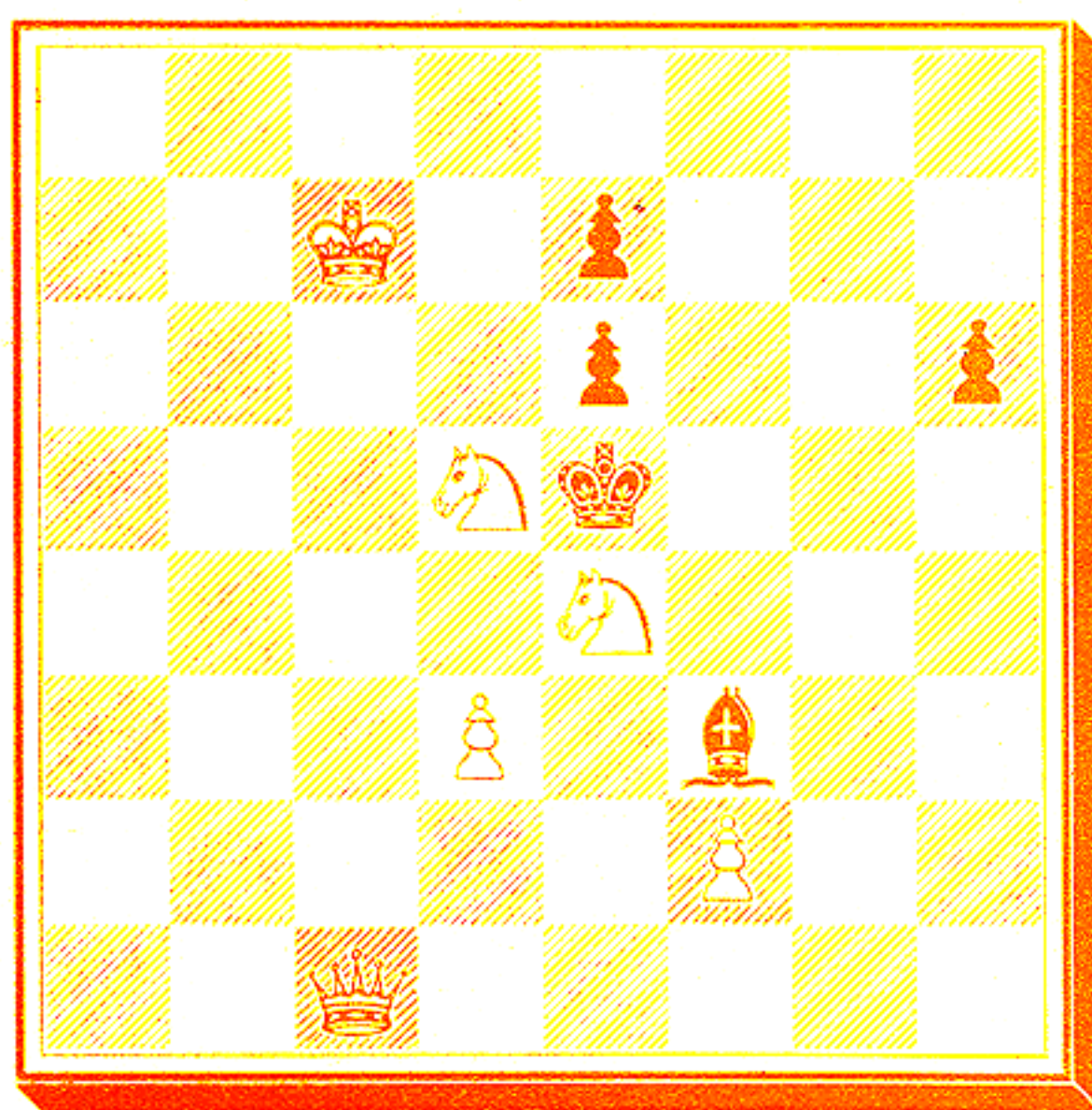
PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | Score |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Rothenberg, P. L. | 165 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 202 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 162 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 197 |
| Chess, A. | 150 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 187 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 143 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 180 |
| Daly, H. B. | 141 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 179 |
| Riggin, C. | 146 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 177 |
| Wenzl, T. C. | 133 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 170 |
| Krisch, E. | 134 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 169 |
| Patz, W. | 130 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 167 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. | 129 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 166 |
| Emery, G. R. | 130 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 160 |
| Patrick, M. W. | 130 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 157 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 116 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 151 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 122 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 150 |
| Halpern, L. | 124 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | . | 149 |
| Braverman, S. | 112 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 147 |
| Young, E. F. | 116 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 0 | 7 | 146 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 113 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 0 | . | 133 |
| Genud, I. | 107 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 132 |
| Murphy, P. | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 128 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 103 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 125 |
| Morris, M. | 87 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 124 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 74 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 114 |
| Cheney, G. N. | 90 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 113 |
| Foote, B. A. | 102 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 0 | . | 113 |
| Sanford, C. C. | 74 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 111 |
| Malzberg, N. | 87 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 107 |
| Tiesler, G. P. | 82 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 96 |
| Sprenger, F. | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | . | 92 |
| Fittkau, C. | 54 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 91 |
| Larranaga, C. | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | . | 3 | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | 85 |
| Larsen, R. | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | . | 83 |
| Eaton, V. L. | 51 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 82 |
| Beers, B. | 39 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 67 |
| Meeker, J. M. | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | 4 | 0 | . | 67 |
| Nash, E. A. | 42 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | . | 67 |
| Straus, W. | 35 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 65 |
| Stichka, J. | 43 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | 2 | . | 64 |
| Partos, G. | 27 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 62 |
| Hill, F. A. | 32 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 56 |
| Goldstein, N. | 21 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | . | 51 |
| Young, T. C. | 35 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | . | 0 | 4 | 2 | . | 50 |
| Plowman, G. | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 46 |
| Berry, G. F. | 33 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 44 |
| Morris, Don | 30 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 44 |
| Tudor, W. B. | 32 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| Kashdan, I. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| Souweine, A. J. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 40 |
| Peters, W. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 37 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 35 |
| Tanassy, L. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 35 |
| Meyer, I. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | 7 | 32 |
| Thorne, E. H. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | . | 26 |
| Lay, Kenneth | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 2 | . | 22 |
| Hannan, J. | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 19 |
| Dreilinger, S. L. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 11 |
| Grote, F. | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 10 |
| Shapiro, Milton | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 0 | 0 | . | 4 | . | . | 10 |
| Martinez, A. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR-PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
APRIL, 1935

PASCUAL SANTILLAN
Patzcuaro, Mexico



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

IN THIS ISSUE

THE MARGATE TOURNEY

| | |
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| CHES IN THE U. S. S. R. | A. SIMS |
| A GALLERY OF GRANDMASTERS | BARNIE F. WINKELMAN |
| EXCITING DRAWN GAMES | IRVING CHERNEV |
| MASTERPIECES | MAXWELL BUKOFZER |

JUNE, 1935

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The CHESS REVIEW

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ, *Editor*

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MAXWELL BUKOFZER, *Problem Editor*

BERTRAM KADISH, *Art Director*

Vol. III, No. 6 *Published Monthly* June, 1935

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LAJOS STEINER
W. E. NAPIER

LESTER W. BRAND
IRVING CHERNEV

New York vs. Philadelphia

The scene of action: The Hotel Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. The date: April 28, 1935. The occasion: The annual home and home match between the Manhattan C. C. of New York and the Mercantile Library Chess Association of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphians, as hosts this year, dined and feted the visiting New Yorkers. But alas! the visitors showed a distinct ignorance of the "amenities" suitable to the occasion. Literally "biting the hand that fed them", they proceeded to trounce their genial Quaker City rivals by the score of 12½-3½.

The score in detail:

| Board | Manhattan C. C. | Pts. | Mercan. Lib. | Pts.. |
|-------|-----------------|------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | A. Kupchik | 1½ | J. Levin | 1½ |
| 2 | D. MacMurray | 1 | W. A. Ruth | 0 |
| 3 | A. C. Simonson | 0 | A. Regen | 1 |
| 4 | A. S. Denker | 1 | J. Leary | 0 |
| 5 | E. Schwartz | 1 | S. Drasin | 0 |
| 6 | S. S. Cohen | 1 | S. T. Sharp | 0 |
| 7 | N. D. Hago | 1 | H. Morris | 0 |
| 8 | N. Grossman | 0 | J. Gordon | 1 |
| 9 | J. Platz | 1 | B. F. Winkelman | 0 |
| 10 | J. Rosenthal | 1 | A. H. Martino | 0 |
| 11 | H. Helms | 1 | R. E. Huntsberger | 0 |
| 12 | H. M. Phillips | 1 | W. H. Steckel | 0 |
| 13 | O. Tenner | 0 | I. Ash | 1 |
| 14 | A. A. Link | 1 | S. Sklaroff | 0 |
| 15 | J. Fischer | 1 | P. Driver | 0 |
| 16 | I. A. Horowitz | 1 | E. R. Glover | 0 |
| Total | | 12½ | Total | 3½ |

Massachusetts News

The New Bedford C. C. is perfecting arrangements for playing two correspondence games by cable with the Russian masters V. Ragozin and J. Rocklin respectively. If the money can be raised New Bedford will have the distinction of conducting the first cable match between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

On May 4th the New Bedford C. C. defeated a Harvard University team by the score of 3-2. The scores:

| Board | Harvard Univ. | Pts. | New Bedford C. C. | Pts. |
|-------|----------------|------|-------------------|------|
| 1 | S. S. Coggan | 1 | W. M. P. Mitchell | 0 |
| 2 | E. W. Marchand | 0 | Dr. J. Gennert | 1 |
| 3 | James Hickam | 0 | Chas. B. Walker | 1 |
| 4 | H. Schroeder | 0 | James Wallace | 1 |
| 5 | J. Moore | 1 | D. Hudnut | 0 |
| Total | | 2 | Total | 3 |

Chess in the Berkshires

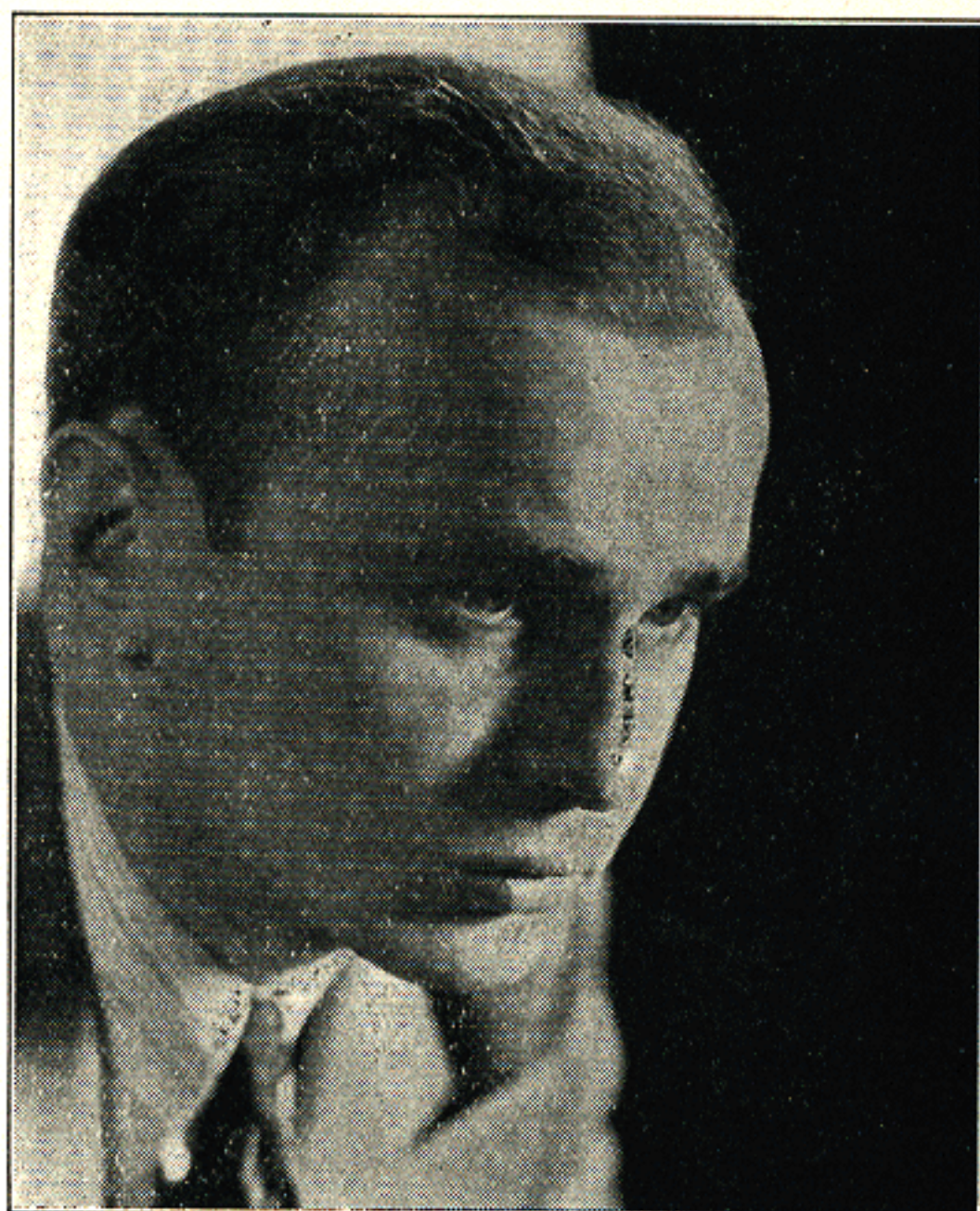
The Northampton C. C. captained by Karl B. Allured recently defeated Thompsonville and Springfield. On May 1 it defeated Pittsfield at Northampton by the score of 6½-5½.

Reshevsky Wins at Margate

"Sammy" Reshevsky turned in a splendid performance by sweeping through the tournament staged by the Kent County Chess Association at Margate, England, without the loss of a game to take first honors. Despite the determined efforts of J. R. Capablanca, former World Champion, and Sir George A. Thomas, Champion of England and co-winner of the recent Hastings Tournament, "Sammy" assumed an early lead, set the pace, and wound up in a blaze of glory. His defeat of Capablanca in the fourth round marks the former "boy prodigy" as a contender to be reckoned with in the international arena.

Capablanca finished a good second, half a point behind Reshevsky and pressed him all the way.

Sir George A. Thomas once again upheld the honor of England. His defeat by Capablanca in the final round was the only blot upon his escutcheon.



| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Won | Lost | Drawn | Score |
|----|------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 1 | S. Reshevsky (U. S. A.) | . | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 7½-11½ |
| 2 | J. R. Capablanca (Cuba) | 0 | . | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 -2 |
| 3 | Sir G. Thomas (England) | 1½ | 0 | . | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 -4 |
| 4 | Dr. V. H. Klein (Austria) | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | . | 0 | 1½ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4½-4½ |
| 5 | Brian Reilly (Ireland) | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 1 | . | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4½-4½ |
| 6 | E. G. Sergeant (England) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 1½ | . | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4½-4½ |
| 7 | W. A. Fairhurst (Scotland) | 0 | 1½ | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1½ | . | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 -5 |
| 8 | P. S. Milner-Barry (England) | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | . | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3½-5½ |
| 9 | V. Menchik (Czechoslovakia) | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2½-6½ |
| 10 | J. Mieses (Germany) | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 -7 |

The Alekhine-Euwe Match

According to reports from Holland the World Championship Match between Dr. A. Alekhine, the champion, and Dr. Max Euwe, the challenger, is definitely scheduled to commence next October. The conditions call for at least thirty games to be played. The opening match is to be held in Amsterdam, after which the masters will travel to other towns where interest in the contest is high.

An examination of the methods followed in securing the necessary funds to finance the match should prove of interest. On January 1, 1935, when the guarantee fund had to be deposited, it was incomplete. An extension of time was granted by Dr. Alekhine and the

"Euwe-Alekhine Committee" appointed by the Netherlands Chess Federation ran a twenty thousand ticket lottery licensed by the Netherland Department of Justice, appealed to all the clubs and players for contributions, worked up interest through the principal newspapers most of which have chess columns, and staged simultaneous exhibitions by master players all over the country—for the benefit of the fund.

In addition the "Committee" made arrangements with Mr. Hans Kmoch, the Austrian chess master and journalist, to assist Dr. Euwe in his preparations for the match. Mr. Kmoch will remain in Holland for the remainder of 1935 and the spring of 1936 giving simultaneous exhibitions and lectures.

Michigan State Championship

The fifth annual Michigan Chess Congress, under the auspices of the Michigan Chess Association, will be held at the Hotel Hays, in Jackson, Michigan, from May 29th to June 4th, 1935. The winner of the main event will have the title of Michigan State Chess Champion and secure possession of the Dr. Arthur E. West Trophy, which was won by Mr. Marvin Palmer of Detroit last year.

The entry list for 1935 consists of Marvin Palmer, Detroit; Leon Stolcenberg, Detroit; L. Bailey, Ann Arbor; Max Mueller, Midland; A. H. Palmi, Jackson; J. Baum, Battle Creek; Geo. Eastman, Kalamazoo; Rev. J. G. Ward, Iron Mountain; Robert Uhlman, Grand Rapids; W. T. Adams, Grand Rapids; and Arthur J. Schuck, Lansing.

Brooklyn Chess League Individual Championship

G. Gustafson of the Scandinavian C. C. won the individual championship of the Brooklyn Chess League with a score of 7-1. S. Abel of the Williamsburg C. C. was a close second, 6½-1½.

At a meeting of the League held at the Scandinavian C. C. prizes were awarded to Mr. A. Marder of the Flatbush C. C. for the most brilliant game, and to Mr. S. Abel for the best played game.

New Jersey Jottings

After 10 rounds had been played in the Bergen County Championship Tournament, Mr. H. Harvey of Allendale and Mr. McDermott of Englewood were tied for the lead with perfect scores.

A chess match on thirty boards is planned to take place in Ridgewood, N. J., between teams representing Bergen County and Essex County. The date set for the match is Decoration Day, May 30th. A silver cup, suitably engraved, will be the reward of the winning team.

Colorado vs. Wyoming

The Denver Athletic Club team defeated a team of selected Wyoming players 21-3. Also a team from La Junta, Colo., by the score of 17½-6½. Other results supplied by our correspondent show wins for La Junta over Canon City, and Pueblo, Colo., and Raton, New Mexico.

Ft. Collins and Laramie are scheduled to play off a tie for the championship of the Four City League composed of Fort Collins, Colo.; Greeley, Colo.; Laramie, Wyo. and Cheyenne, Wyo.

Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

PETROFF DEFENSE

| Narraway White | | Scott Black | |
|---|---------|--|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 12 P-QB3 | B-R3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 13 Q-K1 | O-O-Och |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 14 K-B2 | BxB |
| 4 P-K5 | Kt-K5 | 15 QxB | B-B4 |
| 5 Q-K2 | B-Kt5ch | 16 BxB | KtxB |
| 6 K-Q1 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-Q2 | RxKtch |
| 7 PxP e p | P-KB4 | 18 KxR | Q-B5ch |
| 8 PxP | QxP | 19 K-B2 | Q-K5ch |
| 9 KtxP | Kt-B3 | Resigns | |
| 10 KtxKt | | For if 19 K-B1, Kt-Q6ch; 20 K-B2, Kt-K8ch; 21 K-Kt3, P-R5ch; 22 K-R3, Kt-B7 mate (if 19 K-Q2, R-Q1ch, etc.). | |
| Steinitz-Pillsbury, St. Petersburg. The game continued with 10 P-QB3. | | | |
| 10 | PxKt | | |
| 11 B-K3 | P-QR4 | | |

December, 1934

FRENCH DEFENSE

| H. Steiner White | | Amateur Black | |
|---------------------|--------|--|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 13 Q-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 2 P-K4 | P-Q4 | 14 R-R3 | QR-QKt1 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 15 O-O-O | Kt-Q1 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | PxP | 16 Q-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 5 KtxP | B-K2 | 17 Kt-K5 | B-B3 |
| 6 BxKt | BxB | 18 R-B3 | QxP |
| 7 Kt-KB3 | O-O | 19 Kt-Kt6 mate | |
| 8 B-Q3 | Kt-B3 | Played without sight of the board during a simultaneous performance. | |
| 9 P-QB3 | R-K1 | | |
| 10 P-KR4 | P-KR3 | | |
| 11 Q-K2 | P-QKt3 | | |
| 12 KtxBch | QxKt | | |

Intercity Chess Match

April, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| A. Regen Philadelphia White | | A. C. Simonson Manhattan C. C. Black | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 8 P-Q5 | P-K4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 9 P-Q6 | Kt-QKt3 |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 10 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 11 KtxP | BxB |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | PxP | 12 KtxB | KKt-Q4 |
| 6 BxP | P-K3 | 13 P-Q7ch | K-K2 |
| 7 Kt-KB3 | QKt-Q2 | 14 Q-K2 | Resigns |

New York State Championship Tournament

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| Roy T. Black White | | Bigelow Black | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 8 BxPch | KxB |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 9 QxQ | PxPdisch |
| 3 P-KB3 | PxP | 10 K-K2 | PxR(Q) |
| 4 PxP | P-K4 | 11 Kt-Kt5ch | K-Kt3 |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | PxP | 12 Q-K8ch | K-R3 |
| 6 B-QB4 | B-Kt5ch | 13 Kt-K6ch | P-Kt4 |
| 7 P-QB3 | PxP | 14 BxP mate | |

The Modern Variation of the Caro-Kann Defense

By A. BECKER

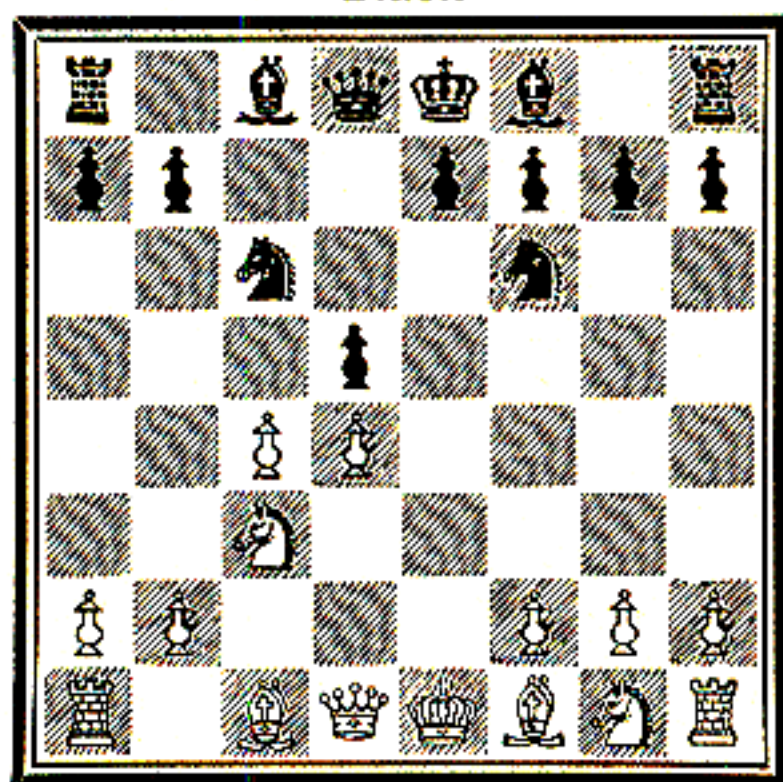
Part I.

During the past few years the placid Caro-Kann Defense, the very model of stolid play, has been diverted into stormy channels by White's counter move P-QB4. White's new method of combating the defense splits into two distinct variations: either (a) 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-QB4, where White temporarily defers the advance of his QP (say 2 . . . P-Q4; 3 KPxP, PxP; 4 PxP followed by Kt-QB3); or (b) 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP and only now 4 P-QB4. Of these two lines of play, the latter is undoubtedly the more dangerous for Black. It clashes psychologically with Black's purpose, since by adopting the Caro-Kann he has indicated his desire for a quiet, gradual building up of the position; whereas 4 P-QB4 forces him into dangerous tactical complications.

The following compilation is intended to give the reader a bird's-eye view of the present state of the opening. We have in mind, specifically, two significant variations which arose in the summer chess season of 1934. One of them is the invention of the Prague masters Opocensky, Rejfir etc. (6 . . . Q-Kt3); the other is due to F. Herzog of Reichenberg and is characterized by the moves 7 . . . Kt-QR4 and 10 . . . P-QKt4!

| White | Black |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 PxP | PxP |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 |

Black



White

This is the Normal Position. There are a number of variations which branch off as early as Black's 5th move, but they really ought to be considered exceptional cases, for example:

(a) 5 . . . P-KKt3. The best reply to this is 6 Q-Kt3! B-Kt2; 7 PxP, O-O; and now B-K2-B3 as in Alekhine-Euwe, Berne 1932. Other replies to 5 . . . P-KKt3 which are worth noting are 6 Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 7 B-Kt5, Kt-K5; 8 PxP? KtxB; 9 KtxKt and now 9 . . . P-K4! is best (Leonhardt-Fahrni, 1905); or 5 . . . P-KKt3; 6 P-B5, B-Kt2; 7 P-KKt3, O-O; 8 B-Kt2, although here Black can disrupt the Pawn-chain by 8 . . . P-Kt3! 9 KKt-K2, PxP; 10 PxP, Kt-R3 etc. (Van Hoorn-Euwe, Haag 1933).

(b) 5 . . . P-K3. This leads (after . . . PxP) for the most part to positions which arise by transposition from the Queen's Gambit Accepted. Only 6 P-B5 gives this variation an independent character, for example 6 . . . B-K2; 7 Kt-B3, O-O; 8 B-Q3, P-QKt3; 9 P-QKt4, P-QR4; 10 Kt-QR4! KKt-Q2! with an interesting struggle on the Q side (Judowitsch-Kasparjan, Moscow 1931). The exchange 6 PxP is not to be recommended, for example 6 . . . KtxP; 7 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 8 B-Q2, Kt-B3 etc. (Dr. Joss-Alekhine, Zurich 1934).

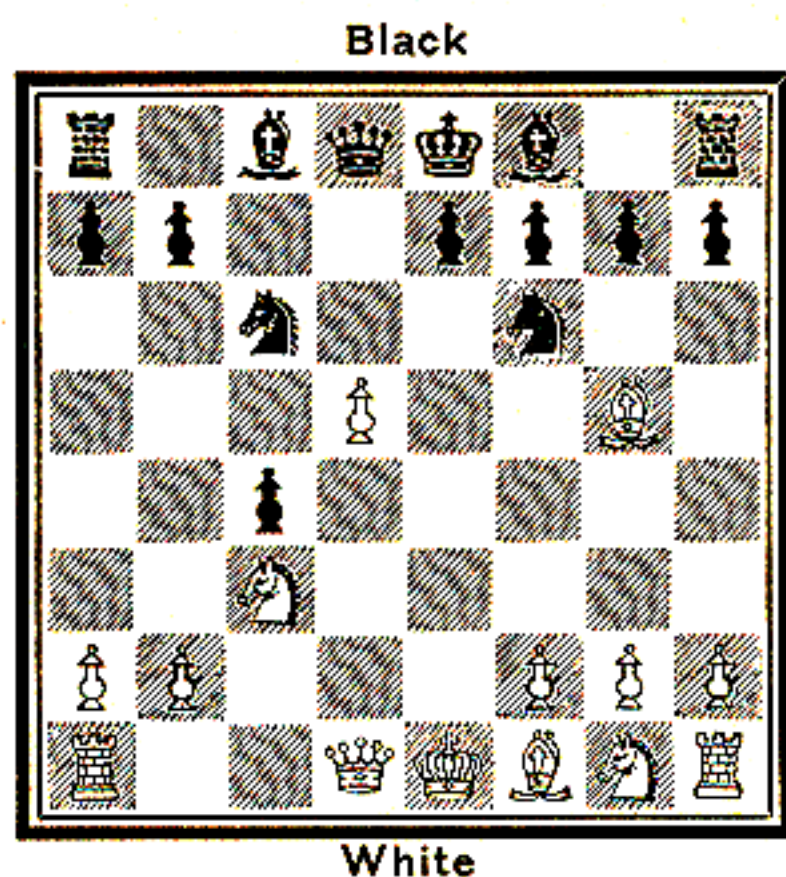
(c) 5 . . . PxP. This leads at once to a Queen's Gambit Accepted (1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, PxP; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K3, P-B4; 5 BxP, PxP; 6 PxP). The game Alekhine-Tartakower, Paris 1925, is the classic example; and it is worth noting that in this variation Black's QB, unlike in most variations, has a free diagonal, a circumstance which is not without significance.

Generally speaking the diagrammed position permits two attacking possibilities for White: I. 6 B-Kt5, which has become extremely popular since the Flohr-Botwinnik Match of 1933, and II. 6 Kt-B3, the older move studied by the noted analyst of this variation, W. N. Panoff, and by no means fully disposed of.

It is not yet possible to state with any degree of finality that either one of these moves is better than the other, but this much is certain, that alternative moves are weaker, for example 6 PxP, KKtxP; 7 B-QB4, B-K3! and White hardly has anything better than 8 B-QKt5, KtxKt; 9 PxKt, Q-Q4; 10 B-K2, B-B4 etc. (Mieses, Schlechter, Breslau 1912).

We continue our main analysis with:

| | |
|---------|------|
| 6 B-Kt5 | PxP |
| 7 P-Q5 | .... |



VARIATION I.

7 Kt-K4
8 Q-Q4

This move really costs a tempo, since White will later capture the Black P at his Q3. Attempts have been made to avoid this loss of a tempo; but 8 P-B4 (Tenner-Samuels, New York 1929) is a dubious method of gaining time, for after 8 . . . Kt-Q6ch; 9 BxKt, PxB; 10 QxP, P-KKt3 Black has the diagonal QKt3-KKt8 in his possession. According to Dr. Duehrssen 8 Kt-B3 is worth considering, and then if 8 . . . B-Kt5; the gambit continuation 9 Q-R4ch, B-Q2; 10 Q-B2 followed by O-O-O. Finally, 8 BxP, KtxB; 9 Q-R4ch leads to Variation II.

8 Kt-Q6ch
9 BxKt PxP
10 Kt-B3!

The first game of the Botwinnik-Flohr Match showed that with 10 BxKt, KPxB! 11 QxQP White gets an even game at best.

10 P-KKt3

Other moves at this point have received very little attention. A possibility is 10 . . . P-KR3; 11 BxKt, KPxB; 12 O-O, B-K2; 13 Kt-K4, Q-Kt3 (not 13 . . . P-B4? 14 QxKtP, PxKt; 15 QxRch, K-Q2; 16 Kt-K5ch! etc.); 14 QxQP (Snosko-Borowski, Nice 1934). This has a great resemblance to Variation I, except that after the usually strong 14 . . . B-KB4 the B is unprotected! This allows 15 P-Q6! BxKt; 16 QxB, QxQP; 17 KR-K1 or 15 P-Q6! B-Q; 16 KtxPch, BxKt; 17 QxB etc. Kmoch has suggested 10 . . . P-K3 but after 11 BxKt, QxB; 12 QxQP Black's development is quite backward, (after 10 . . . P-K3 the Italian analyst Gandolfi recommends 11 Kt-K4, Q-R4ch; 12 B-Q2, QxQP; 13 KtxKtch, PxKt; 14 QxBP, KR-Kt1; 15 Kt-K5, R-Kt2; 16 B-R6, but Black has an advantageous reply in 16 . . . Q-K5ch). The only alternative worth considering is the maintenance of the gambit P with 10 . . . B-KB4, but after 11 O-O, P-K3; 12 Kt-K5 Black's position does not inspire confidence.

11 BxKt
12 O-O

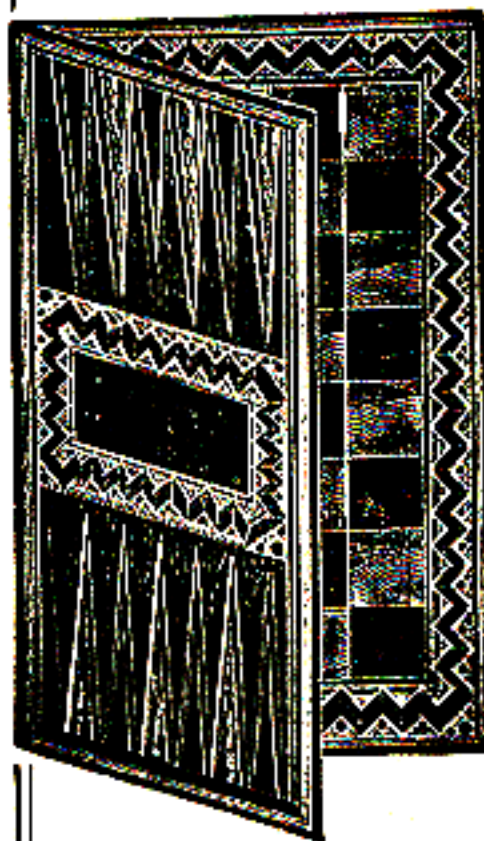
PxB
B-K2

And the position is somewhat in White's favor. Decidedly weaker is 12 . . . Q-Kt3; 13 KR-K1ch, K-Q1; 14 Q-KR4! (9th game of the Flohr-Botwinnik Match). White's best continuation has not yet been determined. The most plausible reply is 13 Kt-K4, but then 13 . . . Q-Kt3! probably achieves equality: I. 14 P-Q6, QxQ; 15 KtxQ, P-B4! 16 KR-K1, PxKt; 17 RxP, K-Q2 (analysis by Botwinnik); II. 14 Q-B3, B-KB4; 15 KR-K1 and now 15 . . . O-O (suggested by the Viennese amateur Podhorzer. Euwe refutes 15 . . . QR-B1 with 16 P-Q6!!); 16 P-Q6? B-Q1; 17 KtxPch, BxKt; 18 QxB, QR-Q1 (and since White's QP must fall, Black has a clear advantage in his powerful QP); III. 14 QxQP, B-KB4 (14 . . . O-O? 15 P-Q6-7); 15 P-Q6, B-Q1; 16 P-QKt3, O-O; 17 KR-K1, R-B1; 18 QR-Q1, B-Q2; 19 P-KR3, K-Kt2; 20 Kt-Kt3, Q-B4; 21 R-K4, Q-B7; 22 QxQ, RxQ; 23 R-K7! B-B1! 24 R(K7)-K1, B-Q2; 25 R-K7, B-B1; drawn! (Gerschenkron-Podhorzer, from the 1935 Trebitsch Tournament.) It will therefore be necessary to accept Botwinnik's original recommendation of 13 QR-Q1, O-O; 14 RxP, B-KB4; 15 R-Q2, B-Q3 (a possible alternative is 15 . . . Q-Kt3; 16 P-Q6, B-Q1!); 16 P-KKt4! B-B1; 17 Kt-K4 and White has a superior position.

(Continued on Page 138)



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Chess in the U. S. S. R.

By A. SIMS

A few chess items of interest:—Mass tournaments are common occurrences in the Soviet Union. One was recently held with *seventeen thousand* participants. In one month thirteen factories in Moscow enrolled five hundred and eighty-nine players, half of whom were women, in their chess clubs. Olga Semenova won the Women's Championship of Russia in a tournament just concluded with thirty finalists. Leningrad has forty chess clubs.

These facts as well as others that have been published show a great quantitative development in Russian chess. Whether the improvement in quality of play has kept pace with the increased number of players is still a subject for debate. One school of thought admits that Dr. M. Botvinnik is one of the ablest chess players in the world, but that the rest of the Russian players have not shown anything as yet. The opposing point of view is that grandmasters like Lasker (who refuses to grow old), Capablanca, Flohr and Spielmann simply do not care to see their names on the bottom, and do not allow anyone to walk over them. In such company, making a score of fifty percent should be considered a very good accomplishment. In the recent Moscow International Tournament only three Russians out of twelve made a score of less than fifty percent, while three out of eight from other countries did not make that score.

No arbitrary answer can yet be given on this subject. Time alone will tell. Since the younger Russian players have only been admitted to master play recently they lack the experience of gruelling tournament play and have perhaps not yet had instilled in them the persistency to win. But if Russia sends a team to participate in this year's International Team Tournament at Warsaw, Poland, the players composing the United States Team which has held the World Team Title for the past four years had better go to bed early.

BOOK REVIEWS

MODERN CHESS

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

When a chess book goes into a third edition within four years the fact is worthy of note. "Modern Chess", by our versatile associate Barnie F. Winkelman enjoys that distinction, due no doubt to the vast amount of fine chess fare that is packed within the covers of this book.

The author claims priority in the use of the historical method in his exposition of the game, antedating Reti's embodiment of the same idea by a couple of years. Believing that the student goes through the same stages of development in his grasp of the game, the examples of chess tactics and principles are taken first from the early masters of the 16th and 17th centuries and then on to the days of Philidor, LaBourdonnaise, Morphy, Anderssen, Steinitz, and so on down to the present.

As its name indicates the volume lays special emphasis upon master-games of the last decade and the collection of these games is unsurpassed.

The salient principles of modern chess strategy, which for a long time were stressed only in treatises in other than English, are set forth in refreshing style and in terms so simple that even the novice can understand. Such terms as elasticity, over-protection, proportion, the importance of centralization and the centre squares are clearly defined and illustrated.

In this latest edition, a number of the older games have been eliminated, and in their stead we have the very latest gems from the tournaments of the past year. Mischa Botvinnik and Salo Flohr have received additional recognition; Dr. Lasker's return to the chess arena is indicated by his victory over Euwe, at Zurich 1934, as well as by the fine game the present champion won against him in the same tourney.

From the rudiments of the game to the finest examples of present day master play, this treatise covers the ground in strikingly lucid manner.—I. A. H.

THE BOOK OF THE CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS TOURNAMENT

Edited by FRED REINFELD

Annotations by: I. Chernev, R. Fine, D. Janowski, G. Marco, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier, F. Reinfeld, R. Reti, C. Schlechter, Dr. S. Tarasch and M. Tchigorin. Price \$1.50.

Exactly 31 years after the conclusion of this great tournament, our noted contributor has produced a permanent record of the 120 games, with annotations which are fully up to the distinguished standard which he has rigorously set for himself. The appeal of the volume is enhanced by the considerable number of famous masters whose notes have been utilized, and the typography and general appearance of the book are equally attractive. Peculiar interest attaches to the volume, also, in that it furnishes us with a basis of comparison between what our native players were able to accomplish in those days, and how they rank today.—S. S. C.

Game Studies

Margate Tourney
April-May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| S. Reshevsky | J. R. Capablanca |
|--------------|------------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 PxP | PxP |
| 6 P-K3 | B-K2 |
| 7 B-Q3 | O-O |
| 8 Q-B2 | P-B4 |

Unusual at this point, and probably too risky, in view of Black's inferior development.

9 Kt-B3

More accurate was 9 PxP, KtxP; 10 Kt-B3, with play against the weak QP.

9 P-B5

This move has been severely criticized by most commentators but it seems quite in order, and the logical follow-up of Black's idea, to obtain a pawn majority on the queen side.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 10 B-B5 | R-K1 |
| 11 O-O | P-KKt3 |
| 12 B-R3 | Kt-B1 |
| 13 BxB | RxB |
| 14 BxKt | |

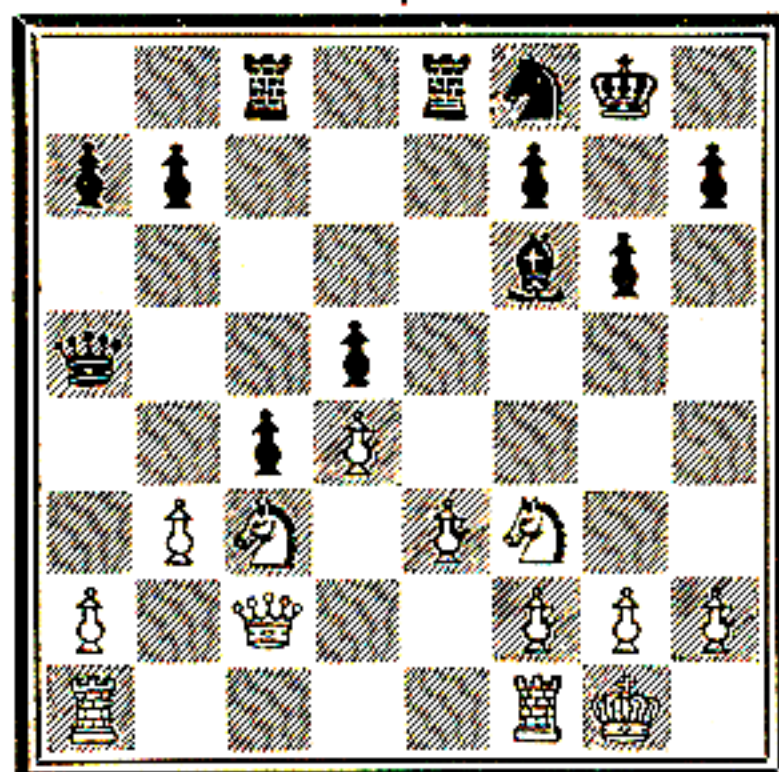
Removing one defense of the QP, which White will make the target for his attack. But with no open files as yet, the Pawn is hard to get at, and meanwhile Black gains chances for play on the K side. It would have been more effective to wait one move by 14 Kt-Q2! Kt-K3; 15 BxKt, BxB; 16 P-QKt3, P-QR3; 17 P-QR4! Then Black's pawns will remain exposed, and White can make good use of the QKt file.

14 BxB
15 P-QKt3

The difference now is that White does not threaten to exchange pawns, as Black can prepare for the reply RxBP! with a good game.

15 Q-R4?

J. R. Capablanca



S. Reshevsky

But this is not the way. White's next move is a decisive gain in time, and he soon obtains full command of the board. Correct was 15 . . . Q-Q2! The Q side is then defended, and Black will only gain ground by the opening of the B file if PxP. And if 16 P-QKt4, P-KR4! with by no means negligible chances on the K side. The weak text seems to show a loss in Capablanca's formerly accurate positional instinct, which has let him down on a number of occasions recently.

16 P-QKt4! Q-Q1
17 Q-R4 P-QR3

If 17 . . . R-R1; 18 Q-Kt5 wins. Now White succeeds in forcing open the Kt file, which makes a decisive difference in the play on the Q side.

18 P-Kt5 R-K3
19 QR-Kt1 R-Kt1
20 R-Kt2 B-K2
21 PxP RxRP
22 Q-B2 Kt-K3
23 KR-Kt1 R-R2
24 P-QR4 Kt-B2
25 Kt-K5 Q-K1

The threat was Kt-B6. Now there are two weaknesses for Black to guard, and he is kept constantly on the defensive.

26 P-B4 P-B3
27 Kt-Kt4 Q-Q2
28 P-R3 K-Kt2
29 Kt-B2 B-R6
30 R-R2 B-Q3
31 KKt-Q1

This Knight will get into play after the exchange of the other, to maintain the pressure on the pawns.

31 P-B4
32 Kt-Kt5 R-R4
33 KtxKt BxKt
34 Kt-B3 Q-K3
35 Q-B2 P-Kt3

At this point Capablanca offered a draw, which was rightly refused, as White has all the winning chances. The plan will be to open a file on the K side for a direct attack, as the Black pieces are all engaged on the other wing.

36 Q-B3 R-Q1
37 QR-Kt2 Q-K2
38 R-Kt4

Preventing any inroad by the Black Queen, while White is preparing his advance.

38 R-Q2
39 K-R1 B-Q1
40 P-Kt4 PxP
41 PxP Q-Q3
42 K-Kt1 B-B2
43 K-B2 R-B2
44 P-Kt5 B-Q1
45 K-K2 BxP

This lets the White rooks in, with damaging effect. Otherwise Q-R3 or R-Kt5 follows, with a number of dangerous threats.

46 RxKtP Q-R6
47 K-Q2

The point of the king moves. White is secure on all fronts, and Black has his own problems to meet.

47 B-K2
48 R-Kt7 RxRP
49 QxP

If 49 KtxR, Q-Q6ch is too strong. But White continues calmly with his own attack, to which there is no good defense.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 49 | R-R4 |
| 50 QxP | R-R4 |
| 51 K-Q3 | Q-R1 |
| 52 Q-K6 | Q-R6 |
| 53 R-Q7 | QR-KB4 |
| 54 R-Kt3 | Q-R8 |
| 55 RxB | Q-B8ch |
| 56 K-Q2 | Resigns |

As after 56 . . . Q-B7ch; 57 Kt-K2, Black has nothing more to do. After establishing his opening advantage, White played very finely to achieve his goal.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| Dr. E. Lasker | V. Pirc |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-B3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-K3 |
| 7 O-O | P-QR3 |
| 8 B-K3 | Q-B2 |
| 9 P-B4 | Kt-QR4 |

If 9 . . . B-K2; 10 Q-K1! Kt-QR4; 11 R-Q1, Kt-B5; 12 B-B1, P-QKt4; 13 B-B3, when White is secure, and ready for any advance that may later be indicated. The text is intended to forestall this idea.

10 P-B5

This should not lead to anything. Now 10 Q-Q3 is proper and if 10 . . . P-QKt4; 11 QR-Q1, Kt-B5; 12 B-B1, with a similar position to that in the note above.

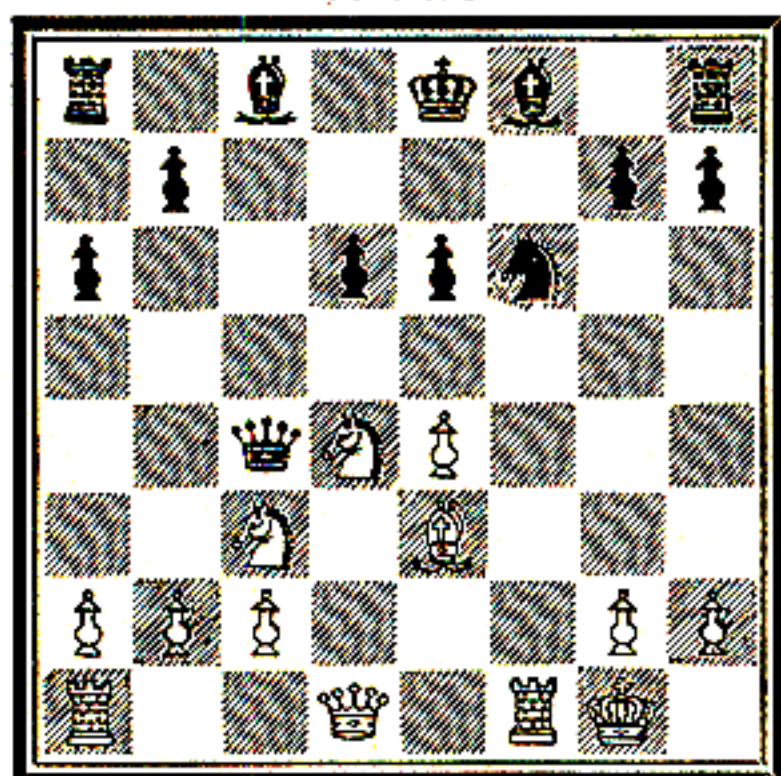
10 Kt-B5?

10 . . . P-K4 was essential. After 11 Kt-Kt3, Kt-B5; 12 BxKt, QxB; Black is quite well off, the weak KP making up for Black's backward pawn.

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 11 BxKt | QxB |
| 12 PxP | PxP |

He can hardly be blamed for not seeing White's idea, which is not at all apparent. 12 . . . BxP was playable, though in this position Black's weaknesses are more pronounced.

V. Pirc



Dr. E. Lasker

13 RxKt

A magnificent conception, taking full advantage of Black's lack of development, and the exposed position of his Q.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 13 | PxR |
| 14 Q-R5ch | K-Q1 |

If 14 . . . K-K2; 15 Kt-B5ch!! PxKt; 16 Kt-Q5ch, K-Q1; 17 B-Kt6ch, K-Q2; 18 Q-B7ch, K-B3; 19 Q-B7ch, K-Kt4; 20 P-R4ch and wins. Or 14 . . . K-Q2; 15 Q-B7ch, B-K2; 16 Kt-B5! R-K1; 17 KtxP! with a number of winning continuations.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 15 Q-B7! | B-Q2 |
|----------|------|

If 15 . . . B-K2; 16 Kt-B5, Q-B2 (or 16 . . . R-K1; 17 KtxP! BxKt; 18 B-Kt6ch wins); 17 Kt-QR4, R-B1; 18 QxRP, K-K1; 19 Q-R5ch, R-B2; 20 Kt-Kt7ch winning the rook.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 16 QxPch | K-B2 |
| 17 QxR | B-R3 |
| 18 KtxPch | QxKt |
| 19 QxR | BxBch |
| 20 K-R1 | Resigns |

There is of course no equivalent for the material minus.

Hastings Masters Tournament December, 1934

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

(Translated from *The Haagische Courant*)

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A. Lilienthal | J. R. Capablanca |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4 P-QR3 | |

Preferred by Lilienthal. For a long time this move had a bad reputation, but due to the successes by Lilienthal and others, it has gained favor. The text move has the advantage that it forces Black immediately to declare himself, so that White can build up his center accordingly.

| | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 4 | BxKtch |
| 5 PxB | P-QKt3 |
| 6 P-B3 | |

The consequences of the 4th move. White now intends 7 P-K4 with beautiful play and good chances for attack.

| | |
|-------------|------|
| 6 | P-Q4 |
|-------------|------|

Of course Black does not tolerate 7 P-K4 without a fight.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 7 B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 8 B-R4 | B-R3 |

As played by Alekhine-Eliskases, Hastings, 1933.

| | |
|--------|-----------|
| 9 P-K4 | |
|--------|-----------|

A pawn sacrifice, the idea of Alekhine, the most logical continuation for White.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| 9 | BxP |
|-------------|-----|

Black does not accept the sacrifice: 9 . . . PxKP; 10 PxP, P-KKt4; 11 B-Kt3, KtxP; and White gets excellent chances with 12 B-K5 and 13 Q-B2 or B-Q3.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 10 BxB | PxB |
| 11 Q-R4ch | Q-Q2 |
| 12 QxBP | Q-B3 |

Up to here the game is identical with Alekhine vs. Eliskases, which game ended in a draw after an interesting fight.

Elikases played here 12 . . . Kt-B3 instead of the text move and played . . . Q-B3 only after 13 . . . Kt-QR4. It is difficult to decide which of these two systems deserves preference.

13 Q-Q3

14 Kt-K2

15 O-O

16 Q-B2

QKt-Q2

R-Q1

P-QR4

.....

The threat now is 17 P-K5, P-KKt4 (forced); 18 PxKt, PxB; 19 Q-K4! QxQ (otherwise the P on R5 is lost); 20 PxQ with considerable advantage for White. P-K5 could not be played sooner due to Ktx P. Still the text move is not best as the QB4 square is surrendered to Black. 16 QR-B1 followed by P-QB4 deserves preference. Black would then surely have been in difficulties because his K cannot find a safe place.

16

17 P-B4

Q-B5!

.....

Again threatening P-K5.

17

18 P-B5

R-QB1

.....

By this move White does not gain his purpose, viz., opening up the position. Better would have been QR-Q1.

18

19 PxP

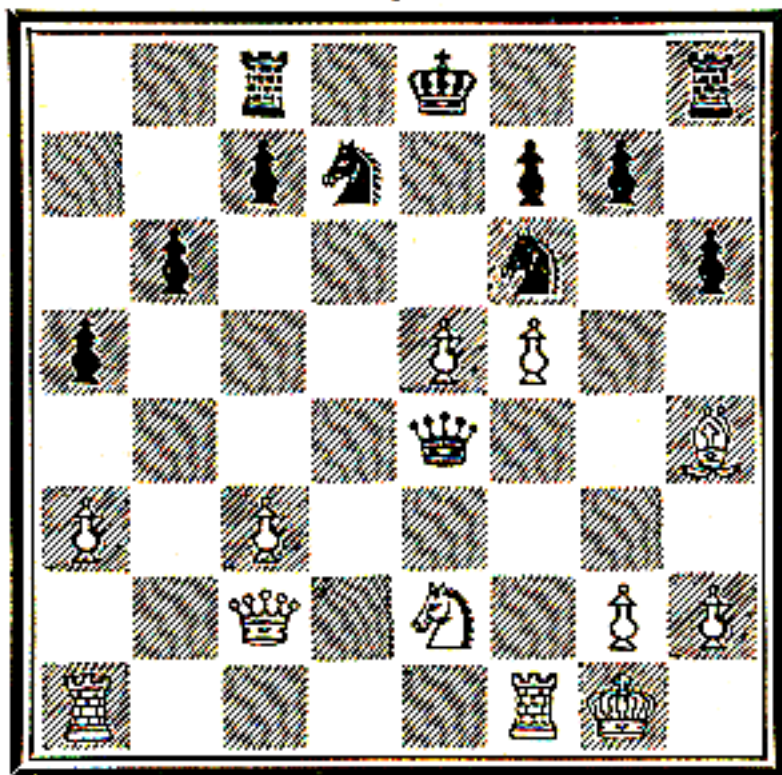
P-K4!

QxKP?

Thus Black gets about equal chances.

An error which is not apparent at first sight. Black should have played 19 . . . Q-B4ch and after 20 Kt-Q4, QKtxP. True, White could then with 21 Bx Kt, PxP, break up Black's pawn position, but this would only be advantageous to Black.

J. R. Capablanca



A. Lilienthal

20 PxKt!

.....

One of the most brilliant queen sacrifices ever made. Most of these sacrifices lead, after a series of checks, to the recapture of the sacrificed material or to mate. Here the first check comes after four moves!

20

QxQ

Black has to accept White's plan.

21 PxP

.....

The Black K has no flight square so that his next move is also forced.

21

22 Kt-Q4

R-KKt1

.....

Opening the K file with a tempo, and threatening in addition to KtxQ, QR-K1ch.

22

Q-K5

Forced. After any other Q move, for instance 22 . . . Q-Q7, follows 23 QR-K1ch, Kt-K4; 24 RxKt ch, K-Q2; 25 R-Q5ch, K-K1; 26 R-K1ch, QxRch; 27 BxQ with material advantage for White.

23 QR-K1

24 RxQch

25 R-K1

Kt-B4

KtxR

.....

Winning another piece to complete the combination.

25

26 RxKtch

RxP

Resigns

In his game against Thomas, Capablanca with two rooks could continue for quite some time against rook, knight and bishop, but it is clear that here the ex-world champion had to resign immediately; 26 . . . K-Q2; 27 R-K7ch, K-Q3; 28 P-B6 and 29 B-Kt3ch leads to further loss of material; while after 26 . . . K-B1; 27 B-K7ch, K-Kt1; 28 B-B6 the Black rook is locked in.

Esthonian Master Tourney

January, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by P. Keres)

(Translated from the Wiener-Schachzeitung)

| J. Turn | P. Keres |
|----------|----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-K4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | B-Kt5 |
| 5 P-K5 | P-KR3 |
| 6 B-Q2 | BxKt |
| 7 PxP | Kt-K5 |
| 8 B-B1! | ..... |

A long forgotten idea in the McCutcheon, which was essayed in the game Richter-John, Swinemunde, 1933: 8 . . . P-QB4; 9 B-Q3, KtxQBP; 10 Q-Kt4, K-B1; 11 PxP, Kt-B3; 12 Kt-B3, Q-R4; 13 O-O, Qx BP; 14 B-K3, etc., was the order of moves followed. The original textmove occurred by inversion also in the game Duras-Dr. Olland, Karlsbad, 1907. There the game continued: 8 Q-Kt4, K-B1; 9 B-B1, P-QB4; 10 B-Q3, Q-R4; 11 Kt-K2, PxP; 12 O-O, PxP; 13 BxKt, PxP; 14 QxKP, etc. In both of these games Black emerged with a Pawn plus, but with a difficult game.

8

9 Kt-K2

10 P-B3!

P-QB4

Q-R5

.....

Forcing the issue!

10

11 Q-Q2

12 KtxP

KtxP

PxP

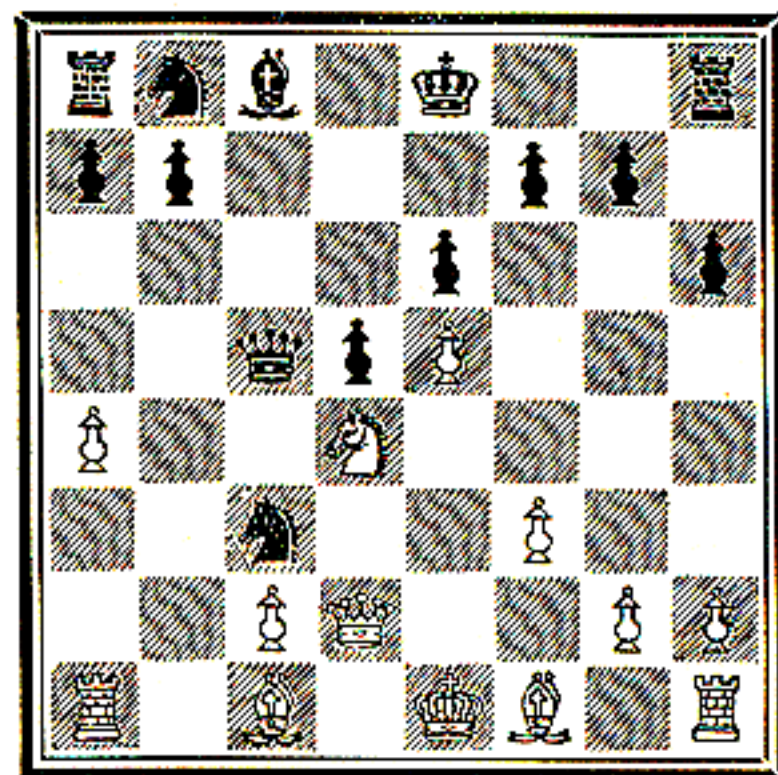
Q-B4??

A gross blunder which loses a piece. Worthy of note was 12 . . . Q-B2; 13 Q-K3! Kt-R5; 14 Kt-Kt5 and thence to Q6ch!

13 P-QR4!

.....

P. Keres



J. Turn

13 Kt-Q2

Here Black pondered in vain for an hour in his attempt to save his Kt. 13 . . . Kt-B3; 14 Kt-Kt3, Q-Kt5; 15 B-R3, Q-R5ch; 16 P-Kt3, Kt-K5; 17 PxQ, Kt xQ, etc., was probably the best continuation in the position, but Black was still intent on rescuing the stranded Kt. 13 . . . B-Q2; 14 B-R3, Q-B2; 15 B-Q6, Q-B1; 16 B-Kt4!, KtxP; 17 Kt-Kt5 with the double threat of RxKt and Kt-Q6ch was also bad for the second player. Also 13 . . . Q-B2; 14 B-Kt2, QxPch; 15 K-B2 and the Kt is still lost.

14 B-Kt2!

Avoiding the trap 14 B-R3?, Kt-Kt8!; 15 RxKt (15 BxQ, KtxQ!), QxB; 16 Kt-Kt5, Q-B4! Now there is little left.

14 KtxKP
15 BxKt Kt-B3
16 KtxKt PxKt
17 BxP R-R2

Black still speculates on 18 BxP?, RxB!

18 Q-B3! QxQch
19 BxQ K-K2
20 B-Q3 P-KB4
21 B-K5

and White won.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

RETI SYSTEM

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| M. Botwinnik | V. Tschechower |
|--------------|----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-QKt3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O |
| 6 B-K2 | P-B3 |

6 . . . P-B4 and Kt-B3 is a more natural plan. Black is playing for . . . P-K4, but this proves difficult to carry through.

7 O-O QKt-Q2
8 Kt-B3 P-QR3
9 Kt-Q4 PxP

If 9 . . . P-K4; 10 Kt-B5 is strong. But 9 . . . P-B4; 10 Kt moves, P-QKt3 gives Black enough play. The text loses ground in the center.

10 PxP Kt-B4
11 P-B4 Q-B2
12 Kt-B3

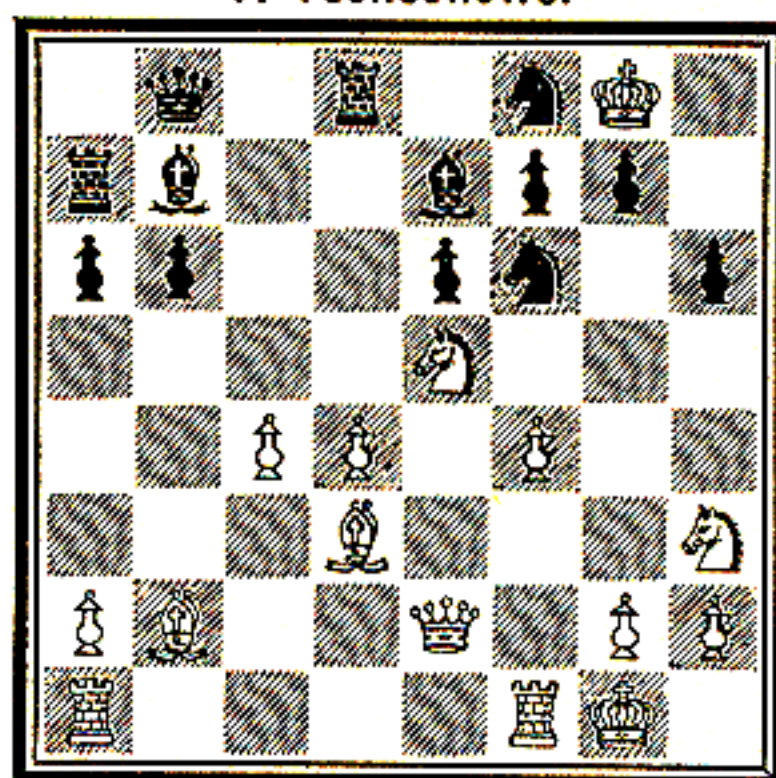
Now P-K4 is prevented, and White has gained control of the central squares.

12 R-Q1
13 Q-B2 QKt-Q2
14 P-Q4 P-B4
15 Kt-K5 P-QKt3
16 B-Q3 PxP
17 PxP B-Kt2
18 Q-K2 Kt-B1
19 Kt-Q1 R-R2

Black has no good plan, and his next moves mark time while White proceeds with a powerful King side attack.

20 Kt-B2 Q-Kt1
21 Kt-R3 P-R3

V. Tschechower



M. Botwinnik

22 Kt-Kt5!

Well played. After the forced acceptance of this sacrifice, all White's lines are opened for a speedy onslaught.

22 PxKt
23 PxP Kt(B1)-Q2

Willing to return the piece, but White has a far prettier idea in mind.

24 KtxP!! KxKt
25 P-Kt6ch! K-Kt1

If 25 . . . K-K1; 26 QxP, Kt-B1; 27 Q-B7ch, K-Q2; 28 B-B5ch regains one piece with an overwhelming attack.

26 QxPch K-R1
27 Q-R3ch K-Kt1
28 B-B5 Kt-B1
29 B-K6ch KtxB
30 QxKtch K-R1
31 Q-R3ch K-Kt1
32 RxKt!!

Finally forcing Q-R7ch, which soon settles matters.

32 BxR
33 Q-R7ch K-B1
34 R-K1! B-K4

The only defense, preparing to sacrifice the Q if RxB. White again finds the prettiest method.

35 Q-R8ch K-K2
36 QxPch K-Q3
37 QxBch K-Q2
38 Q-B5ch! K-B3
39 P-Q5ch K-B4
40 B-R3ch KxP
41 Q-K4ch K-B6
42 B-Kt4ch K-Kt7
43 Q-Kt1 mate

A proper finish to a splendidly engineered attack.

Moscow International Masters Tournament February-March, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

(Translated from the Kikeriki, The Hague, Holland)

| J. R. Capablanca | V. Ragozin |
|------------------|------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4 P-QR3 | |

Capablanca, who usually prefers such continuations as are perfect from a positional standpoint, employs here for the first time the so-called Samish attack, which is very sharp if somewhat doubtful.

4 BxKtch
5 PxB P-Q3

The usual continuation of late is 5 . . . P-Q4. The purpose of the text move is to attain a position in which White cannot undouble his doubled pawn. This game proves that Black has to play very accurately in order to have his own plan on the Q side and to prevent an attack on his K side.

6 Q-B2 O-O
7 P-K4 P-K4
8 B-Q3 P-B4

The correct way of handling this kind of position: White is forced as quickly as possible to move P-Q5. 8 . . . Kt-B3 deserves consideration, but this would enable White to maintain his QP on Q4.

9 Kt-K2 Kt-B3
10 P-Q5

Forced, because 10 B-K3 cannot be played on account of 10 . . . Kt-KKt5!

10 Kt-K2
11 P-B3 Kt-Q2?

Better would be 11 . . . Kt-K1, threatening 12 . . . P-KB4; White would then have the difficult problem of preventing both . . . P-B4 and counter-play on the Q side. White must prevent in the first place the threat of . . . P-B4, and for this purpose 12 Kt-KKt3 would be necessary. For the same purpose 12 P-Kt4 would fail on account of 12 . . . Kt-KKt3! and White would be in difficulties because his KRP remains backward.

12 P-KR4

Very enterprisingly played.

12 Kt-QKt3
13 P-Kt4

Consequent, but also more or less forced as . . . P-B4 again is threatened.

13 P-B3?

This error changes the situation entirely in favor of White, as it is now possible after some preparation to open the KKt file with P-Kt5. Black should have coolly awaited developments on the K side and should have energetically continued on the Q side: 13 . . . B-Q2; 14 Kt-Kt3 (14 P-R4, Q-K1; 15 P-QR5, QKt-B1; and P-QKt3 leads quickly to the opening up of the QKt file), 14 . . . Kt-R5 followed by . . . P-QR3 and . . . P-QKt4 and the Black attack is not less dangerous than the White one.

14 Kt-Kt3 K-B2

The flight of the king is Black's only chance.

15 P-Kt5 Kt-Kt1
16 P-B4 K-K1
17 P-B5

A very powerful position for White.

17 Q-K2
18 Q-KKt2 K-Q1
19 Kt-R5 K-B2
20 PxP PxP
21 Kt-Kt7! B-Q2
22 P-R5!

One would expect 22 Kt-K6ch, but Capablanca's plan to keep the Kt on Kt7 for the time being, in order to play it later to K6 makes the situation still more difficult for Black.

22 QR-QB1
23 P-R6 K-Kt1

Finally the Black King is in safety, however, in the meantime White has obtained decisive positional gains. Favorable for White is also the fact that a counter attack based on . . . P-Kt4 cannot be considered any longer, due to the position of the Black King.

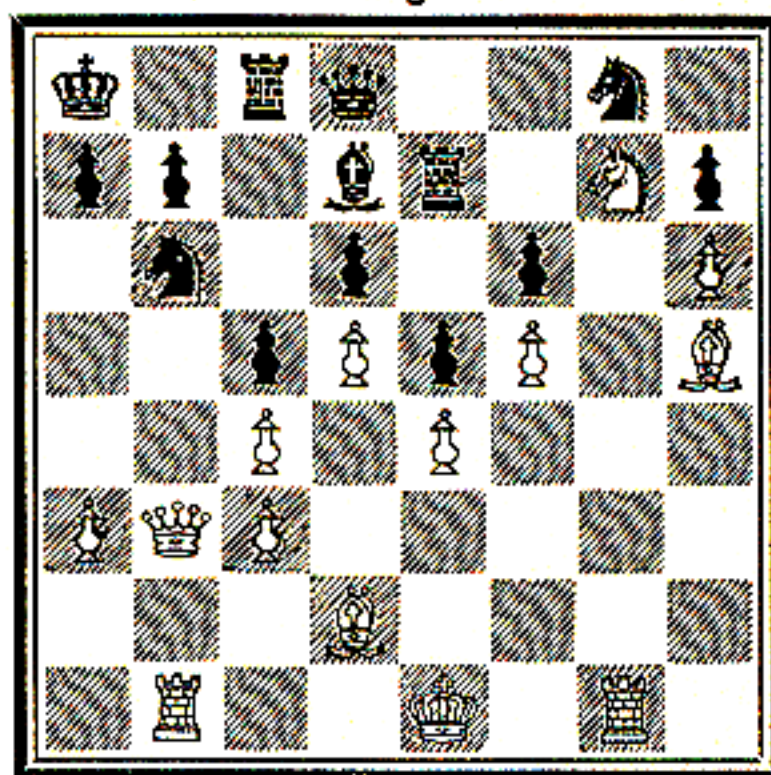
24 KR-Kt1 R-KB2
25 R-Kt1 Q-B1
26 B-K2 K-R1
27 B-R5 R-K2
28 Q-QR2 Q-Q1
29 B-Q2

White's advantage is very great, but of a kind that does not permit a quick win. Therefore, Capablanca improves his position step by step, to force his opponent to capitulate.

29 Kt-R5
30 Q-Kt3 Kt-Kt3

If 30 . . . R-Kt1, then 31 Kt-K6, Q-Kt3 (31 . . . Q-B1, or . . . QR4 fails due to 32 RxKt! etc., while 31 . . . BxKt; 32 QPxP, Kt-Kt3 leads to loss by 33 B-B7); 32 QxQ, PxQ; 33 Kt-B7ch, K-R2; 34 Kt-Kt5ch, BxKt; 35 RxP and wins a piece by 36 B-Q1.
31 P-R4!

V. Ragozin



J. R. Capablanca

A nice combination, which has the positional purpose of completely tying up the Black forces by an advance of the QRP, in order to later penetrate via the KKt file. Black cannot play KtxP on account of QxP mate, and not . . . BxRP on account of 32 Q-R2 (threatens RxKt, etc.), 32 . . . B-Q2 (if 32 . . . Q-Q2 then 33 RxKt, PxR; 34 B-Q1, etc.); 33 Kt-K6, BxKt; 34 BPxB and 35 B-B7, etc. The text move also threatens to win a piece by 32 P-R5.

31 R-Kt1
32 P-R5 Kt-B1

Or 32 . . . Kt-R5; 33 Kt-K6, BxKt (again there was a threat of 34 RxKt, etc.) 34 BPxB and White wins on account of the double threat, 35 QxKt, and 35 B-B7.

33 Q-R2 Q-B1
34 B-K3 P-Kt3
35 P-R6 Q-Q1

35 . . . P-Kt4 fails due to 36 PxP and 37 Kt-K6, etc.

36 K-Q2 Q-B1
37 R-QKt2 Q-Q1
38 Q-Kt1 P-Kt4

Desperation! If Black repeats his Q moves, then follows 39 Q-KB1 and Kt-K6, etc.

39 PxP Kt-Kt3
40 Q-R2 P-B5
41 Q-R3 Q-B2
42 K-B1 R-KB1
43 R(Kt2)-KKt2 Q-Kt1

On 43 . . . BxKtP; 44 Kt-K6 wins.

44 Q-Kt4 R-Q1
45 R-Kt3 R-KB1
46 Kt-K6!

(Continued on Page 141)

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY

First of the Moderns

Part III.

After his participation in the Tournament at Cambridge Springs in 1904, Pillsbury played little serious chess. He took part in the annual matches between the Manhattan and the Franklin Clubs in 1904 and 1905, defeating Marshall and Hymes. An apoplectic seizure in 1906 led to a report of his death, and in spite of his own optimistic refutation of the rumor, he required prolonged hospital treatment. He passed away on June 27th of that year. The fact that he had been confined to an institution for mental cases, and the wide publicity that attended the death of one of the world's foremost players, resulted in a plethora of editorial comment upon the dangers lurking in chess, and much vapid generalization by those to whom the move of the knight had ever been an intellectual task of stupefying proportions.

Pillsbury's epitaph is best contained in the words of the Pester Lloyd: "That victorious young master, because of his extremely delicate conception of positions and his irresistibly clear and classically simple combinations, is regarded as a worthy follower of his immortal countryman, Paul Morphy."

Yet if we may venture a forecast, his rightful place in the ranks of the supremely great, will be better appreciated as time goes on. There can be no invidious contrast of Morphy and Pillsbury, because each belonged to a different era in the development of chess. If the former overshadowed his contemporaries, it must be recognized that the competition was infinitely less rigorous. And if the latter's technique was immeasurably superior, it is noteworthy that the science of the game had progressed tremendously in the eventful decades that separated the two men.

Pillsbury was a grandmaster because he possessed each of the many qualities essential to high place in a tragically competitive field. He was a profound student of the openings; he was superb in the combinations of the mid-game; he was the embodiment of the highest strategy of the ending. He was lightning fast in his calculations, lofty in his imaginative conceptions; he was gifted with a super-memory, he was equally at home in position play, and in the most brilliant manoeuvres of the open board. He could attack boldly or bide his time patiently; he could win by an overwhelming

onslaught or by the most delicate of petty advantages. With all this were mingled the confidence and courage that arose from a just appraisal of his own powers.

The untimely passing of incomparable genius serves only to emphasize the grandeur and the futility of mortal striving. Nor is chess alone among the arts in mourning the early death of her most gifted children, or in her inexorable decree that they make every sacrifice upon the altar of her favor.

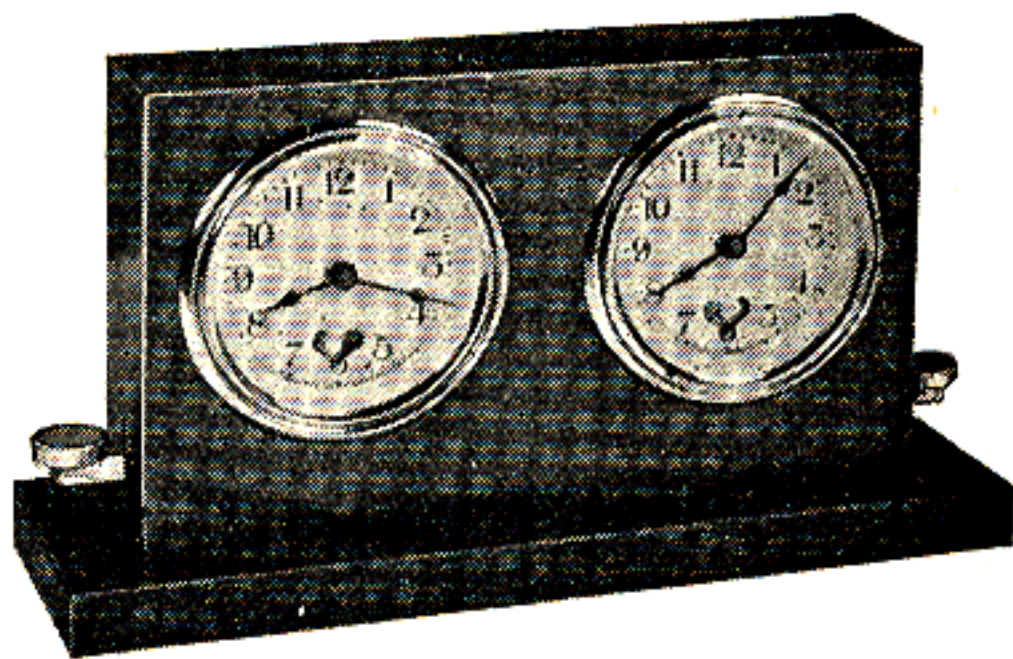
Was it not written of another of the world's great names:

"All his life long he has dwelled in a land of make-believe of such infinite beauty and integrity that the world has passed it by with a shrug of the shoulders and a sneer of malice and envy . . . and when the end comes the commissioners of the poor will take him to an unknown grave in an obscure corner of one of our chilly churches.

But was anyone richer than this poor wreck? He lost everything when he surrendered to the dreams that were within him and by so doing gained all."—"R v R" VAN LOON.

Pillsbury was not without recognition throughout his career. The chess fraternity paid him its usual measure of lip devotion and substantive neglect. His own generation is passing rapidly from the scene. The new and larger circle of chess players can pay profitable tribute to his memory by a careful study of the games he left as his imperishable monument.

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Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

We are accustomed to think of the drawn game as one which is brought about by two players through fear of each other, fear tempered perhaps by wisdom. A majority of such games are dull and uneventful. Very often though, a drawn game is a thrilling battle of giants. A vicious attack is parried at every turn by a scientific coolly-calculated defense—or perhaps an equally thrilling counter-attack. Then again, one of the players may seem to be overwhelmed by the opponents' forces and to have a lost game when suddenly he springs a startling and most ingenious "coup" and snatches a forced draw from the very jaws of defeat.

A spirited passage at arms

Hyerres, 1926

FRENCH DEFENSE

| A. Halberstadt White | | A. Baraty Black | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 11 QxQch | RxQ |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 KtxKt | R-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 13 Kt-R6! | BxP! |
| 4 B-Kt5 | PxP | 14 R-QKt1 | RxB |
| 5 KtxP | B-K2 | 15 Kt-B7 | B-B6ch |
| 6 BxKt | BxB | 16 K-K2 | RxR |
| 7 Kt-KB3 | Kt-Q2 | 17 RxR | R-Kt1 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-B4 | 18 Kt-R6 | R-R1 |
| 9 PxP | KtxP | 19 Kt-B7 | R-Kt1 |
| 10 B-Kt5ch | K-K2! | 20 Kt-R6 | Drawn |

Reti meets a foeman worthy of his steel
Carlsbad, 1923

RETI OPENING

| R. Reti White | | K. Treybal Black | |
|------------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 16 | B-B4ch |
| 2 P-B4 | P-K3 | 17 K-R1 | PxKt |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-B4 | 18 PxKt | B-Q5 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 | 19 PxB!! | BxR |
| 5 O-O | B-K2 | 20 P-Q6 | Q-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 | 21 PxP | |
| 7 PxP | KtxP | The point of the sacrifice of the exchange. White now has two passed pawns. Black cannot of course play 21 . . . BxP on account of 22 Q-Q5ch. | |
| 8 KtxKt | PxKt | | |
| 9 P-Q4 | P-B5 | | |
| 10 P-Kt3 | O-O | | |
| 11 PxP | PxP | | |
| 12 P-Q5 | Kt-Kt5 | 21 | RxP |
| 13 Kt-K5 | Q-B2 | 22 RxR | QxR |
| 14 P-B4 | B-KB4 | 23 B-B4 | |
| 15 P-K4 | P-B3 | White overlooks the force of 23 P-K6, B-B3 (23 . . . QxP; 24 B-Q5); 24 P-K6. | |
| 16 P-QR3!! | | | |
| | | | |
| | | 23 | BxP! |
| | | 24 BxP | |

Much better than 16 PxP, PxKt; 17 PxP, QxP; 18 B-B4, QxBP; 19 P-Q6, Q-B4ch; 20 K-R1, KR-Q1; 21 P-Q7, Kt-Q6; 22 BxP, RxP!

24 Q-Q5ch followed by capture of the Bishop would lose as Black would mate at Kt8.

24 BxB!
25 BxR BxQP!

Removing the troublesome passed pawn.

White dare not, of course, touch the pesky Bishop.

26 Q-Q5ch QxQ
27 BxQch K-B1
28 BxP BxQKtP
29 K-Kt2 K-K2
Drawn

Dr. Lasker has perhaps won and drawn more "lost" positions than any other master. A case in point.

St. Petersburg, 1914

RUY LOPEZ

| Dr. E. Lasker White | | Dr. S. Tarrasch Black | |
|------------------------|--------|---|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 24 P-B4 | K-B2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 25 K-B2 | B-B3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 26 B-Q6 | B-Q5ch |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 27 K-B3 | B-Q4ch |
| 5 O-O | KtxP | 28 K-Kt4 | K-K3 |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-QKt4 | 29 B-B8 | K-B2 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q4 | 30 B-Q6 | BxKKtP |
| 8 PxP | B-K3 | 31 BxKRP | K-K3 |
| 9 P-B3 | B-K2 | 32 B-B8 | K-Q4 |
| 10 QKt-Q2 | O-O | 33 K-Kt5 | B-B3ch |
| 11 R-K1 | Kt-B4 | 34 K-Kt6 | B-K5ch |
| 12 B-B2 | P-Q5 | 35 P-B5 | K-K4 |
| 13 PxP | KtxQP | 36 BxKtP | BxPch |
| 14 KtxKt | QxKt | 37 K-B7 | B(B3)xB |
| 15 Kt-Kt3 | KtxKt | 38 BxB | KxB |
| 16 PxKt | QxQ | 39 KxB | P-R4 |
| 17 RxQ | P-QB4 | How can White save the game? Tarrasch had counted on winning by the following line of play: 40 P-R4, K-Kt5; 41 K-B6, P-B5; 42 PxP, PxP; 43 K-K5, P-B6!; 44 PxP, P-R5; 45 K-Q4, P-R6 and White's own pawn prevents the king from reaching the opposing pawn. | |
| 18 B-Q2 | KR-Q1 | | |
| 19 B-R5 | RxRch | | |
| 20 RxR | P-B3! | | |
| 21 B-B3 | PxP | | |
| 22 BxP | R-Q1 | 40 P-R4 | K-Kt5 |
| 23 RxRch | BxR | 41 K-Kt6! | |

After the smoke of battle has cleared away, we see that Black has acquired an advantage in position. He has a majority of pawns on the Queen side, while White is saddled with an isolated doubled pawn.

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The saving clause!
The threat of 42 P-R5
causes Black to lose a
move by capturing the
pawn whereupon
White's king is enabled
to approach the oppos-
ing pawns faster than
in the preceding varia-
tion.

41 KxP
42 K-B5 K-Kt6

If instead 42 . . . P-
B5; 43 PxP, PxP; 44
K-K4, P-B6; 45 PxP,
K-Kt5; 46 P-B4, P-R5;
47 K-Q4, K-B5 draws.
43 K-K4 K-B7
44 K-Q5 K-K6
45 KxP K-Q6
46 KxP K-B7
47 KxP KxP(Kt3)

Drawn

Our next gamelet features an ingenious escape
by Dr. Tarrasch.

Göthenberg, 1920

FOUR KNIGHTS OPENING

Dr. S. Tarrasch
White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5 B-Kt5
5 O-O O-O
6 P-Q3 P-Q3
7 B-Kt5 BxKt
8 PxP P-KR3
9 B-KR4 Q-K2
10 R-K1 Kt-Q1
11 P-Q4 B-Kt5
12 P-R3 BxKt
13 QxB P-Kt4
14 B-Kt3 P-B3
15 B-QB4 K-Kt2
16 PxP
White should play
instead 16 P-QR4!
16 PxP
17 Q-B5 R-K1
18 QR-Q1 Kt-R4

B. Kostic
Black

19 B-R2
Against 19 R-Q7
Black could equalize by
19 . . . KtxB; 20 RxQ
(20 PxKt, Q-B4ch),
KtxQ; 21 RxR, Kt-Q3;
22 RxKt, RxR.
19 P-Kt4
20 B-QKt3 P-R4
21 R-Q7 Q-B3
22 Q-Kt4 Kt-B5
23 R(K)-Q1 P-R5
24 R(Q)-Q6 PxP!
25 RxQ PxRP
26 BxKt P-R8(Q)ch
27 K-R2 KxR
28 BxKtPch PxP
29 Q-B5ch K-Kt2
30 QxKtPch
Drawn by perpetual
check.

Intercity Chess Match
April, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. M. Phillips
Manhattan C. C.
White

W. H. Steckel
Philadelphia
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 22 KR-K1 | K-B2 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 23 Kt-B2 | K-B3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 24 P-B4 | PxP |
| 4 B-KKt5 | B-K2 | 25 BxP | P-K4 |
| 5 BxKt | BxB | 26 Kt-Kt4 | B-Q5 |
| 6 P-K5 | B-K2 | 27 P-KR4 | B-KB4 |
| 7 Q-Kt4 | K-B1 | 28 B-Q3 | B-K3 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QB4 | 29 B-K4 | R-QB1 |
| 9 PxP | Kt-QB3 | 30 BxP | R-QKt1 |
| 10 Kt-B3 | BxP | 31 Kt-B6 | RxB |
| 11 O-O | P-B3 | 32 KtxB | BxP |
| 12 Q-KB4 | Q-B2 | 33 RxP | RxP |
| 13 QR-K1 | P-QR3 | 34 R-B5ch | K-Kt3 |
| 14 Q-Kt3 | KtxP | 35 R-K3 | K-R3 |
| 15 KtxKt | PxKt | 36 R(K3)-K5 | P-Kt3 |
| 16 QxP | QxQ | 37 R-B6 | B-Kt8 |
| 17 RxQ | B-Q5 | 38 RxP | R-Q1 |
| 18 R-K2 | B-Q2 | 39 Kt-B5ch | BxKt |
| 19 Kt-Q1 | R-K1 | 40 RxB | R-Q2 |
| 20 P-B3 | B-Kt3 | 41 R-KKt5 | R-Kt2 |
| 21 Kt-K3 | P-KR4 | 42 P-B4 | Resigns |

(Continued from Page 129)

VARIATION II.

7 Kt-QR4!
8 BxP

Is there anything better? If not, then we may
conclude that 7 . . . Kt-QR4 is stronger than
7 . . . Kt-K4, for after the latter move White
can choose between Variation II and (the prob-
ably stronger) Variation I. After 7 . . . Kt-
QR4; 8 Q-Q4 is not much good because of 8
. . . Q-Kt3; while if 7 . . . Kt-QR4; 8 P-Q
Kt4, PxP e. p.; 9 PxP, P-K3! with the possible
continuation 10 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 11 BxBch, Qx
B; 12 RxKt, B-Kt5 etc.

8 KtxB
9 Q-R4ch B-Q2
10 QxKt P-QKt4!

This innovation of Herzog's strengthens
Black's game appreciably. The moves . . . R-B1
and . . . P-KKt3 were analyzed to White's
advantage by Dr. Tarrasch.

11 Q-K2

This P sacrifice cannot be accepted: 11 KtxP,
R-B1; 12 Q-Q3 (not 12 Q-Kt3? R-Kt1 or 12
Q-K2? Q-R4ch), Q-Kt3! 13 Kt-B3, QxP; 14
R-QB1, KtxP! 15 QxKt, RxKt; 16 Q-R8ch, B-
B1; 17 Kt-K2, RxRch; 18 KtxR, Q-Kt2! with
advantage to Black. 11 Q-Q4, Q-Kt3 etc., de-
serves examination.

11 Q-Kt3
12 R-Q1 P-Kt5

And the game is about even. 13 Kt-K4, Kt
xKt; 14 QxKt, P-K3; etc. (Pitschak-Herzog,
Liebwerda 1934).

(To be concluded)

(Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung)

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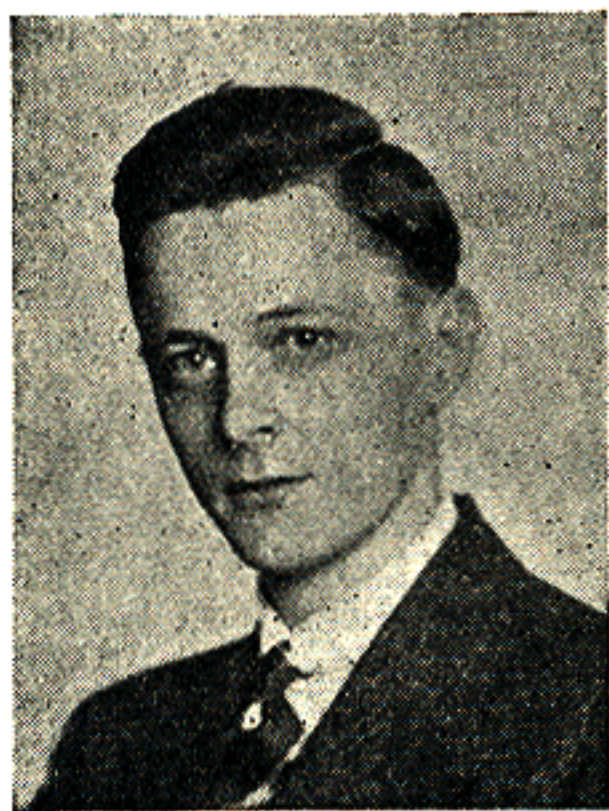
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

Members recently elected to the Saskatchewan Chess Association for the coming Fall season include: President, T. P. Lumb, Regina; 1st Vice-President, Len Hall, Saskatoon; 2nd Vice-President, A. Benson, B. A., Moose Jaw; Secretary-Treasurer, H. W. Jordan, Moose Jaw; Assistant Secretary, J. Whitelaw, Regina; Tour-



F. W. Watson

namment Director, W. J. Rowe; Regina; Problem Director, C. D. H. Moore, Regina; Librarian, F. C. Darling, Regina. The secretary reports much chess activity in s w a y during the p a s t year, with, at this time, over 500 chess p l a y e r s, 60 correspondence players, and 50 problem solvers active in the pro-

vince. H. W. Jordan is reported to have won the Saskatchewan chess association championship concluded not long ago by a score of 4-0.

In the Manitoba championship, late May reports seemed to indicate good prospects for J. Dreman, who, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points, was said to need merely one additional half-point to clinch the title. Murray, Helman and Regal were following in a tie for second place, each having scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ points.

At one of its latest meetings, the Manitoba Chess Association decided to postpone the massed gathering as billed for last month—to bring the amalgamated clubs and players of Winnipeg in conflict with local Jewish combatants—and recommended the event as one to be included with the Fall season's opening programme.

Winnipeg was scheduled for a match against a Minneapolis team last month, May 25th, and unless it was cancelled, postponed, or shelved, etc., the results will be ready for print in the next publication. Mr. Berg, secretary of the Minneapolis Chess Club, was reported to be in charge of the American team, while Messrs. Battley, Burrows, DeWet, Stephens, Pullmer,

Dreman, Helman, Mindell and Booker were in command of the Winnipeg aggregation (!) Looks like the Canadians won!

Ernie Lancashire, one-time Western Canadian champion, recently left Winnipeg to become a resident of Montreal, where, it is surmised, during his stay there, he will study the chess situation in the East (!) H. Gregory, chess editor of Manitoba Free Press, has been devoting space in his column to the subject of problem composing, wherein the suggestion was made that more Canadian composers ought to be developed in the West—it is a good hope, and Mr. Gregory deserves best wishes for success in such a venture; there is plenty of room for Canadian composers in problemdom.

The Winnipeg chess club intends to operate with an active programme throughout the summer months, so it is reported.

Miscellaneous News

Cleveland is now engaging Toronto in a four-board correspondence match.

Buffalo and Toronto are listed for another Grimsby clash during this month, and it is expected that one team or the other will reverse its line-up in an effort to rectify the arrangement of last year (!)

A Quebec city tournament, staged in the past months, was won by J. A. Lachance with an 11-3 score; second place was occupied by I. Therien, with $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, while M. Leclerc finished third scoring 9-5.

The Toronto University cohorts lost a recent correspondence match to the Princeton brigade by a $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$ score. The order of play with Toronto names first is tabulated as follows: Hayes 0, McCormick 1; Burgess $\frac{1}{2}$, Junken $\frac{1}{2}$; McConnell 1, Lucas 0; Spratt 0, Doolittle 1; Shankman 0, Fiedleman 1; Turner 0, Bryce 1. But the U. of T. boys can still boast: McConnell has a record of 5 wins and 2 draws (there is no mention regarding losses) in inter-collegiate correspondence matches!

Scores to date in the Canadian correspondence championship finals are: F. Fanstone, Manitoba, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$; H. W. Jordan, Saskatchewan, $21\frac{1}{2}$ - $11\frac{1}{2}$; R. Drummond, Ontario, 2-1; C. D. Corbould, Manitoba, 1-2; Alb. Lienert, P. Q., 1-3.

A. Lienert, of Quebec, is reported to have mobilized chess players in numbers sufficient to establish a club for the Noranada, Quebec district. A march onto Montreal may be expected in September (?)

As far as can be ascertained, the Montreal championship is still in progress (!) Early May scores follow: Fox, 11-0; Blumin, 10½-11½; Harvey, 10-3; Gaudet, 9-4; Rawlings, 8½-3½; Davis, 8-4; Wilson 6½-5½; Payette, 6-6; Keller-Wolf, 6-6; Zambory, 5½-6½; Ward, 4½-7½; Schaljo, 2½-9½; Phaneof, 2½-9½; Bedard, 2-10; Brisbois, 2-10; Schneider, 1½-10½; adjournments unaccounted.

The Montreal Sun Life Building is suggested as being a likely venue for the Canadian Championship Tournament, September, 1935.

With the East on the lop-sided end of a 35½-26½ count, the West *vs.* East correspondence scrap took quite an interesting turn in the past month—for the West!

Toronto Championship 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. H. Belson
White

R. E. Martin
Black

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 20 QxP | B-Q3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 21 KtxBP | KtxKt |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 22 B-Kt5ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 23 QxKtch | B-K2 |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 | 24 P-QKt4 | QxKtP |
| 6 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 | 25 QR-Kt1 | R-KB1 |
| 7 BxP | P-K3 | 26 Q-Kt7 | R-KKt1 |
| 8 Q-K2 | B-QKt5 | 27 Q-K5 | B-Q3 |
| 9 O-O | O-O | 28 KtxB | QxKt |
| 10 P-K4 | B-Kt3 | 29 RxPch | Kt-B2 |
| 11 B-Q3 | Q-R4 | 30 Q-Kt5ch | Q-B3 |
| 12 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 31 RxKtch | KxR |
| 13 BxB | RPxB | 32 R-B1 | QxRch |
| 14 Kt-K4 | P-QB4 | 33 BxQ | P-Kt4 |
| 15 KKt-Kt5 | PxP | 34 BxP | QR-KB1 |
| 16 Q-B3 | KtxP | 35 B-B4ch | K-Q1 |
| 17 Q-R3 | KR-K1 | 36 Q-Kt8ch | K-Q2 |
| 18 Q-R7ch | K-B1 | 37 Q-B7ch | K-K1 |
| 19 Q-R8ch | K-K2 | 38 B-Q6 | Resigns |

Bucharest Tournament March, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

G. Cablaglia
White

E. Negrutac
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 13 KPxP | RxP |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 14 Kt-Kt3 | R-B1 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 15 PxP | RxKt! |
| 4 B-R4 | P-Q3 | 16 PxR | KtxP |
| 5 BxKtch | PxB | 17 Q-K2 | Q-KB1 |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-B3 | 18 K-Kt2 | B-Q4 |
| 7 Q-Q3 | Kt-K2 | 19 Kt-K4 | Q-B4 |
| 8 O-O | Kt-Kt3 | 20 B-Q4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 9 R-K1 | B-K2 | 21 Q-K3 | Kt-R5ch |
| 10 B-K3 | B-K3 | 22 K-B1 | B-B5ch |
| 11 QKt-Q2 | O-O | 23 R-K2 | Q-R6ch |
| 12 Kt-B1 | P-KB4 | | Resigns |

Selected Games

Intercity Chess Match

April, 1935

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

I. Ash
Philadelphia
White

O. Tenner
Manhattan C. C.
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 30 BxP | RxKt |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 31 QRxR | KtxR |
| 3 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 32 PxR | KtxB |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-Kt5 | 33 P-QKt4 | Q-R7 |
| 5 O-O | O-O | 34 Q-K2 | Q-R5 |
| 6 P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 35 Q-QKt2 | Kt-R3 |
| 7 B-Kt5 | BxKt | 36 R-Kt3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 8 PxP | Q-K2 | 37 B-K2 | K-B2 |
| 9 R-K1 | Kt-Q1 | 38 K-Kt2 | K-K2 |
| 10 P-Q4 | Kt-K3 | 39 K-B3 | Q-Q2 |
| 11 B-QB1 | R-Q1 | 40 P-B5 | PxP |
| 12 B-B1 | P-QKt3 | 41 PxP | Kt-R5 |
| 13 P-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | 42 P-B6 | Q-Q3 |
| 14 P-Q5 | Kt-B4 | 43 Q-R3 | Kt(R5)-B4 |
| 15 Kt-Q2 | Q-Q2 | 44 R-B3 | P-Kt3 |
| 16 P-QB4 | Q-R5 | 45 P-Kt4 | P-R4 |
| 17 P-QR3 | P-QR4 | 46 P-R3 | RPxP |
| 18 R-R2 | P-QKt4 | 47 RPxP | PxP |
| 19 P-KB3 | P-Kt5 | 48 KtPxP | BxP |
| 20 Kt-Kt3 | KKt-Q2 | 49 PxP | QxPch |
| 21 R-R1 | KR-Kt1 | 50 K-Kt3 | Q-Q5 |
| 22 K-R1 | B-B1 | 51 BxKt | Q-Kt8ch |
| 23 PxP | QxP | 52 K-B3 | P-K5ch |
| 24 B-Q2 | Q-Kt3 | 53 K-K2 | Q-Kt7ch |
| 25 BxP | Q-Kt2 | 54 K-K1 | Q-R8ch |
| 26 R-K3 | R-R2 | 55 K-Q2 | Q-R3ch |
| 27 P-B4 | Q-R1 | 56 K-B2 | Q-R7ch |
| 28 Q-K1 | P-KB3 | 57 K-Kt1 | Resigns |
| 29 P-B5 | R-R3 | | |

Played in a Simultaneous Performance
Prague., Feb., 1935

RETI SYSTEM

J. R. Capablanca
White

Dr. H. G. Schenk
Black

| | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 9 QxQP | Q-B2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-Q5 | 10 Q-Q5ch | B-K3 |
| 3 P-K3 | P-QB4 | 11 Q-B3ch | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-QKt4 | P-B3 | 12 P-Q4 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 PxBP | P-K4 | 13 B-Q2 | R-K1 |
| 6 KtxKP | PxKt | 14 B-B3 | B-Kt5 |
| 7 Q-R5ch | K-K2 | 15 Q-Kt3 | Q-Q2 |
| 8 QxPch | K-B2 | 16 P-Q5 | Kt-R4 |

and Black won

Hastings - Purdy Match

C. J. S. Purdy and G. H. Hastings (winner and runner-up in the recent tournament for the Australian Championship) are playing a ten game match for a purse of \$100.00. Since four outright wins are necessary under the conditions of the match, the games might run to more than ten. At the end of four games Purdy is leading 2½-1½.

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| J. R. Capablanca White | | I. A. Kan Black | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 27 Q-K3 | P-R3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 28 Q-B2 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 29 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 30 KtxB | PxKt |
| 5 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 31 P-R5 | R-KR1 |
| 6 P-K3 | O-O | 32 PxP | PxP |
| 7 R-B1 | P-B3 | 33 P-K6 | Kt-B1 |
| 8 B-Q3 | PxP | 34 BxP | KxB |
| 9 BxP | Kt-Q4 | 35 Q-B2ch | K-B3 |
| 10 BxB | QxB | 36 Q-B5ch | K-Kt2 |
| 11 O-O | Kt-Kt3 | 37 QxPch | K-R2 |
| 12 B-Kt3 | P-K4 | 38 K-B2 | Q-Kt2 |
| 13 Kt-K4 | P-KR3 | 39 QxQch | KxQ |
| 14 Q-Q3 | K-R1 | 40 P-K7 | R-K1 |
| 15 Kt-Kt3 | PxP | 41 PxKt(Q)ch | QRxQ |
| 16 B-B2 | Kt-B3 | 42 P-B5 | R-R5 |
| 17 P-K4 | P-Kt3 | 43 QR-Q1 | R-B5ch |
| 18 QxP | B-K3 | 44 K-Kt1 | R-KKt5 |
| 19 P-KR4 | QR-Q1 | 45 R-Q3 | K-B2 |
| 20 Q-B3 | K-R2 | 46 K-B2 | R-KR1 |
| 21 KR-K1 | QKt-Q2 | 47 R-Kt3 | P-Kt4 |
| 22 B-Kt1 | KR-K1 | 48 Kt-K4 | R-R3 |
| 23 P-R3 | B-Kt5 | 49 P-Kt3 | R-Kt1 |
| 24 Kt-R2 | P-KR4 | 50 K-B3 | P-R4 |
| 25 P-B3 | B-K3 | 51 R-Q3 | P-R5 |
| 26 P-B4 | B-Kt5 | 52 R-Q2 | Resigns |

Moscow International Masters Tournament
February-March, 1935

VIENNA OPENING

| I. A. Khan White | | M. Botwinnik Black | |
|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 14 B-Q3 | Q-Q2 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 15 O-O | Kt-R4 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-Q4 | 16 Kt-B5 | O-O-O |
| 4 BPxP | KtxP | 17 Q-K2 | Q-B3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 R-Kt1 | P-KR3 |
| 6 Q-K2 | B-KB4 | 19 B-Q2 | Kt-B5 |
| 7 Q-Kt5 | Kt-B4 | 20 Kt-K3 | KtxKt |
| 8 P-Q4 | P-QR3 | 21 BxKt | QxP? |
| 9 Q-K2 | Kt-K5 | 22 KR-B1 | Q-R4 |
| 10 Q-K3 | KtxKt | 23 Q-QB2 | P-QB3 |
| 11 PxKt | BxP | 24 B-Q2 | Q-B2 |
| 12 Q-B2 | B-KB4 | 25 Q-R4 | R-Q2 |
| 13 Kt-R4 | B-K3 | 26 BxQRP | Resigns |

(Continued from Page 135)

At last the threat for the past twenty-five moves comes to pass and with effect. Black's QP now falls.

46 BxKt
47 QPxB R-QB2

Forced due to the threat of 48 B-B7.

48 QxQP Kt-K2

If 48 . . . R-Q1 then 49 QxR(Q8)!

49 R-Q1 Resigns

For on 49 . . . Kt-B1 follows 50 Q-Kt4 and 51 R-Kt7, etc.

Intercity Chess Match
April, 1935

PETROFF DEFENSE

| S. S. Cohen Manhattan C. C. White | | S. T. Sharp Philadelphia Black | |
|---|----------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 31 RxR | Kt-B5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 32 B-Q4 | KtxP |
| 3 KtxP | P-Q3 | 33 P-B3 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | KtxP | 34 B-K5 | R-K1 |
| 5 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 35 K-B2 | Kt-R2 |
| 6 B-Q3 | Kt-QB3 | 36 P-KB4 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 QKt-Q2 | P-KB4 | 37 K-B3 | K-B2 |
| 8 O-O | B-K2 | 38 K-K4 | P-Kt3 |
| 9 P-QB4 | B-K3 | 39 R-QB1 | R-K3 |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | Kt-Kt5 | 40 R-QKt1 | R-K2 |
| 11 PxP | BxP | 41 R-Kt6 | R-K3 |
| 12 B-B4 | BxB | 42 R-Kt7ch | R-K2 |
| 13 KtxB | Q-Q4 | 43 R-Kt6 | R-K3 |
| 14 B-B4 | O-O | 44 P-Kt4 | P-R3 |
| 15 P-QR3 | Kt-QB3 | 45 P-R4 | P-R4 |
| 16 BxP | QR-B1 | 46 R-Kt7ch | R-K2 |
| 17 B-K5 | KtxQP | 47 RxRch | KtxR |
| 18 BxKt | QxKt | 48 PxP | PxP |
| 19 QxQ | RxQ | 49 P-B5 | K-Kt1 |
| 20 BxRP | B-B3 | 50 K-B4 | K-B2 |
| 21 QR-Kt1 | R-B7 | 51 K-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 22 Kt-Q4 | R-Q7 | 52 B-B6 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 23 KtxP | BxP | 53 B-R8 | K-Kt1 |
| 24 B-K3 | R-B7 | 54 B-Kt2 | Kt-Q4 |
| 25 Kt-Q4 | BxKt | 55 KxRP | K-R2 |
| 26 BxB | Kt-Q7 | 56 B-K5 | Kt-K2 |
| 27 RxP | R-Q1 | 57 P-B6 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 28 B-Kt6 | R(Q)-QB1 | 58 P-B7 | Kt-B1 |
| 29 R-K1 | R-B8 | 59 B-Q6 | Resigns |
| 30 R(Kt7)-K7 | RxRch | | |

"All the nice men characters in my novels play chess. It isn't always stated that they do, but it may be taken for granted. Even George in "Once Aboard the Lugger" though by way of being a harum-scarum medical student was a chess player. This would be true enough to life. Chess does not sound like a medical student's pastime, but when I was myself a medical student, chess was wonderfully popular in the students' club of my hospital. I personally learnt it at school when I was in a sanatorium with measles and it has been a joy to me ever since, though my opportunities of playing are very few and my game worse than bad. I remember well that, when learning it, it was, I think the only game at which I lost my temper. This was because the youth who instructed me always took my Queen. I am on the jump about my Queen to this day and apt to be touchy when she goes. I suppose all games are contests, physical, as in sports, or of skill and wits, as in billiards and cards. Chess seems to me to stand alone as a contest of mind. Isn't that its peculiar charm?"-A. S. M. HUTCHINSON, the author of "If Winter Comes". (From Chess Pie).

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

There are numerous details I would like to discuss, some of them rather important; but my space is so terribly short on account of the steadily growing comments and the expansion of Fairyland that I must delete the entire editorial chat.

Therefore, just a few routine remarks:

All problems printed in this number (except Fairy Problems No. F. 35 - F. 38) are due: July 10, 1935. No credit will be allowed after the tenth.

The Honor Prize of \$2.00 and the Frontispiece Dia-



gram goes to Pascuale Santillan (No. 279).

The April Ladder Prize was won by: John B. Tangeman.

Hearty congratulations. May both brothers repeat!

Problems were received from: Bill Beers (4); I. Kashdan; Dr. Dobbs (2); F. Sprengler (5) (one destroyed); F. J. Tracy (2); N. Goldstein; T. R. Dawson (6); C. M. Fox (2); C. Jimeno (2); M. Alvarez; W. Straus (3) (not suitable); E. F. Young; J. Zarbach (2); W. Peters (4); T. Wenzl.

I need 2 movers. Please send no 3 movers unless you are prepared to wait 6 months for publication. When sending problems (or solutions) weigh your letters. The postman collects from me almost every week, sometimes quite some pennies. If this new trouble continues, I won't accept any improperly stamped letters. I do not return anything unless postage is included.

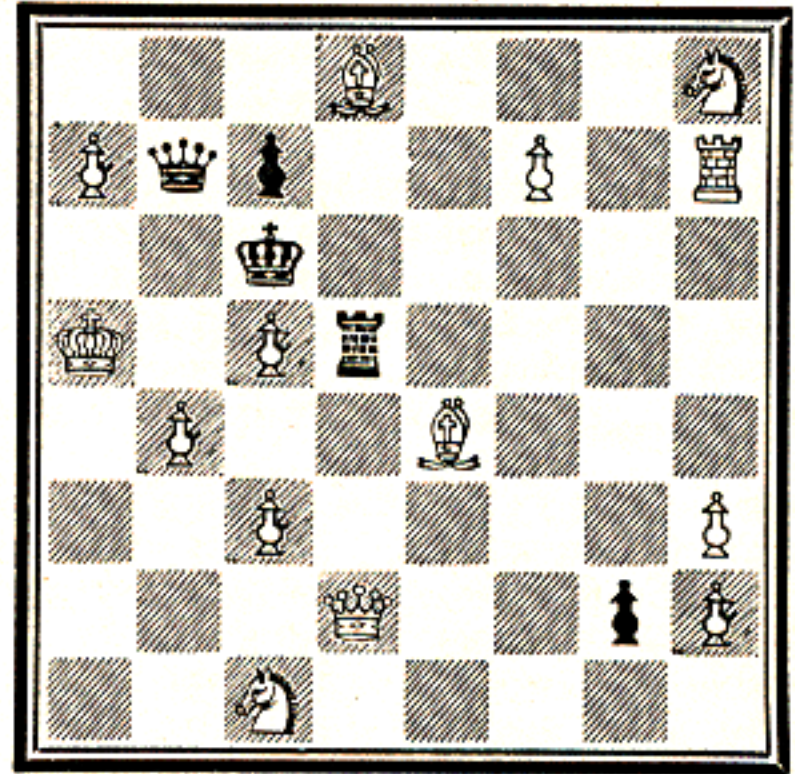
Masterpieces

The problem presented today, composed by the late Joseph Ney Babson, one of America's most noted Selfmate creators, is a splendid specimen of the important type known as "Tasker".

Before I analyze this problem, I would like to report what little I know of the author.

My acquaintance with Babson dates back a good many years. During the glorious days when Howard Dolde assembled almost every problem master of note at the illustrious "Round Table" of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times* Chess Department, I chanced to publish a 10-move Selfmate that stumped many experienced solvers. Like all young authors, I felt considerably elated, until I received a letter from Babson, in which he manhandled my problem. Though he

A MASTERPIECE BY JOSEPH NEY BABSON† (Brentano 1881?)



White selfmates in 3 moves.

did not cook it, he pointed out some inaccuracies and demonstrated that my idea could be executed with two pieces less than I had employed.

At first I was filled with vexation and resentment, but as I came to grasp, during subsequent correspondence with Babson, the fact that I was being honored by the attention of a genius, my irritation vanished and turned into genuine admiration for the man that befriended me. Although he could be sarcastic and even caustic in his expressions, he had a way of captivating those whom he "thought worthy" (his own expression!) of his criticisms.

Business then interfered with my problem activities, with the result that our correspondence died. About 10 years later he sent a few problems to me, while I was seriously ill. Since I had no opportunity of acknowledging his problems, and failed to write, he did not "think me worthy" of further consideration. I never heard from him after that.

The problem I republish was submitted to me by the courteous chess editor of the Boston *Herald*, Mr. C. C. Lee, who states that it was composed in 1881, and appeared in Brentanos. This must be an error, because the problem shows a task promulgated by Alain C. White about 25 years later. Babson's problem, if I am not mistaken, won the prize that A. C. W. offered.

The task represents the four promotions of a black pawn in a selfmate, echoed by four corresponding promotions of a white pawn. Many specimens appeared as the result of Babson's masterpiece, but I doubt that his effort has been surpassed.

As we inspect the Babson problem the first thing that strikes us forcibly is the naturalness and beauty of the construction. Taskers often employ clumsy machinations to enforce necessary continuations. Not

so this problem in which there is not even evidence of the besetting fault of most taskers, congestion. The position is airy, clean cut and attractive.

The key move is not brilliant because of the necessary pin, yet it is not objectionable either, because it is thematic, supplying the set mate after the ensuing grab variations. The solution is: 1 a8 = Q, g1 = Q; 2 f8 = Q, Qf1 or Qxc5ch; 3 b5ch, Qxb5 mate.

When the black queen moves otherwise it is captured and the set mate Qb7xQa8 mate is forced.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = R; 2 f8 = R, Rf1; 3 RxR, QxQ mate.

Observe that RxR is the only reply after 2 . . . Rf1; had White answered f8 = Q, there would be no mate, because Qf1 could interpose on a6.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = B; 2 f8 = B, Bxc5; 3 BxB, QxQ mate.

Again only a white bishop will do. A rook or knight could not reach c5; b4 cannot capture because of the resulting hole. A queen is not possible because of the check to the black king. A bishop solves all difficulties.

1 a8 = Q, g1 = S; 2 f8 = S, Sxh3! 3 RxS, QxQ mate.

Once more f8 = S is the only answer, because the S guards the square d7. This is essential because otherwise the rook on h7 could not capture h3 without allowing the black king an escape.

In addition to these four thematic mates there is a beautiful flight square variation.

1 a8 = Q, Kd7! 2 Bf5ch! Kc6 (must); 3 Qxg2!! QxQ mate.

A charming, unexpected pin of the black rook and simultaneous removal of the free black pawn, compelling the set mate.

The merit of this wonderful task problem is so unquestionable that further enhancing comment would appear stupid.

The problem portrays Babson's genius like a mirror. Mr. Lee deserves our gratitude for bringing it to our attention. It is a masterpiece that every collector will want to enter in his treasure book.

SOLUTIONS

No. 271. Alexander Kish (2m) Rg6

The three interferences are swell.—Dr. Dobbs. The number of discovered mates is remarkable.—Nash. The dance of the white king.—Hill. Neat and clever problem. Some very pretty interferences.—Beers. Neat variations.—Krisch. Some good features.—Tracy. Nice mates, but key is obvious.—Plowman. Five main defenses well connected in the plot. Never saw anything just like this before.—Emery. Good variety but too much force.—Stichka. The key is obvious but the play is neat.—Korsgaard. Use of minor royal battery.—Straus. A waiter. Quiet key.—Patz. Lots of variations, but the position is cramped.—Murphy. Rook's pawn discloses the key.—Goldstein. Key is apparent but the interference mates are subtle and pleasing.—Tangeman. Easy.—De Marinis.

No. 272. G. Mott-Smith (2m) Re6

A charming lightweight with an elegant key.—Dr. Dobbs. Several good tries.—Hill. This is indeed a neat and clever rendering.—Beers. Simple interferences.—Krisch. Well set and good mates.—Tracy. Good interference by B.—Plowman. Clever arrangement of few pieces.—Stichka. Rare economy for a 2 mover.—Korsgaard. Black effectively blocks himself in a frantic desire to put off the execution.—Straus. A threat clearance key, with self blocks. Neat, but not difficult.—Patz. Clever blocking, but not very pretentious.—Murphy. The greater the struggle, the tighter the noose.—Goldstein. A clever key.—Tangeman. Clever B. interference.—De Marinis. Excellent shut-off theme.—Souweine.

No. 273. William Patz (2m) Sc4

The Pc5 must be stopped; otherwise the key threat is O. K.—Dr. Dobbs. I hate duals in 2 movers.—Hill. Nice mates. Interesting but duals spoil it somewhat.—Beers. Spectacular but a bit awkward.—Krisch. Interesting but

(Continued on Page 145)

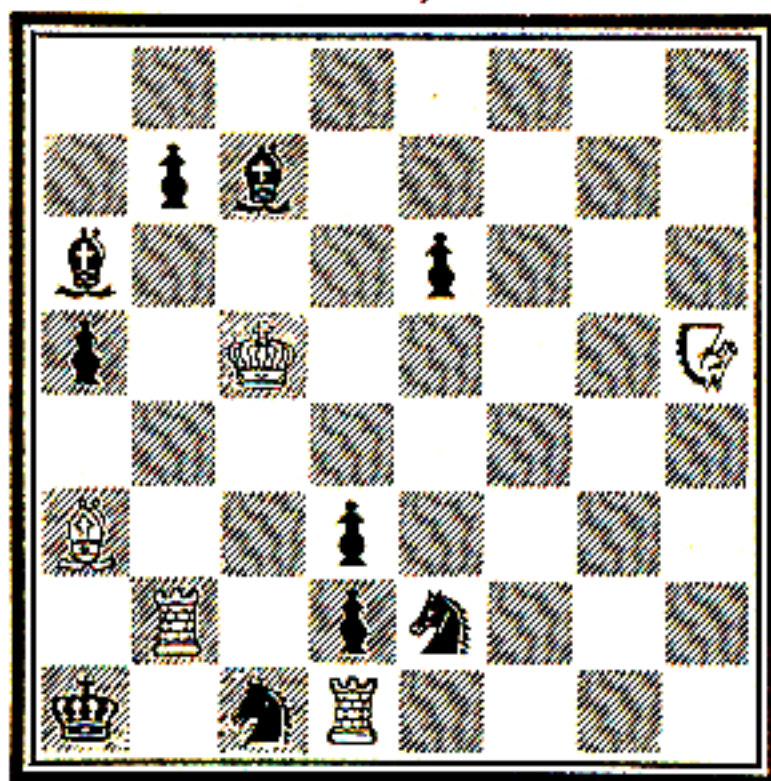
FAIRYLAND

In the next issue I expect to introduce the "U" or Billiard Knight, an invention of the famous composer, A. J. Fink of San Francisco. Because the cost of diagram-cuts with explanatory lines is unreasonably high, I shall adopt a method of illustrating the U moves that is quite simple but will need lots of space. In consequence I cannot publish any fairy problems in the next number.

To avoid disappointment, I give today a double portion, of which Nos. F. 35-F. 38 need not be solved (like F. 32-34) within this time limit. An extra month is granted for the *second* half of the fairy problems; but *not* for F. 32-34 inclusive.

Today I present the Nightrider. This fairy man, the symbol of which is N and which is presented as an inverted S on the diagram, *must be stipulated* beneath the diagram, because many other pieces of the rider and leaper families are likewise shown as inverted knights.

ILLUSTRATION PROBLEM By MAXWELL BUKOFZER Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 2 moves. Inverted SH5 is a nightrider.

The N. moves as an S, but in a straight series of S moves right to the run of the board. Thus in our illustration diagram, a 2 mover composed especially for this "lesson", the N on h5 can, at his pleasure, move to f6 (and stop there) or go on to d7 (and stop) or continue to b8. He can also go to g7; can go to f1 (via g3) and capture pawn d3 (via f4). To find the correct N moves, put a dot in the *center* of:

1. The square on which the N. rests.
2. Each square he passes in a regular S move.
3. The square on which he finishes his move.

Connect all these dots with a pencilled line. **THIS LINE MUST ALWAYS BE A PERFECTLY STRAIGHT LINE.**

Consequently the N. on h5 can *not* capture the black S on e2; because whether the N travels via f4 or via g3, the line connecting the dots would not be straight but show an obtuse angle.

Any piece of the same color as the N, placed on one of the "way station" squares, that is, squares over which the N must travel, *blocks* the N. move; any man of the opposite color on these squares can be captured, but the first capture terminates the move. A check given by the N is stopped by any interference by a man on any of the intermediate squares.

To illustrate: In our Illustration Diagram the key move is Nd7. We see that the white king by moving away from c5 discovers a check to the black king. Since no piece can interfere on c5 or b3 and the N. cannot be captured, the black king, unable to move, is mated.

After 1 Nd7, Bb6 (or d6)ch, white *must* capture the B; if the white king after Bb6ch would play Kd6, checking, the move Bb6-c5ch would stop the N check by interference on one of the squares the N. needs for his traveling move. After 1 . . . Sd4, the white king has no other square save d4 to go to; but even if he had another square, he would be compelled to capture the black S to prevent him from stopping the N. check by interference on b3.

To sum up then: *The N move is a chain of successive, uninterrupted S moves in a perfectly straight direction.*

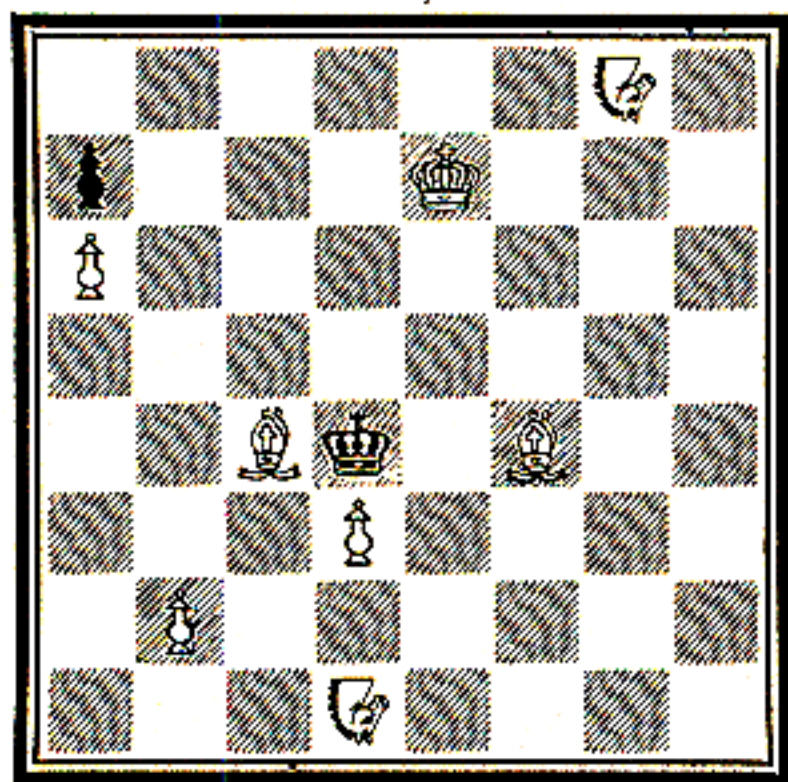
F. 32 is a nightrider problem, entered for the express purpose of allowing you to test the newly acquired knowledge.

F. 33 is another sample of reflexmate strategy by the "highcockalorum" of Fairy lore and it does him justice indeed.

F. 34 is a pawn model study with the added zest of grasshopper activity.

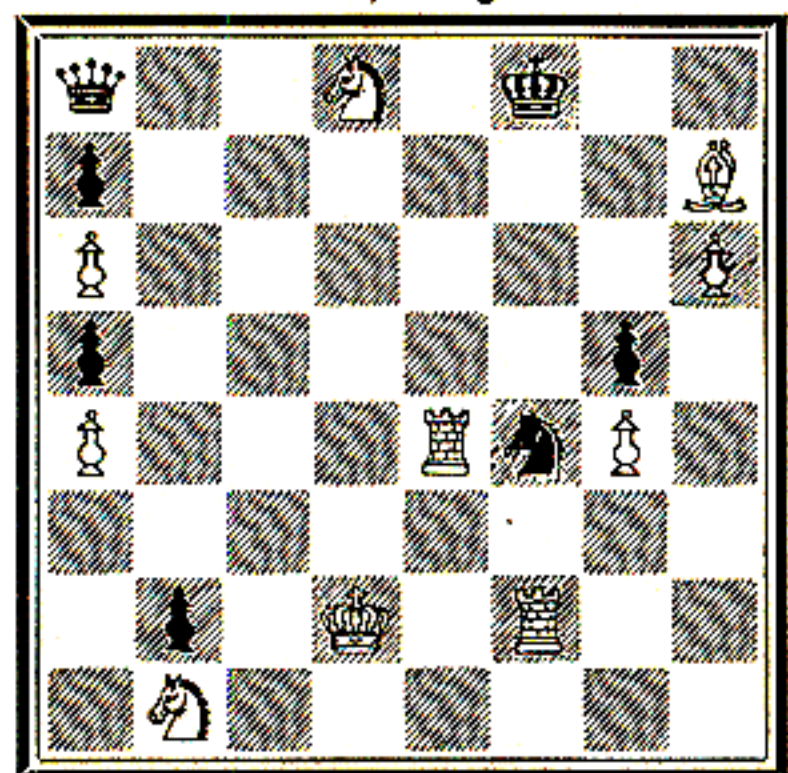
These three problems must be solved and sent in before July 11.

F 32 (Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.



Mate in 3 moves.
Inverted S's: = nightriders

F 33 (Original)
THOMAS R. DAWSON
London, England



Reflexmate in 2 moves.
A modelmate study.

F. 35 shows the illustrious Dawson in a different type of expertness.

F. 36 is a particularly sweet morsel by that faithful lieutenant I found in Cleveland.

F. 37 is the final one of the offerings of Mr. Vandenberg. It is hard to tell which one of the trio deserves the most praise.

F. 38 is one of the finest masterpieces of trifurcation maximizing that I have ever seen. It takes a Dobbs to do it. It will probably give some of our fairy solvers a mal-de-tete.

The solutions to these four problems need not be sent in until August 10th, 1935.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 24 (Neuss) 1 Ra8, Rh1; 2 Qb8, Qg1 mate.

Neat echo clearance, but, of course, obvious.—Dr. Dobbs. After you, Sir!—Nash. Good! An echoed Bristol.—Krisch. Sh1 is bad thematically.—Eaton. Reciprocity with a vengeance.—Genud. A cleverly constructed clearance theme.—Tangeman. Huh!—Murphy.

F. 25 (Eaton) Ba1.

Clever use of the G at c4, but the white G. is an idle spectator.—Dr. Dobbs. The G does his bit.—Nash. Clever. Variety seems to be Eaton's forte.—Krisch. Fair.—Genud. The pins and interferences are admirable.—Tangeman. Score one for Brother Eaton. Very, very neat.—Murphy.

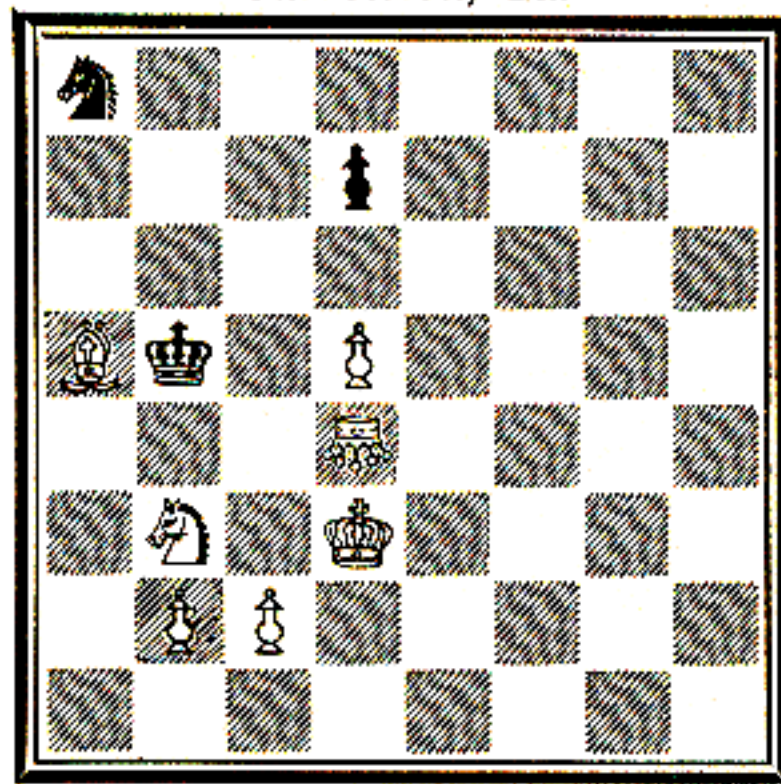
F. 26 (Dobbs) Ga5.

The feature is the G half-pin with 3 intervening pieces.—Dr. Dobbs. This idea of fairy 2 mover to attract an audience is fine.—Nash. A neat ambush. Half pin, with the Doctor's usual delightful echo.—Krisch. Very pretty.—Hannan. Not a great conception, but worthwhile.—Eaton. Dr. Dobbs shows here clearly the power of the G.—Genud. A puzzling G. half-pin theme.—Tangeman. This might be studied as a text book on the powers of the G.—Murphy.

F. 27 (Charosh) 1 Gc6, Kc5; 2 Gb7, Kb4; 3 G(b3) d5, Ka4; 4 Gb5 mate.

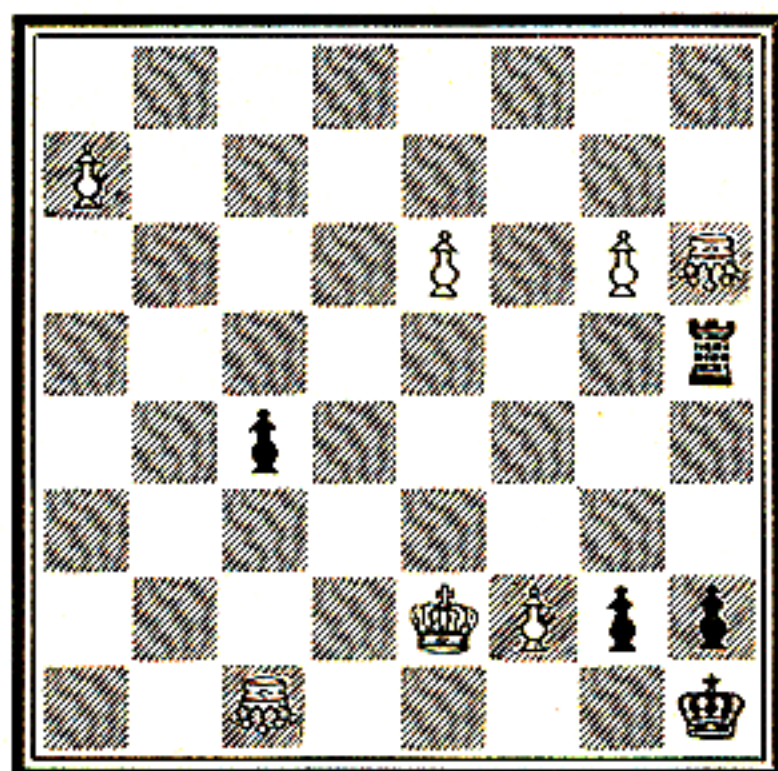
An all G Cast, and they hop with admirable precision.—Dr. Dobbs. Every G. takes his jump.—Nash. Splendid! A great comeback for Mr. Charosh.—Krisch. Very neat.—Genud. I had a lot of trouble with this one.—Tangeman.

F 34 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



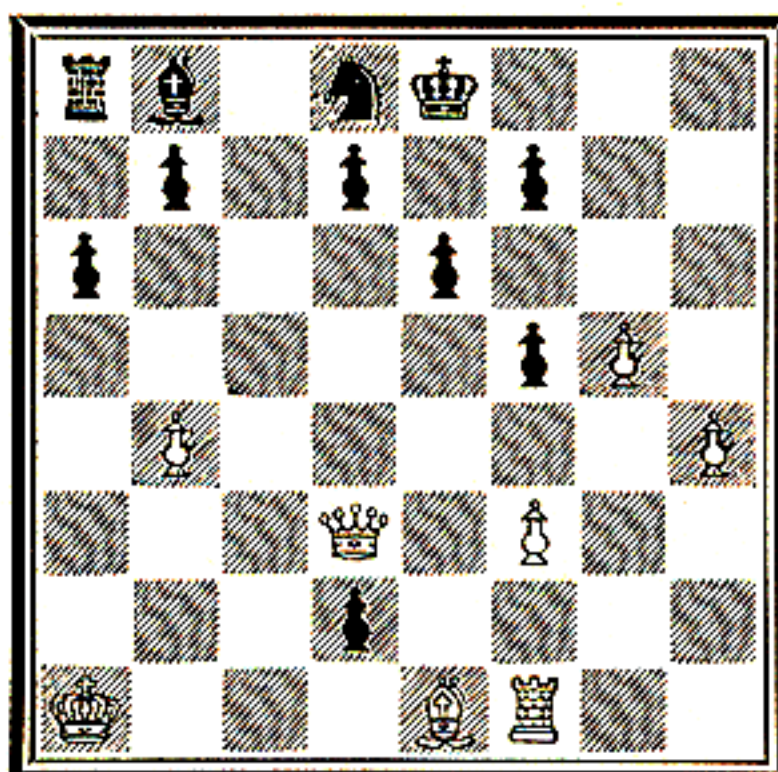
Mate in 3 moves.
4 pawn models.

F 35 (Original)
T. R. DAWSON
London, England



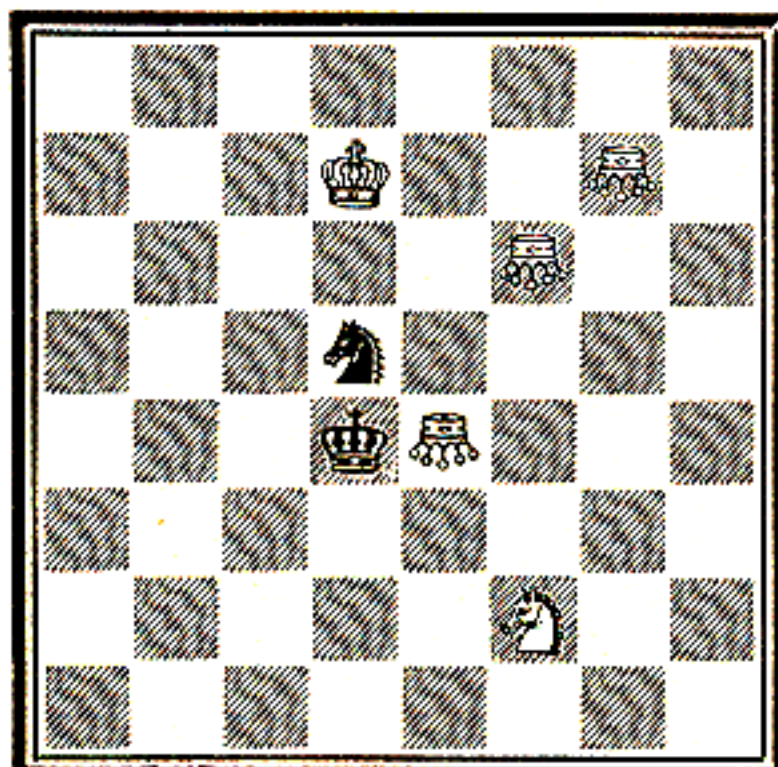
White mates in 3 moves.

F 36 (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, O.



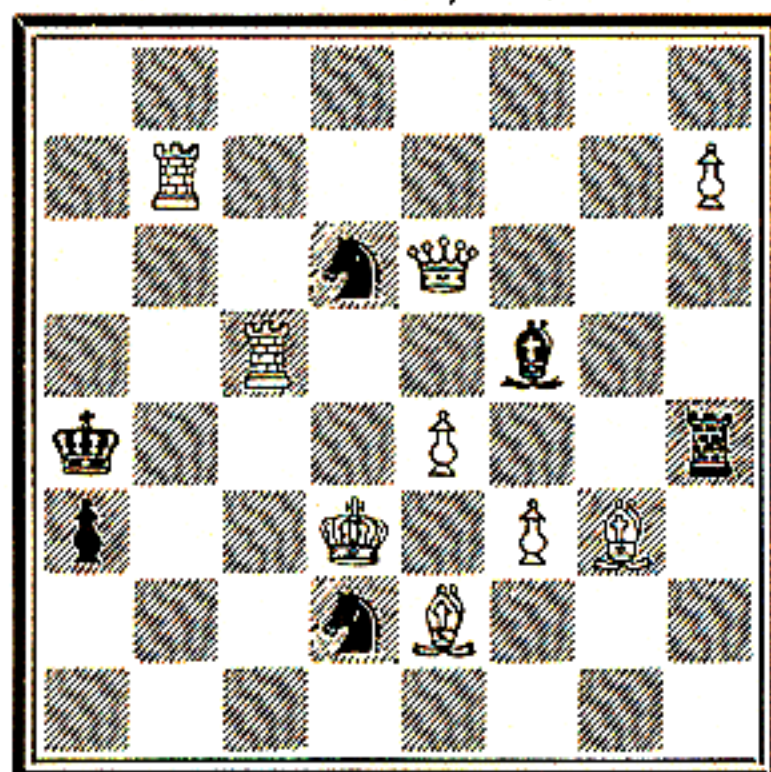
Maximate in 4 moves.

F 37 (Original)
E. J. VAN DEN BERG
Apeldoorn, Holland



Black plays and helpselfmates
in 4 moves.

F 38 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carollton, Ga.



Maxiselfmate in 5 moves.

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Score | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | Score |
|-----------------|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 86 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 96 |
| Tangeman, J. B. | 67 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 77 |
| Dr. Berliner | 58 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 68 |
| Morris, M. | 58 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 68 |
| Young, E. F. | 61 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 67 |
| Krisch, E. | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 66 |
| Partos, G. | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 56 |
| Murphy, P. | 42 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 50 |
| Ratke, G. R. | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 43 |
| Genud, I. | 28 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 38 |
| Kashdan, I. | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 32 |
| Malzberg, N. | 21 | 2 | . | 2 | . | 25 |
| Patz, W. | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| Nash, E. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Peters, W. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 |
| Hannan, J. | 5 | . | 2 | 2 | . | 9 |
| Eaton, V. L. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 6 |
| Halpern, L. | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 6 |

(Continued from Page 143)

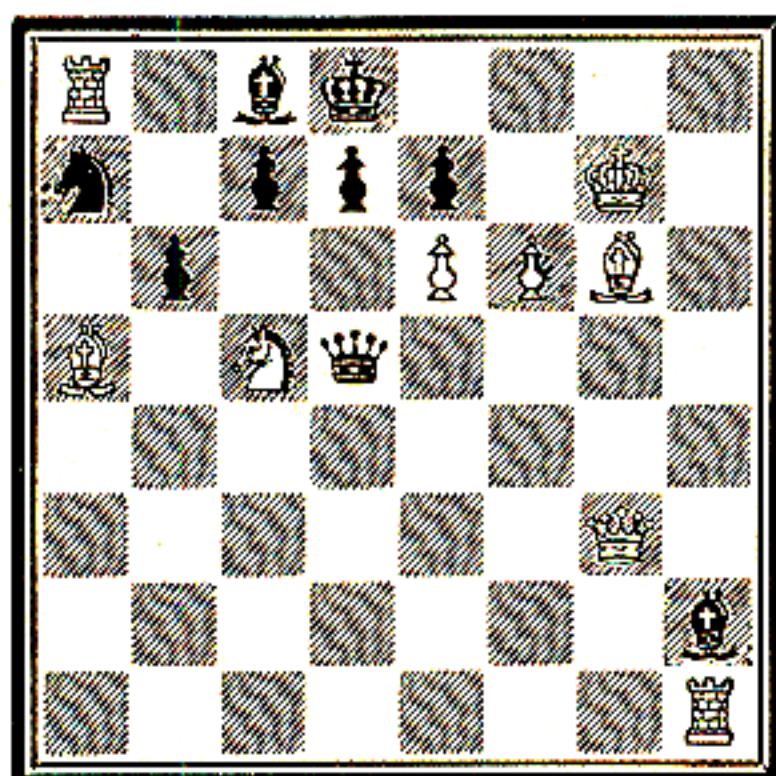
easy.—Tracy. O. K.—Plowman. Loosely constructed.—Stichka. A nice problem but the pawn on c5 indicates the key.—Korsgaard. Loose pawns stamp this as a threat.—Straus. My second effort; still amateurish, but I hope an improvement over my first effort.—Patz. The black king strangles in a necklace of his own pawns.—Murphy. The S opens the back door for his queen.—Goldstein. Looks like a cook with the idle rook h6.—Tangeman. Conventional.—De Marinis.

No. 274. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Sf5

Another one of my "pets" which I hope will go over with the solvers.—Dr. Dobbs. Finely wrought.—Nash. Another one of those incredible combinations by Dr. Dobbs of cross checks, flights and batteries. My vote.—Eaton. Excellent! By far the best 2 mover this month.—Hill. If there is a reason for the B on a2, this gets my vote.—Krisch. A fine 2 mover.—Tracy. Very good.—Plowman. A wonderful entertainer with the wealth of variations one expects from Dr. Dobbs.—Emery. Fine key. My second choice.—Stichka. This problem has everything, especially flight squares. It is excellent. Second best.—Korsgaard. Excellent. Gives another flight square. White S. wheeling.—Straus. Will add this one to my collection of best problems.—Larranaga. Sd4 must move where he cannot be captured.—Genud. A Dobbs gem! All discovered mates. Nice horse play. My second choice.—Patz. Scintillatingly clever but with an UnDobbs-like artificial look.—Murphy. This fine problem gets my vote for the perfection of its mates.—Cheney. Two delightful discovered mates.—Goldstein. One of the most finished two-movers I have ever seen, though not difficult. My vote for best of month.—Sanford. Problem is "tops" with a very pretty changed mate and many good tries.—Tangeman. Key is easy.—De Marinis.

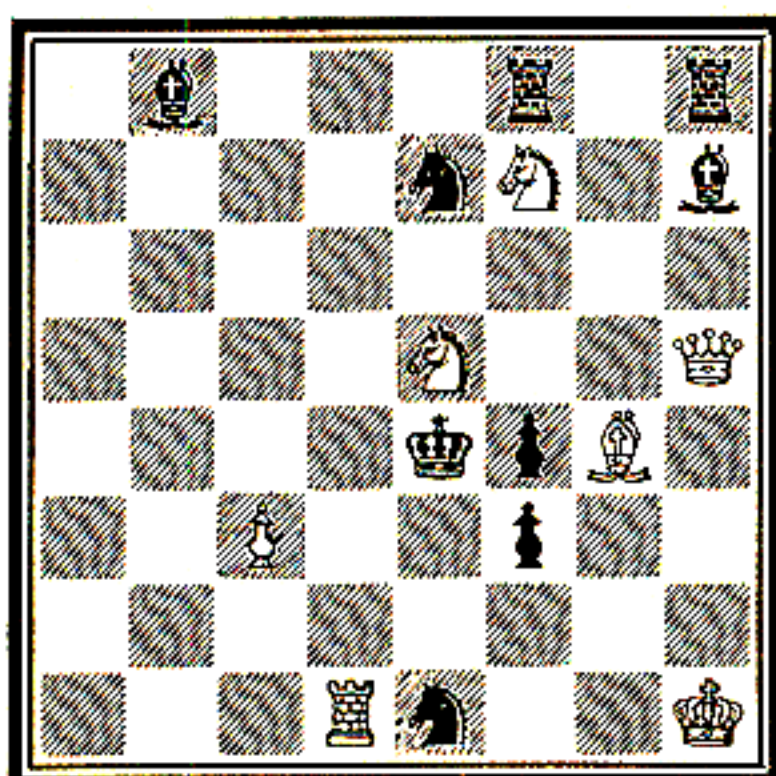
(Continued on Page 148)

295
(Original)
M. W. PATRICK
Elyria, O.



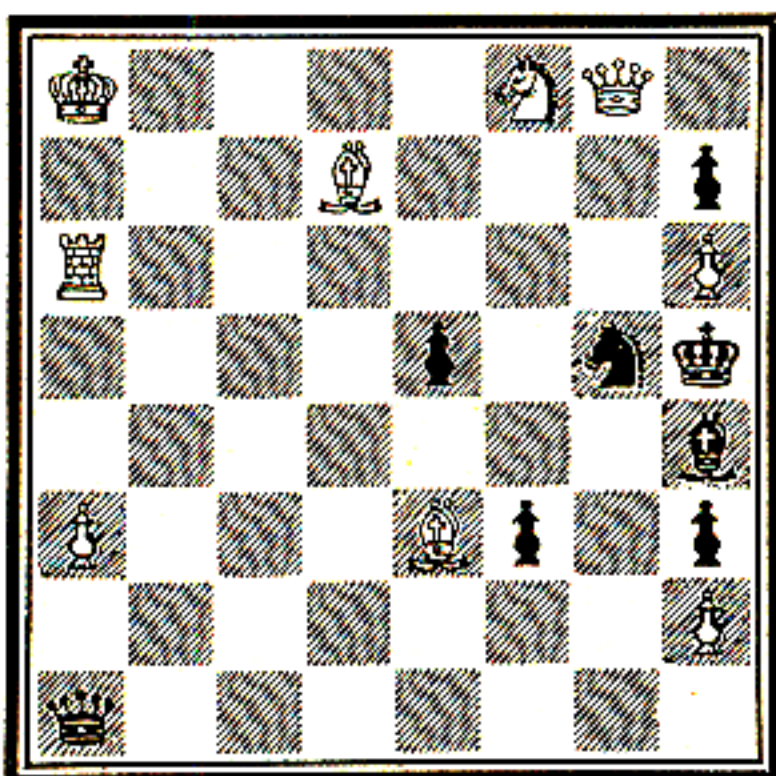
Mate in 2 moves.

296
(Original)
CLEMENTE LARRANAGA
Rome, N. Y.



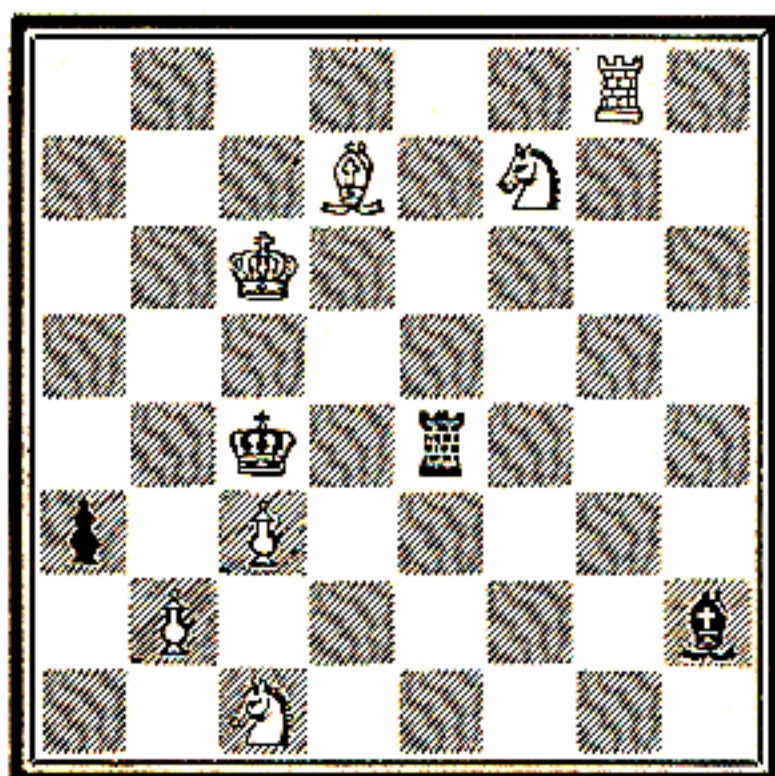
Mate in 2 moves.

297
(Original)
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.



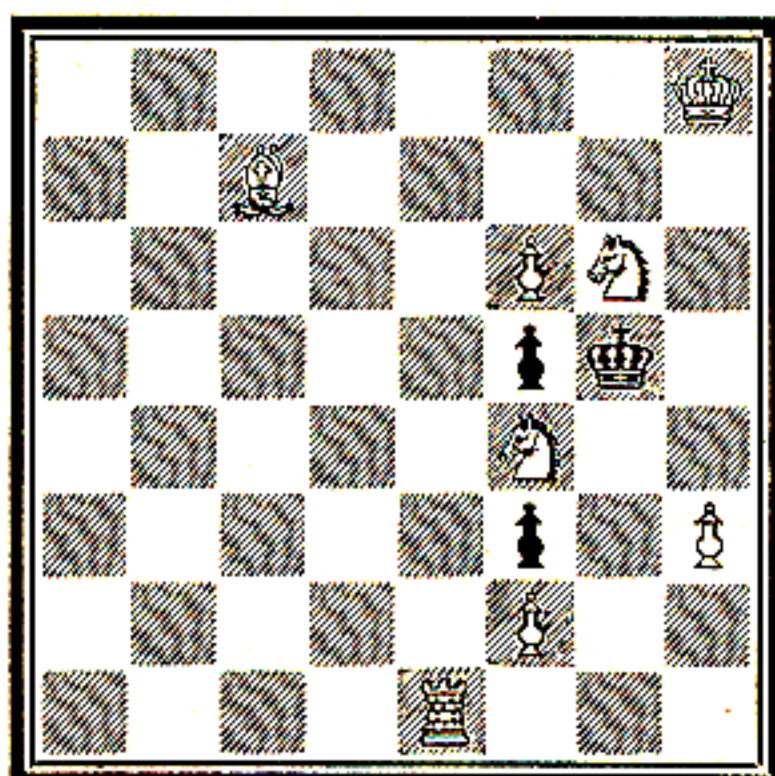
Mate in 2 moves.

298
(Original)
FRED SPRENGER
New York City



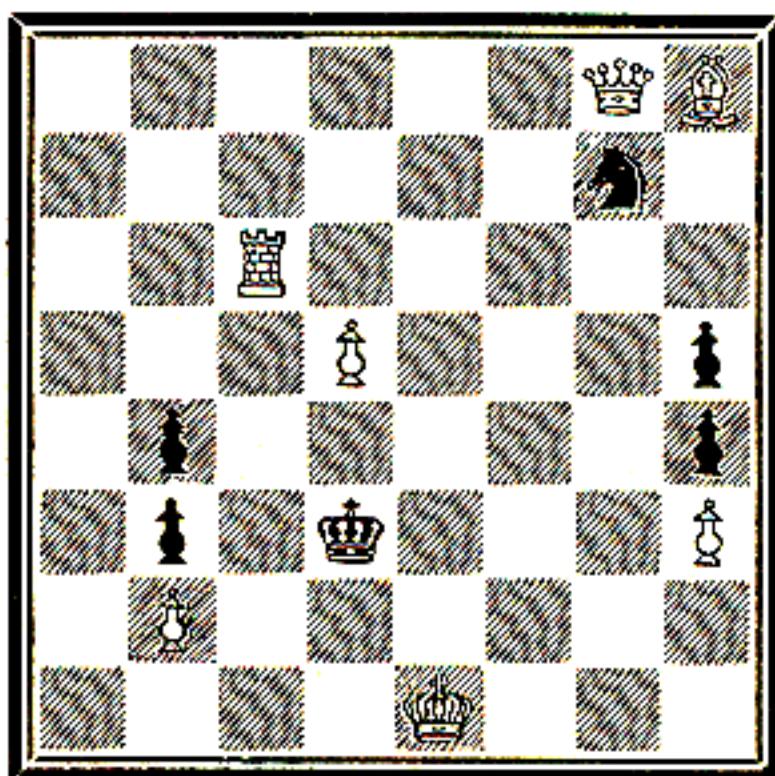
Mate in 2 moves.

299
(Original)
REV. J. MORTIMER
Catawba, Wis.



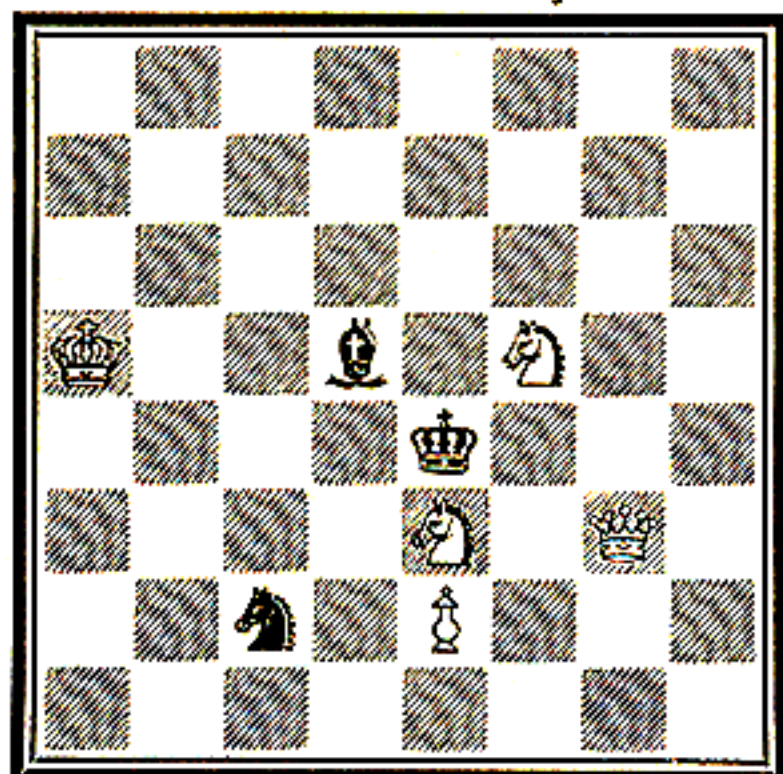
Mate in 2 moves.

300
(Original)
WILBUR VANWINKLE
Endicott, N. Y.



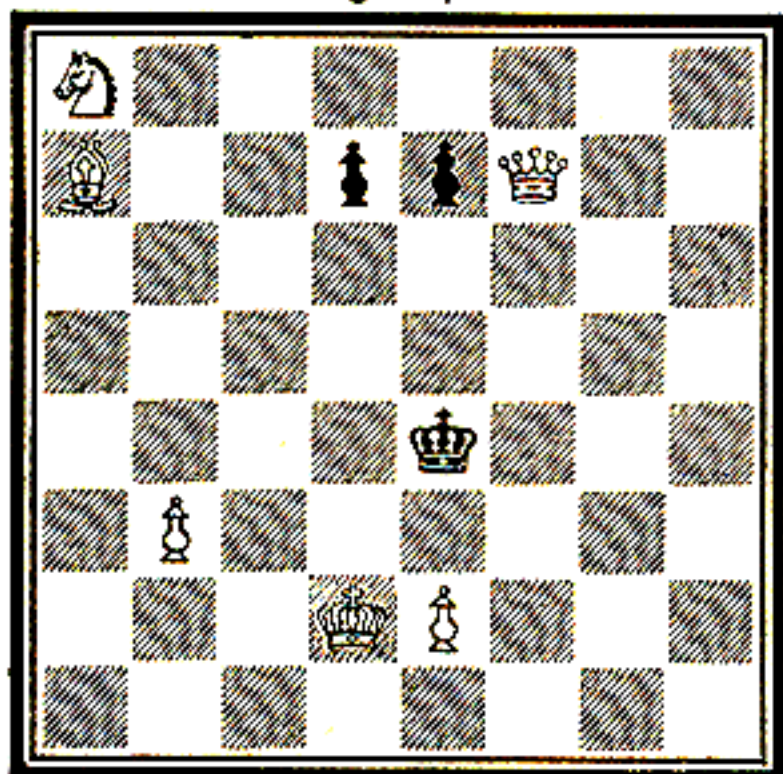
Mate in 3 moves.

301
(Original)
WALTER JACOBS
New York City



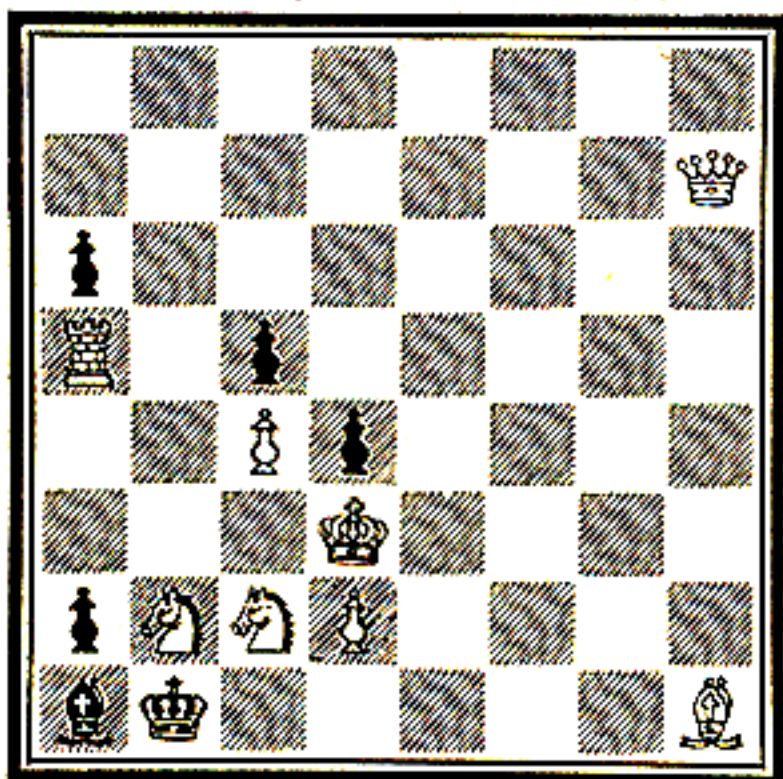
Mate in 3 moves.

302
(Original)
WILLIAM PATZ
Irvington, N. J.



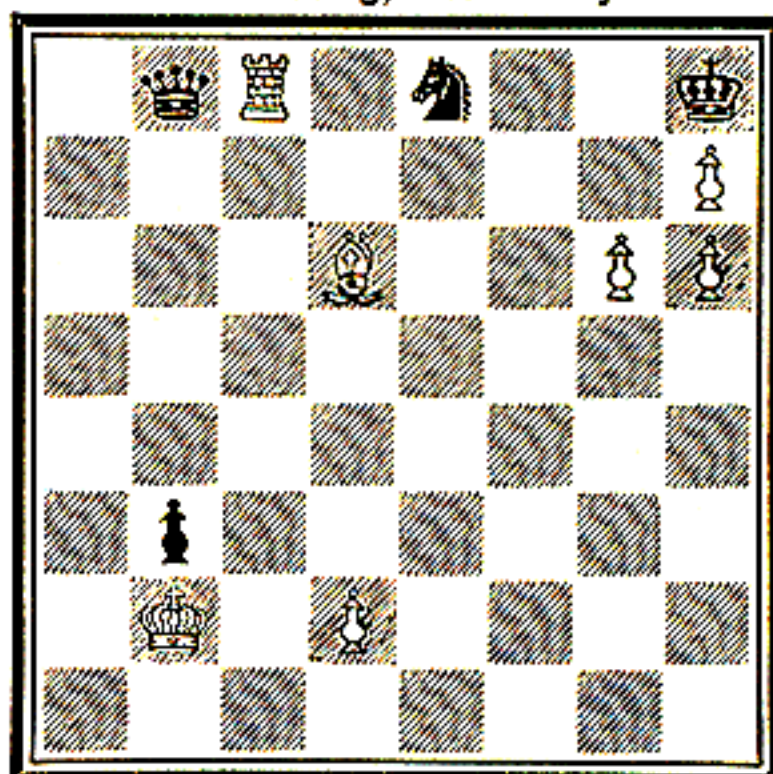
Mate in 3 moves.

303 (Original)
BILL BEERS
Willmar, Minn.
Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs



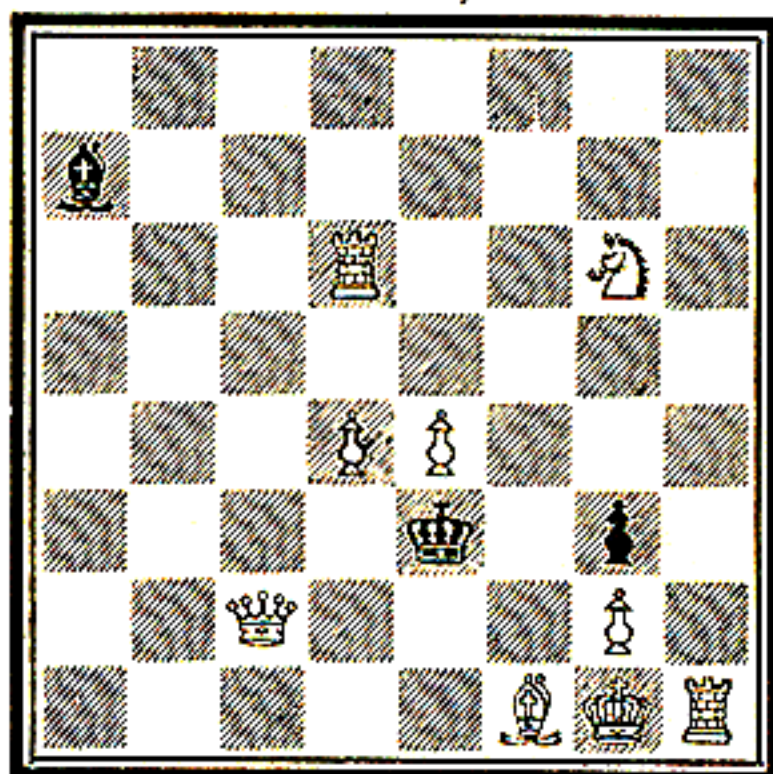
Mate in 3 moves.

304
(Original)
FRANZ PALATZ
Hamburg, Germany



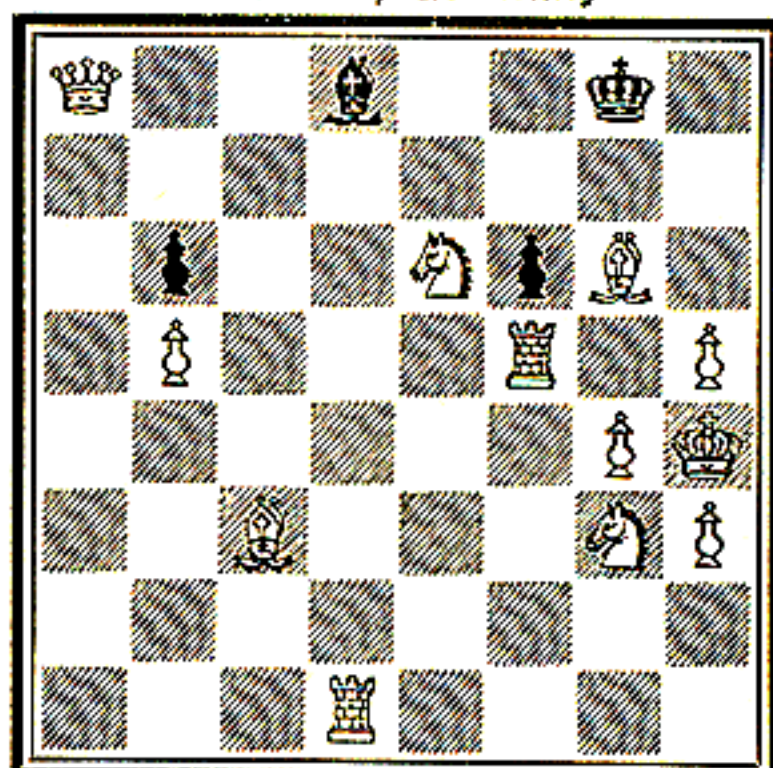
Mate in 4 moves.

305
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Selfmate in 4 moves.

306
(Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany



Selfmate in 6 moves.

No. 275. R. C. Belto (2m) Re5

An old idea nicely dressed up by our newcomer Beito.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece of self-interference, every black piece takes its turn.—Nash. Ingenious and good.—Hill. The sacrifice key detracts (?—Ed) some merit from this otherwise nice 2 mover.—Beers. Fine clearance sacrifice.—Krisch. Good key and mates.—Tracy. Sacrifice waiter.—Plowman. Not profound but exquisitely designed.—Emery. Sacrifice a happy thought, providing blocking and interference.—Straus. The quadruple sacrifice is, of course, the feature.—Gend. Placing rook in triple en prise is neat.—Patz. Business-like and very bright. I like this best of the 2 movers.—Murphy. This is a fine problem too.—Cheney. A 3 way take leading to some pretty mates.—Goldstein. Another one of those numerous KxR compositions. This one is interesting.—Tangeman. Four different queen mates on a quadruple R. Sacrifice. Clever. First choice.—De Marinis. Most amusing.—Souweine.

No. 276. G. W. Hargreaves (3m)

1 b4, Sc4; 2 RxS etc.
1 . . . , S else; 2 b5ch, etc.
1 . . . , b5; 2 Rh6ch, etc.
Slender but slick.—Dr. Dobbs. Nothing to this.—Hill. This 3 mover gets my vote. It is neat and economical. A fine miniature.—Beers. Not very complicated.—Krisch. A toy.—Tracy. Small but sweet.—Sprenger. Easy key, otherwise all right.—Plowman. Clean-cut, but very simple.—Stichka. A beautiful composition with a clever key. Simplicity itself.—Korsgaard. Excellent! All the work one could desire from the rook.—Straus. An unpretentious miniature.—Gend. The Knight's efforts to ward off the inevitable are in vain. An easy Meredith.—Patz. Extreme light weight.—Murphy. An amusing miniature.—Goldstein. The mates are neat and pretty even though the key is obvious.—Tangeman. Very weak key.—De Marinis.

No. 277. C. S. Kipping (3m)

1 e4, Bg8; 2 b5, Bb8; 3 d8 = Qmate
1 . . . , Se3; 2 BxS, Bg8; 3 B f4 mate
Cooked by: 1b5, Bb8 (must!); 2 BxR, any; 3 Ba3 mate.
(Why is it that when a great master enters a new "community" he must always have bad luck for a starter?—Ed.)

No. 278. Walter Jacobs (3m)

1 Qe2, Bd6; 2 Qf3ch, etc.
1 . . . , b4; 2 Qc4ch, etc.
1 . . . , threat; 2 Qd1, etc.
Four familiar models but the model at f5 is a welcome addition.—Dr. Dobbs. Fine strategy.—Nash. The threat of "Q one square" is good.—Hill. Very clever. Enjoyed it very much. My second choice.—Beers. Surprising play with only two pieces.—Krisch. I like this much.—Tracy. The nice, clear-cut position in addition to the wonderful play earns this one my vote.—Sprenger. Good except the short mate.—Plowman. I was delighted with the way the B. blocks d6.—Emery. The mates are very pretty but the queen must do all the work.—Korsgaard. One difficult variation caused me trouble.—Straus. The B defenses are good but not good enough, it seems. Second best.—Gend. A pleasing Meredith. Move Qd1 is a quiet continuation and so puzzling.—Patz. Miniatures and near-miniatures always appeal to me. This one is very neat.—Murphy. Her Nordic Majesty goes places and does things.—Goldstein. The avoidance key and quiet second moves are good.—Tangeman. Not so easy to spot this one.—De Marinis.

No. 279. Pascual Santillan (3m)

1 Sd6, KxS; 2 Sf7, etc.
1 . . . , e6xS; 2 d4ch, etc.
1 . . . , BxS; 2 d4ch, etc.
1 . . . , e7xS; 2 Qf4ch, etc.
1 . . . , h5; 2 Sf7ch, etc.
1 . . . , Kd4; 2 Qc4ch, etc.
Original and puzzling with two pretty models, one changing the set met. An unusual waiter, deserving high praise.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece! I cannot recall the last time I came across a problem of such difficulty and beauty.—Nash. Clever and most interesting. By far the best 3 mover.—Hill. The taking of a slight square spoils this little beauty. Can't they get better keys?—Beers. A clean and very pretty 3-er. Gets my vote, if 274 does not.—Krisch. The mate with pawn after Kd4 is unique and the play throughout is fine. My choice for best of month.—Tracy. Very good. My first choice.—Plowman. Ingenious pawn-mate and sacrifices. Best!—Stichka. Pretty model mates and some very close tries. Best of the month.—Korsgaard. Best of the month. The successive sacrifices are beautiful examples of forced moves.—Straus. This gets my vote.—Peters. Signor Santillan debe ser un genio.—Larranaga. A masterpiece. Must I add best?—Gend. This is an excellent problem and deserves the prize. It gets my vote.—Riggin. My first choice. Excellent for its pure and mirror mates.—Patz. The best problem in this issue. It gets my vote. Variety galore, a most deceptive first move and several extremely tricky mates.—Murphy. A great little composition. El Senor Santillan gets my vote.—Goldstein. This gets my vote as the best problem of the YEAR.—Dr. Berliner. Senor Santillan gets my vote this month for this artistic conception with its model mates, fine key and some unexpected second moves.—Tangeman.

No. 280. Carlos Jimeno, Jr. (4m)

1 Kb7, b3; 2 c4, Kb4; 3 Kb6, KxP; 4 c5 mate.
Simple and the key most ungenerous.—Dr. Dobbs. Just a one-variation problem.—Beers. Simplicity carried too far.—Krisch. A one-minute stunt.—Tracy. The key spoils this one.—Sprenger. Not enough to it.—Plowman. Simple, beautiful play. Just the sort to admire long after the tough ones are forgotten.—Emery. Its single line is easily solved.—Stichka. The key is obvious but the king is trapped rather nicely.—Korsgaard. Easy, but play is precise.—Straus. Simple, single line play.—Peters. A horrible key move.—Gend. Easy single line play.—Patz. A little too simple. Mr. Jimeno can compose harder ones.—Murphy. Delightful.—Cheney. The key does not measure up to the remainder.—Goldstein. I shall be very surprised if this is not a cook.—Tangeman.

No. 281. Mannis Charosh (3m Sui)

1 c4, dxc; 2 Bc2, c3; 3 Rd2, PxR mate.
1 . . . , d4; 2 c5, d3; 3 Bd5, c2 mate.
The two lines are neatly combined and cleverly forced.—Dr. Dobbs. Neat and nice play. Good!—Beers. Simple, but it is sound.—Krisch. Just another single (?) line sui.—Korsgaard. White beats Black to the draw and forces the issue. The pawn finds his way to the scene of the crime.—Straus. DESCENSUS AD VALLEM MORTIS EST FACILIS.—Patz. What there is, is fair, but there is not enough.—Murphy. Nice 3 move sui. The Queen prepares the R mate.—Cheney. The mountain labored, etc.—Goldstein. A fine key and two quite attractive variations in this sui.—Tangeman. Rather obvious.—Souweine.

No. 282. Dr. G. Dobbs (7m Sui)

1 Bb6, PxP; 2 RxP, PxP; 3 SxP, Pf4; 4 Ba2, Pf3; 5 Rf7ch, Kg8; 6 Rg7ch, KxR; 7 Qf8ch, KxQ mate.
1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Pb5; 3 RxP, Pb4; 4 S any, Pb3; 5 . . . , . . . ; 6 . . . , . . . ; 7 . . . , . . .
1 . . . , Pf4; 2 Bf2! P any; 3 Kb2, P any; 4 Kc3, P any; 5 Kd4, P any; 6 Qc5, Pd6; 7 Qc4! KxR mate.
Hope the solvers find this worthy of their mettle but not too difficult to get into the balloting.—Dr. Dobbs. A clever and difficult problem. A little inaccurate, but that can be overlooked.—Krisch. A fine suimate. My second choice.—Tracy. Outstanding and difficult. Timing perfect. Curious that in the only variation in which white has not time to play Ba2 the move is not necessary.—Daly. I do not believe that Dr. Dobbs intended (any of) the above key.—Tangeman. Claims that this problem has up to 3 solutions; that it has no solution, have come from many solvers. We print the solution of this problem *exactly* as Dr. Dobbs submitted it.—(Ed.)

CORRESPONDENCE

J. Hannan: Fairy problems offer frequently difficult variations even in 2 movers. It is therefore necessary to send the main play in detail to obtain credit, but not every minor and unimportant variation. I am very much pleased that you have tackled the fairies.

I. Kashdan: What is wrong with 282? Please give details. New version for fairy problem is excellent; old one destroyed.

F. A. Hill, J. F. Tracy: Cannot find any record of solutions you claim. Why in the world should I want to deprive you of points you earned? I am scrupulously fair and just to ALL solvers. Please check your solutions before you mail them.

B. Beers: Substitution of all problems made as you wish; ditto the corrections you ordered. Thanks, Bill, for coming to my aid. Now I need 2 movers again. I know I can always depend on you.

F. Sprenger: New set put in place of old one. Thanks for your friendly letter.

T. R. Dawson: I am deeply obliged to you, Tommy, for your regal support. Also thanks to Brother Fox. I don't know just at the moment, when your "Who's Who" will appear, but you are next. I shall send what you request very soon, if I can get my breath. Didn't know that you now run the problem section of the B. C. M. I do not receive it. Will hold back on the Cylinders until I hear from you. Sincerest regards.

G. Plowman: Sorry, my friend, your 4 mover is cooked via Ba2ch. Shall I destroy it?

W. Straus: I spent *several weeks* on your problems, only to find that, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 7, I cannot use them. Problems are a bit more than board positions. The analysis of one of your "Can't Castle" positions would require 3 printed pages!! Kindly read the instructions about problems in this issue. What shall I do with your set?

W. Vanwinkle: Why so reticent and so chary with contributions? No, my good friend, you cannot vote for a problem you did not solve. The fact that it happened to foil you is *not* increasing its intrinsic merit in the least.

C. Larranaga: Don't omit voting because you are not an expert. Vote anyhow.

J. Zarbach: Thanks for problems. Why not join the solving family?

W. Peters: Uncle Sam does not carry 2½ oz. of letters for 3c. Watch the weight, please.

I. Genud: Yes, "our" Kipping is the famous Kipping. What of it that he slipped up on a problem? It is an uncharitable idea to expect 100% perfection where you find 90%. That should be enough for any mortal being, don't you think?

C. Fittkan: To vote for a problem you did not solve means to throw away your vote. Because you found it difficult does not prove that it is the best offering.

T. C. Young: Your name ONCE on a sheet is sufficient, but on *every* sheet! PLEASE VOTE.

R. J. Ratke: You are a "fiery" gentleman. What do you think would happen, were I to insist on the draconic laws you recommend? Being almost 60 I have learned not to be overstrict. Of course, you are *unquestionably* right in the principle. What happened to your vote?

T. De Marinis: Welcome to the family. Please use ink. Our ladder prize is a book, pocket chess set, or other suitable gift, worth approximately \$2.00. For 2 move problems the key is sufficient except for Fairy 2-ers. You cannot claim a cook without submitting it in detail. Kindly read the instructions I print almost every month.

G. Partos: Your solutions arrived 3 days late, just as I was ready to mail my copy. I have to open the letter and start all over again. This is **IRREVOCABLY** the last time that you will receive credit for late solutions. When you do not solve a problem leave the number blank or state *not solved*. To claim *no solution* will get you a goose egg.

Dr. Berliner, F. Sprenger: Problem destroyed as requested. You see now that holding back a problem has its good points.

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | Score |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Tangeman, J. B. | 197 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 231 |
| Chess, A. | 187 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 219 |
| Daly, H. B. | 179 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 218 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 180 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 216 |
| Riggin, C. | 177 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 209 |
| Krisch, E. | 169 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 205 |
| Patz, W. | 167 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 199 |
| Wenzl, T. C. | 170 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 199 |
| Berliner, Dr. | 166 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 198 |
| Emery, G. R. | 160 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 3 | . | 186 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 151 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 183 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 150 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 179 |
| Halpern, L. | 149 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 178 |
| Young, E. F. | 146 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 175 |
| Genud, I. | 132 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 164 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 133 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | . | 162 |
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I am sorry to learn that some fine solvers did not send any solutions because they failed to solve all problems. That is a notion I cannot applaud because I cannot understand its motive.

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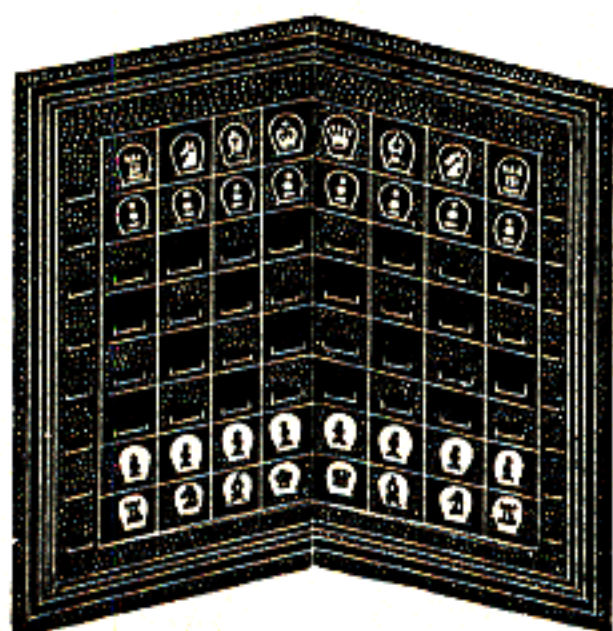
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News Events

International Team Tournament— Warsaw, Poland

Twenty nations have entered the team tournament which will be held at Warsaw during the last two weeks of August, according to reports from the Hague, Holland, the headquarters of the world chess organization.

Competition for the Hamilton-Russell trophy, which is at present in the possession of the United States, promises to be unusually keen this year. World's champion Dr. Alexander Alekhine has definitely stated that he will captain the French team, and that he will be supported at second board by the international master Dr. O. S. Bernstein. The other nations which have been listed as entries are Czechoslovakia, Poland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland, Estonia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Palestine and Argentina.

In behalf of the National Chess Federation of the United States, Harold M. Phillips, president of the Manhattan Chess Club and the Intercollegiate Chess League, has indicated a willingness to undertake the task of raising funds for the five American representatives. This is to be done in cooperation with the various clubs from whose membership the players will be drawn.

With but perhaps one change, the American team will consist of the same players that brought victory to the U. S. A. at Folkestone, England, in 1933. Frank J. Marshall, present titleholder, Isaac Kashdan, at board No. 1, Reuben Fine, Arthur W. Dake and Albert C. Simonson comprised our staunch defenders then.

There is a strong possibility that Samuel Reshevsky, recent winner of the Margate Tourney, who is now abroad, will be added to this year's line-up.

New Chess and Checker Paper

Chess enthusiasts of the Middle West will be interested to learn of a new chess and checker publication called the "*Mid-West Chess and Checker News*", edited and published by Edward Hanna of 2358 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. It is a neatly gotten up two-page leaflet covering important weekly events in both games. The price is 5c per copy and \$1.25 per year.

American Chess Federation Congress

During the period of July 21-31 inclusive, the eyes of the chess world will be focussed on the city of Milwaukee, where the 36th annual American Chess Federation Congress, formerly the Western Chess Association, and an open championship tournament, will be held. This event is sponsored by the chess players of Milwaukee with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Public Schools, Extension Dep't.

Plans for this tournament have been well laid, and it is expected that this event will attract the leading talent of this country. Several of the men who will represent the United States at Warsaw have expressed themselves to the effect that this gathering will serve as a warm-up for the foreign hostilities.

Those who are interested in participating, may obtain fuller details by writing to Arpad E. Elo, Chairman, 3739 N. 19th Place, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Michigan Chess Association

The 5th Annual Chess Championship Tournament held by the Michigan Chess Association at the Hays Hotel, Jackson, Michigan, during the period of May 29 to June 3, resulted in a clean cut victory for Leon Stolcenberg, with the brilliant score of 9-0.

At the annual meeting, Mr. Palmi of Jackson was elected president, with Mr. Bairn of Detroit as vice-president, Mr. Geo. M. Bleekman as secretary and Mr. Max Mueller as treasurer.

The final standing of the leaders:

| | W. | L. | D. | Total |
|------------------|----|----|----|-------------|
| Leon Stolcenberg | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 -0 |
| Geo. Eastman | 6 | 1 | 2 | 7 -2 |
| W. T. Adams | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 -3 |
| M. Palmer | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 1/2-3 1/2 |
| R. Uhlman | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 -4 |

New Bedford vs. Soviet Russia

A cable match between the New Bedford Chess Club of Massachusetts and Soviet Russia has stimulated quite a lot of interest and enthusiasm in the lower New England States. Twice each week thus far, cablegrams have been received, indicating moves, from the Central Chess Club of Leningrad and twice each week the New Bedford cohorts have made their replies.

The New Bedford Club has received a very cordial letter from the Honorable Alexandre Troyanovsky, who is Soviet Ambassador to Washington, wherein he states that he will follow the match with much interest and attention. He desires to be informed also on the progress of the match.

Marshall Chess Club Scores

Over Picked Team From Brooklyn Chess League

Summary of the match:

| Marshall Chess Club | | Brooklyn Chess Club | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 1 R. Fine | 1 | G. Gustafson | 0 |
| 2 T. A. Dunst | 1/2 | J. Moscovitz | 1/2 |
| 3 R. Smirka | 1 | R. Bornholz | 0 |
| 4 E. Enequist | 1 | S. Abel | 0 |
| *5 M. Hanauer | — | S. Pearl | — |
| 6 M. Hamermesh | 0 | S. Almgren | 1 |
| 7 F. J. Marshall | 1 | W. E. Grafman | 0 |
| 8 A. C. Cass | 1/2 | H. Eckstrom | 1/2 |
| 9 S. Hoffman | 1/2 | J. W. Collins | 1/2 |
| 10 E. Price | 1 | G. Christenson | 0 |
| 11 M. Green | 1/2 | I. Chernev | 1/2 |
| 12 F. E. Parker | 0 | H. Rosenthal | 1 |
| 13 W. McClellan | 1 | H. Erhman | 0 |
| 14 S. Grossman | 0 | M. Kessler | 1 |
| | 8 | | 5 |

*Game adjourned. Finally drawn.

Hungarian News

Lajos Steiner and Andreas Lilienthal have definitely been selected to represent Hungary in the International Team Matches this year. A tournament will be held to select three additional players from the following: Gerebon, Havasi, Korody, Rethy, E. Steiner and Dr. Vajda.

A tournament with fourteen competitors was recently held to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of F. Kempslan. The leading scores:

| Name | Score | Prize |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| L. Steiner | 9-0-4—11 points | I |
| E. Gerebon | 8-3-2—9 | II |
| E. Steiner | 7-3-3—8 1/2 | III |
| K. Korody | 5-2-6—8 | IV & V |
| P. Rethy | 6-3-4—8 | IV & V |
| K. Havasi | 6-4-3—7 1/2 | VI & VII |
| L. Reich | 6-4-3—7 1/2 | VI & VII |

Massachusetts State Tourney Results

In the major division, with one adjourned game still to be finished, and this conceded by both players to in all probability a draw, the final results will almost certainly be as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|-------|--------|
| Sidney S. Coggan | 3 | -1 |
| Weaver Adams | 2 | -2 |
| Harold Morton | 2 | -2 |
| Harlow B. Daly | 1 1/2 | -2 1/2 |
| Norman Ward | 1 | -3 |

Louis S. Olmstead, top board player of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. team in the Metropolitan League, easily won the minor tourney with the fine score of 7-0. Final scores were:

| | | |
|----------|-------|--------|
| Olmstead | 7 | -0 |
| Flashman | 5 | -2 |
| Magri | 4 1/2 | -2 1/2 |
| Sanborn | 4 | -3 |

Sam Loyd As I Knew Him

By HECTOR ROSENFELD

I first met Sam Loyd in the late '90s. He was then running a puzzle department in the *Woman's Home Companion*. He offered a prize to any one who would send him a puzzle that he could not solve. Knowing his penchant for the tricky and enigmatic I composed the following "catch" puzzle and sent it to him.

THE BIGGEST CATCH OF THE SEASON (Imagine picture of a fisher-lad holding up a scale bearing a string of fish)

The scales weigh nine pounds, and when putting the fish on the scales we find that their weight is three pounds.

Now take the fish off the scales and the scales off the fish and we find that these weigh one-fifth of the weight of the fish without their scales.

In view of the fact that the weight of the fish without their scales equals one-fourth of the combined weight of the fish and the scales, what is the weight of the lad if he is holding up one-tenth of his own weight?

I warned him to *weigh* the words carefully before he decided it had no solution. A few days later I received a cordial note inviting me to call on him. At that time he was also running a puzzle column in the *Globe*, an evening paper that has since passed out of existence. He had a small office in its building on Day Street. When I visited him there I found it rather a dingy place, cluttered up with all the files and records of his long years of puzzle industry, including stock of many mechanical whimsies that he had originated, such as his "Get off the Earth" disappearing Chinaman, his "Pigs in Clover", his 13-14-15 trick that was the sensation of the day, and others too numerous to specify.

I found him a most delightfully democratic gentleman, affable and cordial, with the keen sense of humor that distinguished his whimsical work. Those who are familiar with his ingenious chess problems, especially his Steinitz Gambit 3-mover, and his "Chasing the Clergy", wherein the Bishop is tracked all over the board until he meets his doom, must realize that the chief charm of his problems consisted of the chucklesome humor that underlies all his puzzles.

He greeted me with a whimsical smile and said: "You win. What's your answer?" I gave it to him, and after reflecting for a moment he burst into a hearty laugh, patted me on the back and said: "I thought I was prepared for all quirks, but this is one on me. The

prize is yours." That was the beginning of a delightful friendship that lasted for many years until his final passing. He was a frequent visitor at my home, and also attended several of our Club dinners at the Manhattan Chess Club. Those who have had the honor and pleasure of knowing him intimately must remember him as one of the sweetest and most human of individuals, and I look back upon my association with him as one of the pleasantest experiences of my life.

The answer to the puzzle that was the fortunate Open Sesame to this heart-warming friendship is 100 lbs. It turns upon the catch in the word "weigh", which refers, not to the *avoirdu pois* of the scale, but to its *capacity*.



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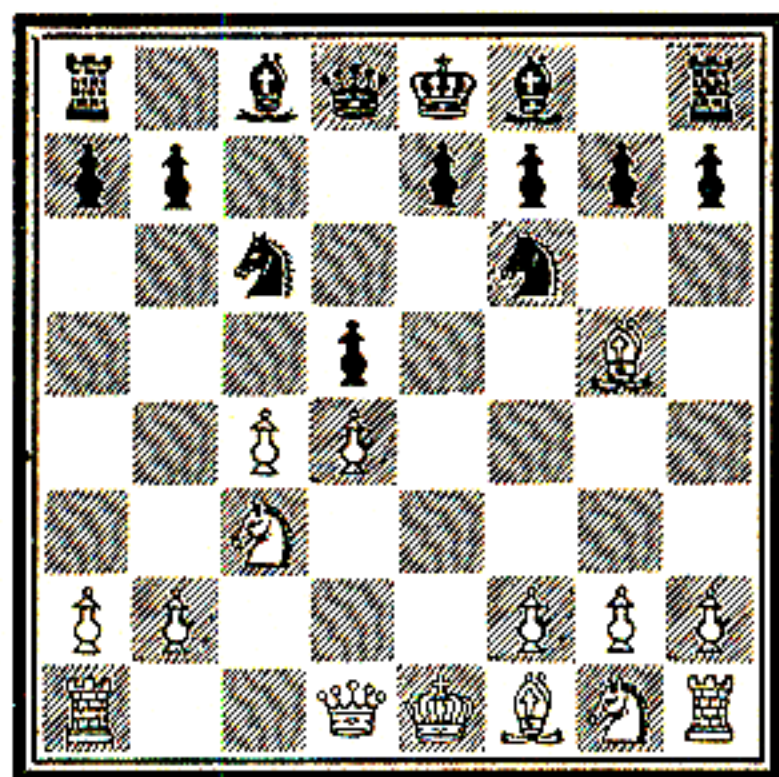
A. A. Cohen of Jersey City, former N. Y. U. captain, has again won the Hudson County championship for the second year without the loss of a game. He scored 7 wins and 3 draws. The final score:

| | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cohen |8½-1½ | Kronmeyer | ...4 -6 |
| Malzberg |8 -2 | Strolin |4 -6 |
| Shapiro |7 -3 | Twiford |4 -6 |
| Lissner |5 -5 | Borker |3½-7½ |
| Pozarek |5 -5 | Dulicai |2 -8 |
| Berger |4 -6 | | |

The Modern Defense to the Caro-Kann

By A. BECKER

Part II.



Normal Position

(after 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 PxP, PxP; 4 P-QB4, Kt-KB3; 5 Kt-B3, Kt-B3; 6 B-Kt5)

VARIATION III.

6 P-K3
7 P-B5

Considered the refutation of 6 P-K3, but this view is exaggerated. It is true that White has a Q side majority of Ps and that he can prevent their break-up by P-K4, but Black will be able to free his game, as we shall see.

7 B-K2
8 B-Kt5 O-O
9 Kt-B3 Kt-K5
10 BxB KtxB

Well worth considering is 10 QxB; 11 O-O, KtxKt; 12 PxKt, Q-B2! followed by P-QKt3.

11 QR-B1 P-QKt3!

Up to this point identical with Botwinnik-Kmoch, Leningrad 1934, which continued 11 Kt-Kt3; 12 O-O and White eventually won. The continuation given here was first suggested by L. Steiner in *The Chess Review*.

12 P-QKt4 P-QR4

Steiner's analysis continues 13 P-QR3, RPxP; 14 RPxP, PxP; 15 QPxP (or 15 KtPxP? R-R6; 16 Kt-QKt1, RxKt! 17 PxR, Q-R4ch), KtxKt; 16 RxKt, R-Kt1; 17 Q-K2 (if 17 Q-R4, P-Q5; 18 R-Q3, P-K4! 19 KtxP, B-B4; 20 R-Q1, Q-B2 followed by Kt-Q4), B-Q2! 18 BxB, QxB; 19 R-Kt3, Q-R5 and Black finally wins a P. Still the results of 18 P-B6! R-B1; 19 Kt-K5, B-K1; 20 B-R6! are not clear.

VARIATION IV.

6 P-K3
7 Kt-B3 PxP

An alternative is 7 B-K2; 8 P-B5 (in the game Rabinowitsch-Tartakower, Carlsbad 1911, the continuation was after 7 B-K2; 8 B-K2, O-O; 9 O-O, PxP; 10 BxP, P-QR3 and it is clear that White has lost a tempo), O-O; 9 B-Kt5, Kt-K5 transposing into the foregoing variation.

8 BxP B-K2
9 O-O O-O
10 R-B1 P-QR3
11 B-Q3

A well known position in the Queen's Gambit. The text prevents P-Kt4.

11 P-R3

Instead of this weakening move Gruenfeld recommends 11 Kt-QKt5; 12 B-Kt1, B-Q2; 13 Kt-K5, R-B1; 14 Q-B3, B-B3; 15 Q-R3, P-Kt3.

12 B-R4!

Botwinnik-Euwe (Hastings 1934-5) continued 12 B-K3, Kt-QKt5; 13 B-Kt1, P-QKt4; 14 Kt-K5, B-Kt2; 15 Q-Q2, R-K1; 16 P-B4 (P-B3), QKt-Q4; 17 KtxKt, QxKt; 18 P-B5, B-Q3! and Black succeeded in beating off the attack: 19 PxP, RxP; 20 B-B5, R-K2; 21 B-R3, BxKt; 22 PxP, QxKP; 23 B-B4, Q-Q4; 24 QxQ, KtxQ, etc.

12 R-K1

Or 12 Kt-QKt5; 13 B-Kt1, P-QKt4; 14 P-QR3, QKt-Q4; 15 Q-B2 etc.

After 12 R-K1; 13 P-QR3! prevents Kt-QKt5-Q4. In a game Weiss-Porhorzer, Trebitsch Tournament, 1934, there followed 13 Kt-Q4; 14 B-Kt3, KtxKt; 15 RxKt, B-KB3; 16 B-K5! BxB; 17 PxP with positional advantage to White.

VARIATION V.

6 P-K3
7 PxP PxP
8 BxKt QxB
9 KtxP Q-Q1!

The only move to achieve approximate equality. 9 Q-K3ch; 10 Q-K2! KtxP; 11 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 12 KtxQ, KtxQ; 13 Kt-B7 would be disadvantageous for Black; likewise 9 QxP; 10 QxQ, KtxQ; 11 O-O-O, Kt-K3; 12 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 13 BxBch, KxB; 14 Kt-Kt6 dis ch.

10 Kt-QB3

Panoff's continuation was 10 B-B4, B-K3; 11 Q-Kt3, KtxP; 12 B-Kt5ch, KtxB; 13 QxKtch, B-Q2; 14 Q-K2ch, B-K3; 15 Q-Kt5ch, drawn. (if 12 QxP, B-Kt5ch! etc.). Perhaps instead of 14 Q-K2ch White could play 14 QxP.

10 QxP

If 10 KtxP; 11 Q-R4ch, Kt-B3; 12 B-Kt5, B-Q2; 13 R-Q1 with positional pressure.

11 QxQ KtxQ
12 O-O-O B-QB4

Analysis by V. U. Gandolfi up to this point; he now continues with 13 Kt-QR4, Kt-K3; 14 B-Kt5ch, K-K2; 15 Kt-R3. But probably 13 Kt-Q5! (threatening P-QKt4 among other things), Kt-K3; 14 B-Kt5ch, K-B1; 15 Kt-KB3! is stronger, but even then White's advantage is only slight.

VARIATION VI.

6 Q-Kt3

The Prag Counter Attack, first adopted in tournament play by Rejfir *vs* Spielmann (Marburg 1934). Black relinquishes the protection of his threatened Q4. Another means of counter play, likewise of a gambit character, is 6 Kt-K5; 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-Q5, Kt-K4; 9 Q-Q4, P-B3 (Kenneberger-Gygli, Zurich 1934). White's best reply is 10 B-KB4!

7 PxP

The capture with the Kt is useless: 7 KtxP, KtxKt; 8 PxKt, Q-R4ch followed by . . . QxP. Altogether bad is 7 P-B5? QxKtP; 8 KKt-K2, B-B4 because of the threatened . . . Kt-QKt5 (Spielmann-Rejfir, Marburg 1934).

7 QxKtP!

This pretty variation originated with G. Reiter of Prag. Hans Mueller recommends the P sacrifice 7 . . . QKtxP; 8 B-K3, P-K4; 9 PxP e. p., B-QB4; 10 PxPch, K-K2; 11 Q-Q2, R-Q1 etc.

8 Kt-R4 Q-Kt5ch
9 B-Q2 QxQP
10 PxKt Kt-K5!
11 B-K3 Q-Kt5ch
12 K-K2 PxP!

The point of the previous sacrifice. 12 . . . QxKt? is inadequate because of 13 QxQ, Kt-B6ch; 14 K-Q2, KtxQ; 15 B-QKt5 (Niemi-Vuorio, Helsingfors 1935). But now Black has the better game; a plausible continuation would be 13 R-B1, B-R3ch; 14 K-B3, BxB; 15 QxB, QxKt; 16 R-B4! Q-Kt4! with advantage to the second player.

VARIATION VII.

6 Q-Kt3
7 BxKt!

Considered best (and probably rightly so) by Hans Kmoch. From 7 Kt-B3, B-Kt5! or 7 Q-Q2, PxP! White cannot expect more than equality.

7 QxKtP

If 7 KPxB; 8 KtxP, B-Kt5ch (. . . QxKtP! transposes into the text); 9 KtxB, QxKtch; 10 Q-Q2, QxQch; 11 KxQ, KtxP; 12 K-B3 and White has the better ending: a Pawn plus on the Q side, while Black's K side majority is valueless.

8 KtxP KPxB
9 Q-K2ch!

Disadvantageous for White would be 9 R-Kt1, QxRP; 10 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 11 KtxR, B-Kt5ch; 12 RxB, R-K1ch followed by 13 . . . KtxR.

9 QxQch
10 KtxQ B-Q3

Alternatives are:

I. 10 . . . Kt-Kt5? 11 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 12 KtxR, Kt-B7ch; 13 K-Q2, KtxR; 14 P-Kt4! winning—for example 14 . . . B-Kt5ch; 15 Kt-B3, BxP; 16 B-Kt2, K-B1; 17 RxKt, K-Kt1; 18 R-QKt1, BxKtch; 19 KxB, B-B1; 20 P-B5! KxKt; 21 P-B6, P-QKt3; 22 P-Q5, R-Q1; 23 R-K1 to be followed by R-K7 and wins.

II. 10 . . . K-Q; 11 O-O-O! (11 P-Kt3, B-Kt5) with the possible continuation 11 . . . B-R6ch (if 11 . . . B-KB4; 12 K-Kt2); 12 K-B2, B-B4ch; 13 K-Kt3, B-Q3; 14 Kt(K2)-B3, Kt-R4ch; 15 K-Kt2 followed by P-B5 and white has the better game.

11 P-B5 B-Kt1
12 O-O-O

Rather a complicated position, but White's QP seems more advantageous than Black's Bishops.

(To be concluded)

Translated from the Wiener Schachzeitung
By FRED REINFELD

A Swedish army captain has produced a set of chessmen which consists of little models, complete in every detail, of Swedish warships as they were in the 18th century.

The Kings are battleships, the Queens frigates, and the remaining pieces are auxiliary craft, with the exception of the Rooks, which are models of redoubts existing in Sweden.

The biggest pieces measure only two inches, but every sail and gun is faithfully reproduced and each vessel has a complete crew occupied in various duties, including look-out men, gunners and marines. In one ship a peep into the cook's galley with the aid of a magnifying glass shows the cook with a pan in his hand standing at the fire.

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA I.

With the stage set for the title-match between Drs. Alekhine and Euwe, the eyes of the chess world will no doubt be focused upon the performances of these outstanding European masters. The death of Nimzowitsch and the illness of Rubinstein have removed the possibility of contests that would have aroused even keener interest. The younger generation has not yet attained the full maturity of its powers, and the claims of Botwinnik, Flohr, Kashdan, Reshevsky, can well await further testing in tournament competition.

But to those who have followed the progress of the game for the last thirty years no battle for the championship can be true to chess history and tradition that does not include Jose Capablanca as the challenger. It may be true that in the last few years the Cuban has been near, rather than at the top in major tourneys. Possibly too, a crisis has been reached in his career. His early maturity may foreshadow an early decline of his highest talents. The increasing cares of middle age may render it difficult to keep abreast of a technique that advances with startling rapidity. But against such idle conjecture his record stands out as one of the most remarkable in the evolution of chess.

Until the late fall of 1927 he had attained a degree of invincibility that placed him in a class apart. The games of Steinitz, of Lasker and even of Dr. Alekhine bear the marks of unremitting toil. The genius of these masters conquers a task of extraordinary complexity. But the victories of Capablanca indicated that his inspired genius had made the mysteries of the board an open book.

There can be little doubt that the fraternity of expert and of ambitious chess devotees feels a greater kinship and finds a deeper inspiration in a career that surmounts natural obstacles. The transcendent skill of Capablanca seemed to have been innate, and needed no rigorous preparation for its full development. He played with remarkable ease and sureness and his grasp of the board was instant and intuitive. It was intimated that he owed little or nothing of his ability to books or profound study. Hence his fellow masters and the popular view regarded him as a gifted darling of the gods, who had been favored beyond measure. He was indeed "a youth with the genius of Morphy, the memory of Pillsbury and the determination of Steinitz; of robust health, which he valued above rubies; full of a modest joy of living and

possessor of habits of life that squared with a sensible ideal—as adversary for the champion of the world", fulfilling in every way the specifications laid down under the caption "Wanted", in a prophetic announcement of the February issue of 1909 of the *American Chess Bulletin*. And to him did come the rewards indicated. But he was always regarded with the strange mixture of awe and admiration that greets those who scale at a single bound the heights which baffle every effort of other men.

Several salient facts feature his early career. At 12 he was champion of Cuba, where chess has always held a high place. Later, when a student at the Woodycliffe Preparatory School, his games attracted the keen eyes of several members of the Manhattan Chess Club, and a notable future was predicted for him. While at Columbia he easily overcame the opposition afforded by the New York experts, and was recognized as one of the leading masters of the country. His record of simultaneous play established in a notable tour of the country was ample evidence of his capabilities. But in spite of these signal performances European chess circles, that were taken up with the close battle between Lasker and Rubinstein at St. Petersburg, remained unconvinced. Even in the United States there was a natural doubt of the ability of the youth to cope with the experience of a recognized master.

Capablanca's pre-eminence among the masters of America was duly established by his match with Marshall (1909). His international status was fixed by his victory at San Sebastian in 1911.

Of these two events the first was incomparably a more striking achievement. He won the match by the decisive score of 8-1 and 14 drawn games. Above all he showed himself a strong character, playing with the steadiness of a veteran, and refusing to abandon his own style of simplicity and soundness. A single example of the ingenuity of the young expert is given.

13th Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Marshall
White

Capablanca
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 10 B-Q3 | O-O |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 11 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 12 P-QR4 | R-Q1 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 13 O-O | Kt-B1 |
| 5 P-K3 | Kt-K5 | 14 KR-Kt1 | R-Kt1 |
| 6 BxB | QxB | 15 P-R5 | B-K3 |
| 7 PxP | KtxKt | 16 R-R4 | P-QB4 |
| 8 PxKt | PxP | 17 Q-R3 | .... |
| 9 Q-Kt3 | P-QB3 | | |

A natural move made in previous games under somewhat similar circumstances. Here, however, it costs the exchange. The manner in which Black takes advantage is a study: the timing of the moves resembles a fine problem.

| | | | |
|--------------|--------|------------|---------|
| 17 | B-Q2 | 34 K-Kt2 | K-Kt2 |
| 18 B-Kt5 | B-B4 | 35 Q-Kt5 | Q-K2 |
| 19 R-Kt2 | P-QR3 | 36 Q-Kt2 | R-Q6 |
| 20 B-K2 | B-Q2 | 37 Q-B2 | RxP |
| 21 Kt-K5 | BxR | 38 BxP | Q-Kt2ch |
| 22 QxB | P-B5 | 39 K-Kt1 | Q-B3 |
| 23 P-R3 | Kt-Q2 | 40 B-Kt3 | QxQ |
| 24 KtxKt | QxKt | 41 BxQ | P-B4 |
| 25 Q-R2 | Q-B2 | 42 K-Kt2 | K-B3 |
| 26 B-B3 | R-Q3 | 43 P-R4 | K-K4 |
| 27 P-K4 | PxP | 44 P-B4ch | K-Q4 |
| 28 BxP | P-QKt4 | 45 K-R3 | R-Q7 |
| 29 PxP e. p. | KRxKtP | 46 B-Kt3ch | K-K5 |
| 30 RxR | RxR | 47 P-R5 | PxP |
| 31 B-Q5 | R-Kt6 | 48 K-R4 | P-R3 |
| 32 P-Kt3 | P-Kt3 | 49 K-R3 | P-R5 |
| 33 QxP | RxP | Resigns | |

The enthusiasm on this side of the Atlantic that greeted his victory was not manifested abroad. Writing in the *Evening Post* in New York, Dr. Lasker hailed the advent of a new contender in the international chess arena. But the reaction in England was somewhat apathetic. The London *Field* observed after the first five games:

"The games to hand do not permit to judge of the capabilities of the budding master, but they are negative evidence of his qualifications to mastership by the cautious style adopted by Marshall so far . . . The genius with which both players are undeniably endowed is conspicuous by its absence . . . a single spark being emitted by Capablanca in the second game, but his was only a one move combination. In the third game, however, he met a powerful looking attack with a clear insight into its dangers and emerged unscathed from it, and at a supreme moment when in real danger, he escaped by an ingenious sacrifice, whilst in the fifth game he outplayed Marshall in first class style. That the younger master, who is reputed for dash and brilliancy, should be able to curb his natural inclination in his first encounter with a master, may be taken as additional evidence in his favor."

At San Sebastian he attained first prize with 9½ points (above Rubinstein and Vidmar who were tied at 9) and the glory and confidence of such a triumph. It was a brilliant debut for the young master making his entry on the international stage. But it must be conceded that Dame Fortune did smile upon him. His game with Dr. Bernstein in the first round, which took the brilliancy Prize, was a wonderful beginning to inspire him throughout the hard tournament, where an initial loss is so disheartening. Capa played sterling chess in most of his games, achieving a fine victory over Burn, but his play was uneven and marred by a grave lack of precision at critical moments. His formula for tournament success was already in

evidence. Against all of his opponents he played with great caution, which increased as soon as he had established his lead. In several of his games his opponents failed to take advantage of a slight superiority of position. Two of the games (against Janowski and Spielmann) were definitely lost at one point, to be splendidly retrieved. All in all, he had made the most of his opportunities, and returned to America with the eclat of a conqueror.

From that time his position in the chess world rose steadily, reaching its highest point at New York in 1927. Within these years a chapter of chess history was recorded that has no counterpart. His winning of the championship in 1921 was but an incident. The memorable fact was his possession of a technique that was far in advance of anything that had gone before. His mental processes were of singular clarity, and the most profound strategy was embodied in manoeuvres of the utmost simplicity. After his fine showing at St. Petersburg in 1914, his play neared the ultimate in perfection. In fact for 10 years he was not to lose a single game in master-play.

(To be continued)

Miniature Games

By ARNOLD S. DENKER

Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

A. G. Pearsall

White

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QKt3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | B-Kt2 |
| 3 B-Q3 | P-KB4 |
| 4 PxP | BxP |
| 5 Q-R5ch | P-Kt3 |
| 6 PxP | Kt-KB3 |

Mr. X

Black

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 7 PxPch | KtxQ |
| 8 B-Kt6 mate | |

Very, very old but always amusing; the Black player had ideas.

Correspondence Game

KING'S GAMBIT

A. G. Pearsall

White

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 P-KB4 | PxP |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt4 |
| 4 P-KR4 | P-Kt5 |
| 5 Kt-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 6 KtxP | KxKt |
| 7 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 8 BxP | PxP? |
| 9 B-B4ch | K-Kt2 |

Dr. J. C. Kilburn

Black

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 10 B-K5ch | Kt-KB3 |
| 11 O-O | B-K2 |
| 12 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 13 KtxP | KtxB |
| 14 KtxKt | KtxB |
| 15 Kt-R5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 16 Q-Q3 | Kt-K4 |
| 17 Q-QKt3ch | K-R2 |
| 18 R-B7ch | Resigns |

Game Studies

Moscow International Masters Tournament

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. Becker)

(Translated from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*)

R. Spielmann

White

1 P-Q4

2 P-QB4

3 Kt-QB3

4 Kt-B3

S. Flohr

Black

Kt-KB3

P-QB3

P-Q4

P-KKt3

The textmove is quite a favorite of Flohr's.

5 PxP

KtxP

The more usual and more solid move is . . . PxP.

6 P-K4!

KtxKt

7 PxKt

....

Now the position is transposed into the Grunfeld defense, with White an important tempo to the good.

7

B-Kt2

8 B-QB4

P-QB4

9 O-O

O-O

10 B-R3

PxP

11 KtxP

....

To avoid after 11 PxP, the unpleasant pin . . . B-Kt5.

11

Q-B2!

Black's inaccurate opening play leaves him with a most difficult defense, and it is only by the greatest amount of care and precision that he prevents a quick loss.

12 Q-Kt3

Kt-B3

13 KtxKt

....

The threat was . . . Kt-R4!

13

PxKt

14 QR-Kt1!

....

After this strong move Black is temporarily paralyzed; White exerts pressure on KB7, K7 and the QKt file. But Black is equal to the occasion and gradually extricates himself.

14

B-K4!

15 P-R3

B-Q3

16 BxB

PxB

17 P-KB4!

....

Spielmann spies a weakness: he now aims to occupy the square KB6.

17

Q-K2!

To be able to counter 18 P-B5 with 18 . . . P-Q4 (19 P-B6?, Q-B4ch, etc., or 19 PxQP, BxP).

18 Q-R4!

B-K3!

Black must now equalize the pressure on QB3 with counter-pressure on K5.

19 P-B5

BxB

20 QxB

QR-B1

21 Q-Q4

KR-K1

22 QR-K1

R-B2

23 P-B6!

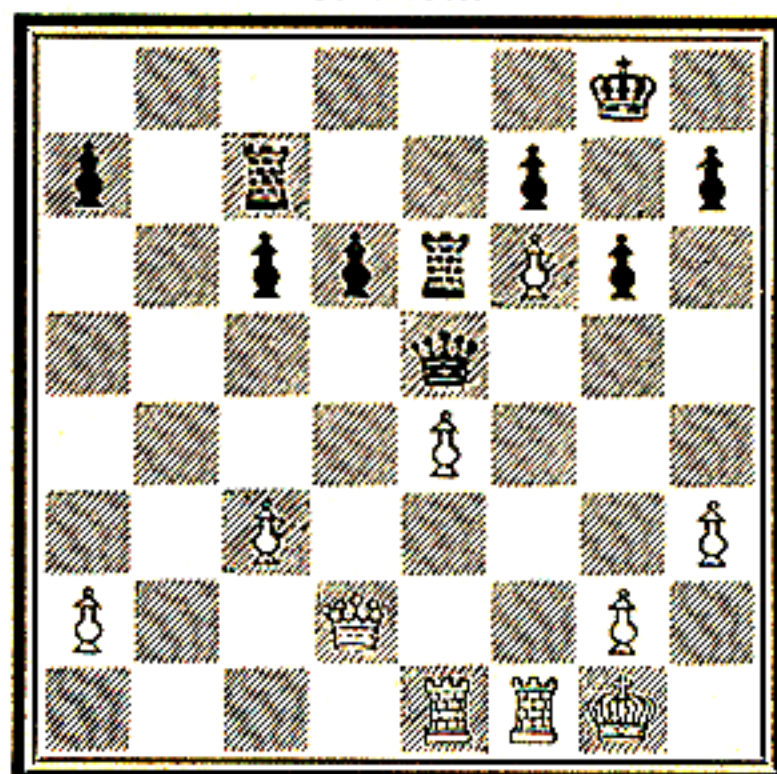
Q-K4

24 Q-Q2

R-K3

The struggle, which up to now has been strategic and positional, has turned suddenly into a sharp decisive thrust and parry, dangerous to both sides. White with 23 P-B6 has committed himself to a keen K side attack, and the fate of his game rests with its successful execution.

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

25 R-B5!

....

This rook sacrifice must have been foreseen earlier.

25

PxR

The decline of the offer: 25 . . . Q-Kt6; 26 R-B3, Q-R5 (or . . . Q-K4); 27 QR-KB1! would also give White the upper hand. Black dare not, of course, capture the KP. 27 . . . QxKP?; 28 Q-R6, or 27 . . . RxKP; 28 QxP.

26 Q-Kt5ch

K-B1

27 Q-Kt7ch

K-K1

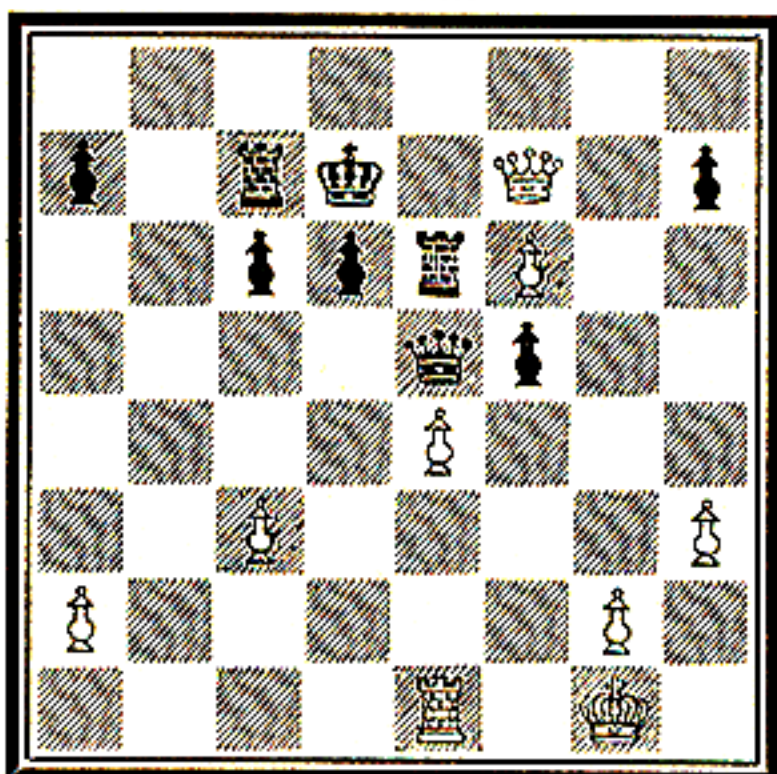
28 Q-Kt8ch

K-Q2

29 QxBPch

....

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

29

K-Q1?

It seems to us that Flohr, in precarious straits, did not select the best line. He should have marched his K to the queen's wing. 29 . . . K-B1; 30 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt2, etc. The following variations probe into the possibilities of such a plan.

I. 31 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 32 Q-Kt8, QxKP; 33 R-Kt4 (33 Q-Kt3, R-K4), Q-K8ch; 34 K-R2, Q-K5ch, with perpetual check.

II. 31 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 32 P-B7, QxKP (not . . . 32 R-B3; 33 P-B8(Q), RxQ? 34 Q-B4ch, K-R4; 35 Q-Kt4ch, K-R3; 36 Q-R4ch, Q-R4; 37 Q-B4ch! and White wins); 33 P-B8(Q), QxRch; 34 K-R2, R-Kt3 and Black's chances are even.

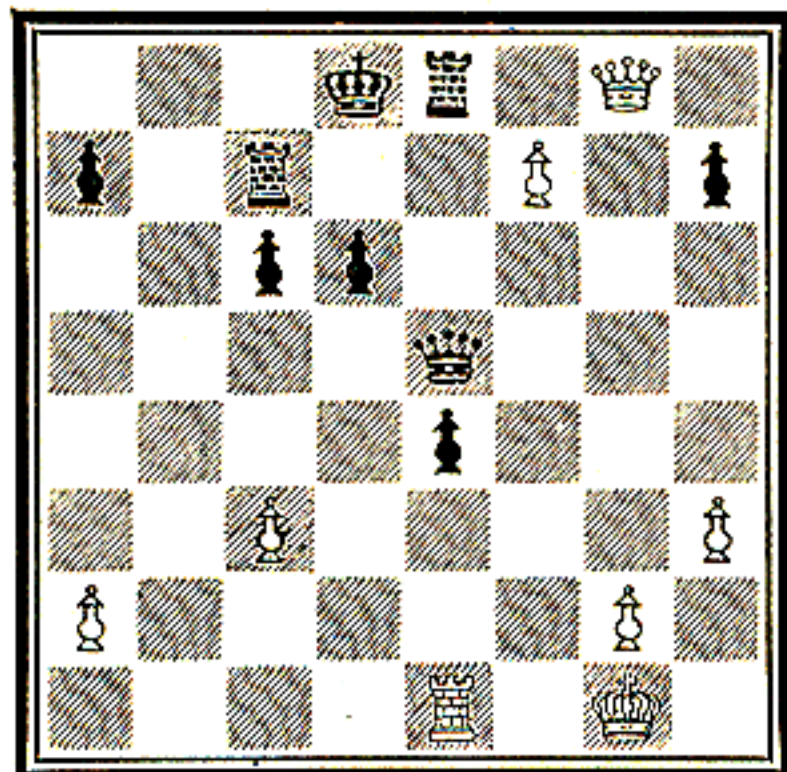
III. 31 P-B7, RxP! (again not 31 . . . R-B3; 32 R-QKt1ch, K-R3; 33 P-B8(Q), RxQ; 34 Q-B4ch, etc., as before; but in consideration comes 31 . . . R-Kt3) 32 QxRch, K-R3 and it is difficult to get at the Black K: 33 R-Kt1, Q-B4ch followed by . . . RxP.

30 Q-Kt8ch R-K1
31 P-B7 PxP
32 PxR(Q)ch?

Satisfying himself with a draw in a position rich in possibilities. Russian masters have pointed out that 32 R-Kt1 would lead to advantage for White; this analysis follows the wind-up of the game.

32 QxQ
33 QxQch KxQ
34 RxPch Draw

S. Flohr



R. Spielmann

How might Spielmann have won the game? The answer lies in the accompanying analysis.

32 R-Kt1! RxP

Forced! Should Black decide to parry the threat R-Kt8ch by 32 . . . K-Q2; then would follow 33 Q-Kt4ch, K-K2; 34 PxR(Q)ch, KxQ; 35 R-Kt8ch, K-K2; 36 Q-Kt8 and Black cannot hold out much longer. Also bad is 32 . . . RxQ; 33 PxR(Q)ch followed by 34 R-Kt8!

33 QxR(B7) R-K2

Not 33 . . . Q-K2; 34 R-Kt8ch! and also not 33 . . . P-Q4; 34 QxQRP, K-B1; 35 R-Kt7! etc.

34 R-Kt8ch K-Q2

34 . . . K-B2?; 35 Q-B8!

35 Q-Kt8 R-K1
36 R-Kt7ch K-Q1
37 QxP R-K2
38 Q-Kt8ch R-K1
39 Q-Kt4! R-K3

The best. If 39 . . . R-K2? there follows mate in two; if 39 . . . Q-K3; 40 Q-Kt5ch, R-K2 (. . . 40 K-B1; 41 Q-Kt7); RxP followed by the exchange of the major pieces with a winning endgame for White.

40 P-KR4!!

This fine move assures White the advantage. 40 RxP fails because of . . . Q-B4ch. Now White threatens the advance of his free KRP. And what might Black do about it? That Black's rook and king cannot move is clear (40 . . . K-B1? 41 R-K7). Also the Black queen is tied down and cannot attempt a serious plan. 40 . . . QxP; 41 QxR and there is no perpetual check. This leaves only pawn moves available, and these can be eliminated. 40 . . . P-K6 is refuted by 41 Q-Kt8ch, R-K1; 42 R-Kt8ch, K-Q2; 43 QxRch, QxQ; 44 RxQ, KxR; 45

K-B1 and wins. 40 . . . P-Q4 or 40 . . . P-B4 fails because of 41 RxP, QxP; 42 Q-Kt8ch, R-K1; 43 R-R8ch, K-B2; 44 Q-B7ch followed by RxR.

40 P-QR4
41 P-R5 Q-B4ch
42 K-R1 Q-K4

Black drove the White K on the R file in order to prevent the advance of the RP.

43 P-Kt3! P-Q4
44 K-Kt2 R-K2

White threatened P-R6.

45 Q-Kt8ch R-K1
46 Q-B7 R-K2
47 Q-B8ch R-K1
48 Q-B5 R-K2

49 QxRP check was threatened.

49 Q-Kt6ch K-K1
50 QxBPch K-B1
51 Q-KR6ch K-Kt1

All Black's moves are forced.

52 Q-KKt6ch K-B1
53 RxR QxR
54 P-R6 and wins.

It is a remarkable fact that the only two players to go through the recent Moscow International Masters Tournament without the loss of a game—Dr. Emanuel Lasker and Salo Flohr—were both at the mercy of Spielmann.

Kempslan Memorial Tournament Budapest, April, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Endre Steiner)

| E. Steiner | P. Rethy |
|------------|----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | PxP |

Probably the best variation for Black in the French Defense.

5 KtxP B-K2
6 BxKt BxB

In the match L. Steiner-Lilienthal, the latter recaptured with the pawn on two occasions; this leads to greater complications, and the ensuing position is not as "cut and dried".

7 Kt-B3 Kt-Q2
8 Q-Q2!

In a similar position between Yates and Alekhine 9 B-Q3! P-B4; 10 Kt-Q6ch, K-K2 was played and Black had good counterchances. The idea of the text in conjunction with the following move O-O-O is to hinder Black's move of . . . P-QB4 which would free his game.

8 O-O
9 O-O-O B-K2

After 9 . . . P-QKt3; 10 P-Q5! gives White the jump, e. g., 10 . . . Kt-K4; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 P-KB4, B-B3; 13 B-B4, Q-K2; 14 QR-K1, etc.

10 B-Q3 P-KR3
11 Q-K2! P-QB4

If instead 11 . . . P-QKt3, White could rob Black of his only advantage, his two bishops, with 12 Kt-Q6! as 12 . . . BxKt or . . . PxKt would be met by 13 Q-K4!

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 12 P x P | Q-R4 |
| 13 K-Kt1 | KtxP |
| 14 KtxKt | QxKt |
| 15 Kt-K5 | B-B3 |
| 16 P-KB4 | ..... |

16 Q-K4 would permit Black two satisfactory defenses: I. 16 . . . R-Q1; 17 Kt-Kt4, K-B1, etc., or II. the more complicated 16 . . . P-KKt3! as the sacrifice 17 KtxKtP which looks promising, will not pan out: 17 . . . PxKt; 18 QxKtPch, B-Kt2; 19 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 20 B-Kt6ch, K-B3; 21 R-Q3, R-R1! 22 R-B3ch, Q-B4; 23 BxQ, PxR, and Black retains two powerful bishops for the rook and two pawns.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 16 | P-KKt3 |
| 17 P-KR4 | B-Kt2 |
| 18 P-KKt4 | R-Kt1 |
| 19 P-R5 | P-KKt4 |
| 20 Q-K4 | P-B4 |
| 21 PxBP | RxP! |

Black defends himself excellently. A mistake would have been 21 . . . PxP, as after 22 Q-B4ch, QxQ; 23 BxQch, K-R2; 24 Kt-Kt6, R-K1; 25 B-B7! etc., White would decidedly have the edge.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 B-B4! | Q-B1! |
|----------|-------|

To meet the threats of 23 QxR or R-Q8ch. If 22 . . . R-B1; 23 Kt-Kt6, R-K1; 24 P-B5, Q-Kt3; 25 B-Kt3, etc., and Black is at a disadvantage.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 23 Kt-Kt6 | Q-B3 |
| 24 P-B3 | P-Kt4 |

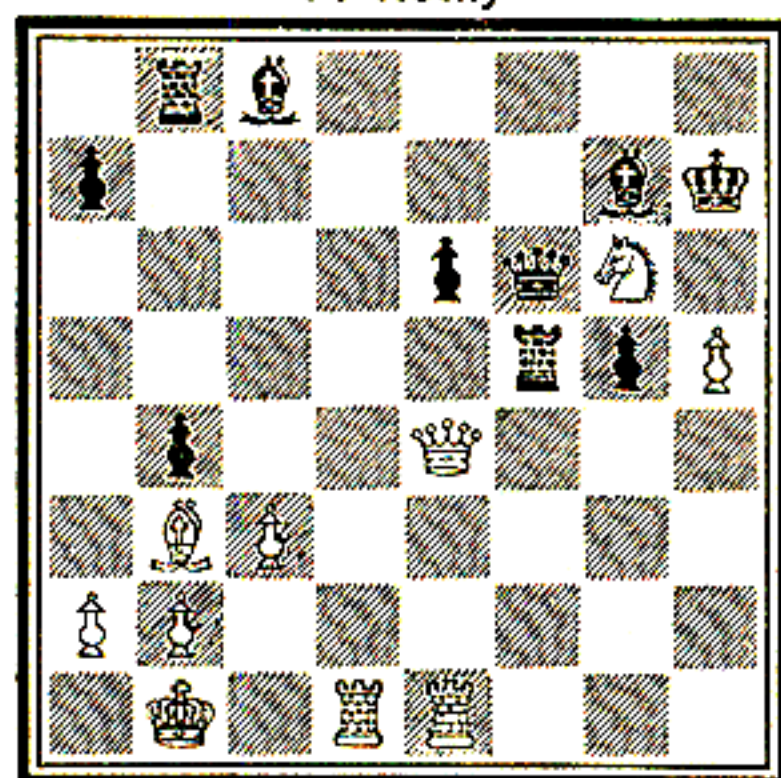
If 24 . . . PxP; 25 R-Q6! etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 25 PxP | PxP |
| 26 B-Kt3 | K-R2! |

If 26 . . . P-Kt5; 27 P-R6, QxKt; 28 R-Q8ch!, B-B1; 29 RxBch, KxR; 30 P-R7, K-K2; 31 P-R8 (Q), R-B8ch; 32 RxR, QxQch; 33 B-B2, etc., and White wins.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 27 KR-K1! | P-QKt5 |
|-----------|--------|

P. Rethy



E. Steiner

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 28 Kt-K7 | PxP |
|----------|-----|

Obviously not 28 . . . QxKt; 29 QxRch, etc.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 29 KtxR | PxKt |
| 30 Q-B2 | B-Kt2 |

This makes matters easier. Better would have been 30 . . . R-Kt3, although even then White could increase his attack by 31 P-R6.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 31 P-R6! | KxP? |
|----------|------|

Losing outright, but other continuations do not offer much better prospects. 31 . . . BxP; 32 R-K6!, etc.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 32 Q-R2ch | K-Kt3 |
| 33 R-Q6 | R-KR1 |
| 34 RxQch | BxR |
| 35 Q-Q6 | B-K5ch |
| 36 RxB | PxR |
| 37 PxP | R-R8ch |
| 38 K-Kt2 | R-R6 |
| 39 B-B2 | RxP |
| 40 BxPch | K-Kt2 |
| 41 QxBch | KxQ |
| 42 KxR | P-Kt5 |
| 43 K-B4 | K-K4 |
| 44 B-B6 | P-Kt6 |
| 45 P-R4 | K-B5 |
| 46 P-R5 | K-K6 |
| 47 K-B5 | Resigns |

Kempslan Memorial Tournament Budapest, April, 1935

CENTER COUNTER GAME

(Notes by E. Gereben)

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| E. Gereben | K. Korody |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 PxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5ch | B-Q2 |
| 4 B-B4 | P-QKt4!? |

An interesting attempt to regain the pawn; the defect of the move lies in its weakening effect on the Q side. The usual continuation is 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 P-KB3, B-B4; 6 Kt-B3, QKt-Q2, etc.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 5 B-K2! | |
|---------|-------|

Best. If 5 B-Kt3, B-Kt5; 6 P-KB3, B-B1!; 7 Kt-B3, P-Kt5, etc., with chances for both sides.

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 5 | KtxP |
| 6 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 7 Kt-KB3 | P-QB4 |
| 8 O-O | P-QR3 |

Sooner or later necessary.

| | |
|--------|---------|
| 9 P-B4 | PxBP |
| 10 BxP | Kt-Kt3? |

A grave positional mistake. The best position for the Kt was at Q4. 10 . . . B-B3! was indicated.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 11 B-Q3 | B-K2 |
|---------|------|

First 11 . . . Kt-B3 might avoid the loss of a tempo.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 12 PxP | BxP |
| 13 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 14 P-QR3 | P-R3 |

14 . . . O-O fails because of the well known sacrifice 15 BxPch, etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 B-KB4 | O-O |
| 16 Q-K2! | ..... |

Aiming at the target, Black's QRP.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 16 | P-QR4 |
| 17 QR-B1 | B-K2 |

There is nothing better.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 18 KR-Q1 | Kt-Q4? |
|----------|--------|

Attempting a pawn sacrifice to ease the situation.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 19 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 20 B-Kt1 | P-Q5 |

The pawn was not to be saved, nor did Black overlook the loss of his two minor pieces for the white rook (21 RxKt, BxR; 22 Q-B2, etc.). But White plays for greater stakes.

21 KtxP KtxKt
22 RxKt R-R2

Forced because of the threat 23 Q-Q3.

23 QR-Q1 R-K1
24 Q-Q3 B-KB3

If 24 . . . B-QB4; 25 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 26 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 27 R-K1ch, K-B3; 28 B-K5ch!, RxB; 29 QxQch, B-K2; 30 Q-Kt6ch, etc.

25 Q-R7ch
and mate in two.

Moscow International Masters Tournament QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. Becker)
(Translated from the Wiener-Schach-Zeitung)

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| J. R. Capablanca | G. J. Loewenfish |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 7 BxBP | P-QKt4 |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QR3 |
| 9 P-K4 | P-QB4 |

This is the original form of the Meran variation. Today Black continues with 9 . . . P-QKt5 (or perhaps 8 . . . P-QKt5).

| | |
|----------|------|
| 10 P-K5 | PxP |
| 11 QKtxP | KtxP |
| 12 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 13 Q-B3! | .... |

Extensively analysed by G. Stahlberg. In the World Championship match between Alekhine and Bogolubow, 1934, one of their games continued 13 O-O, Q-Q4; 14 Q-K2, B-R3; 15 B-KKt5, B-K2 and Black obtained a promising game. But it is difficult to obtain a satisfactory game against the textmove.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 13 | R-R4 |
|--------------|------|

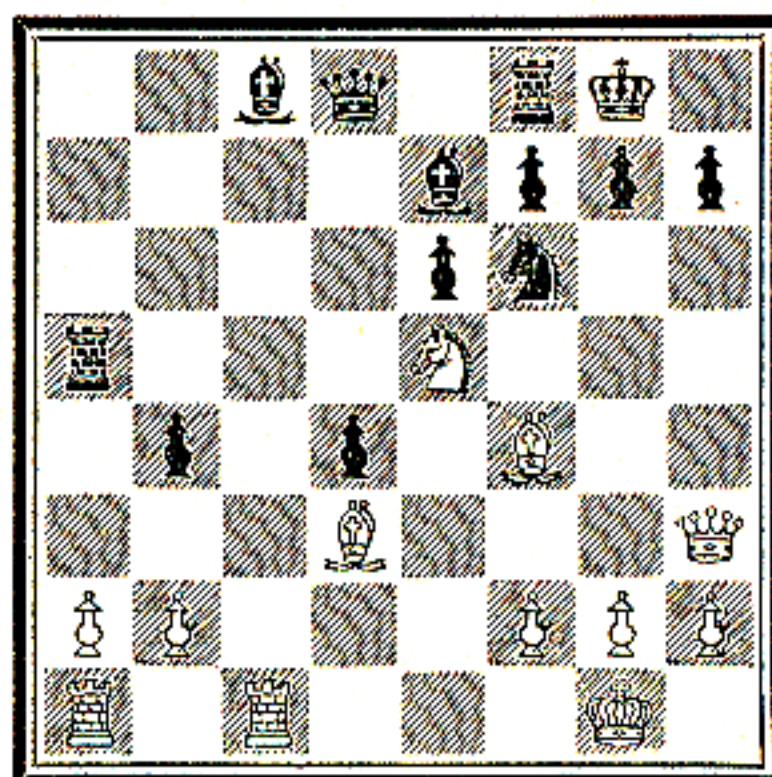
Here 13 . . . Q-Q4 fails because of 14 QxQ, KtxQ; 15 BxPch, K-K2; 16 Kt-B6ch followed by KtxP with a healthy pawn plus. In the fifth game of the match Stahlberg-Spielmann, 1933, there followed 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q2; 15 B-KKt5, R-QKt1; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxKt, PxP; 18 QxP, R-Kt1; 19 KR-B1! (not 19 Q-K5, Q-Q3!) and White obtained the advantage. After the game Spielmann pointed out that 13 . . . B-Kt5ch; 14 K-K2, Q-Q4 is still playable for Black, for example, 15 QxQ, KtxQ; 16 BxPch, K-B1; 17 Kt-B6, B-B4; 18 R-Q1, Kt-B2; 19 B-QB4, B-Kt2; and he can still stay the loss of a pawn. All in all, however, the variation is uncertain for Black and his defensive moves need be sifted and refined. Another variation is 13 . . . Q-R5ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q2, but this also lends itself to suspicion. This leaves the textmove, which speaks for itself in the present game.

| | |
|--------|------|
| 14 O-O | |
|--------|------|

14 Kt-B6 would be useless on account of . . . B-Kt2.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | P-Kt5 |
| 15 B-KB4 | B-K2 |
| 16 KR-B1 | O-O |
| 17 Q-R3! | .... |

G. J. Loewenfish



J. R. Capablanca

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 17 | R-B4? |
|--------------|-------|

After this blunder the game loses its theoretical significance as far as the opening is concerned. Now Capablanca has the opportunity to institute a vigorous K side attack. Black should have parried the threat of 18 Kt-B6 with 17 . . . B-Kt2, then if 18 B-KKt5, follows 18 . . . P-KR3!

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 18 RxR | BxR |
| 19 B-KKt5 | P-KR3 |

There was no other suitable way to defend the RP. 19 . . . R-K1; 20 BxKt, QxB; 21 QxRPch, K-B1; 22 B-Kt5! and wins, or 19 . . . P-Kt3; 20 Kt-Kt4, B-K2; 21 Q-R4!

| | |
|------------|------|
| 20 Kt-Kt4! | B-K2 |
| 21 BxKt | PxB |

After 21 . . . BxB; 22 KtxPch, PxKt; 23 QxRP, mate is inevitable (23 . . . R-K1; 24 B-R7ch followed by B-Kt6ch, etc.).

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 22 KtxRPch | K-Kt2 |
| 23 Q-Kt4ch! | K-R1 |
| 24 Q-R5 | K-Kt2 |
| 25 KtxP! | R-R1 |
| 26 Q-Kt6ch | Resigns |

The following is an example culled from a forthcoming book, featuring the career of Dr. Emanuel Lasker, from the pen of our versatile associate Fred Reinfeld.

Match, 1893

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Dr. E. Lasker | J. W. Showalter |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-QKt3 |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | B-Kt2 |
| 6 Kt-K5 | B-Q3 |
| 7 P-KB4 | O-O |

It is well known that Black will be subjected to a violent attack in this variation unless he is able to play . . . Kt-K5. The text is at any rate premature, as it supplies White with an immediate tangible objective.

8 Q-B3! P-B4
9 P-B3

The one flaw in White's game is that the P configuration allows no scope for his QB.

9 Q-B2
10 P-KKt4 Kt-K1
11 Q-R3 P-Kt3
12 P-Kt5 BxKt

Black wants to play . . . Kt-Kt2, which if played at once would allow Kt-Kt4-B6ch. The text creates a weakness on the black squares which is relatively bearable because of the limited scope of the QB.

13 BPxB Kt-Kt2
14 KR-Kt1 Kt-Q2

Intending to move the KR and play . . . Kt-B1 if R-Kt4-R4.

15 Kt-B3 KR-B1
16 B-Q2 P-QR3

Losing a tempo for the Q side counter advance. He could have played . . . P-B5 followed by . . . P-Kt4 and . . . P-QR4.

17 Q-B1 P-Kt4
18 P-KR4 P-B5
19 B-B2 R-B1
20 Q-R3! P-QR4
21 Kt-R2!

Lasker is beginning to operate on the black squares: the Kt is headed for B6.

21 P-Kt5
22 Kt-Kt4

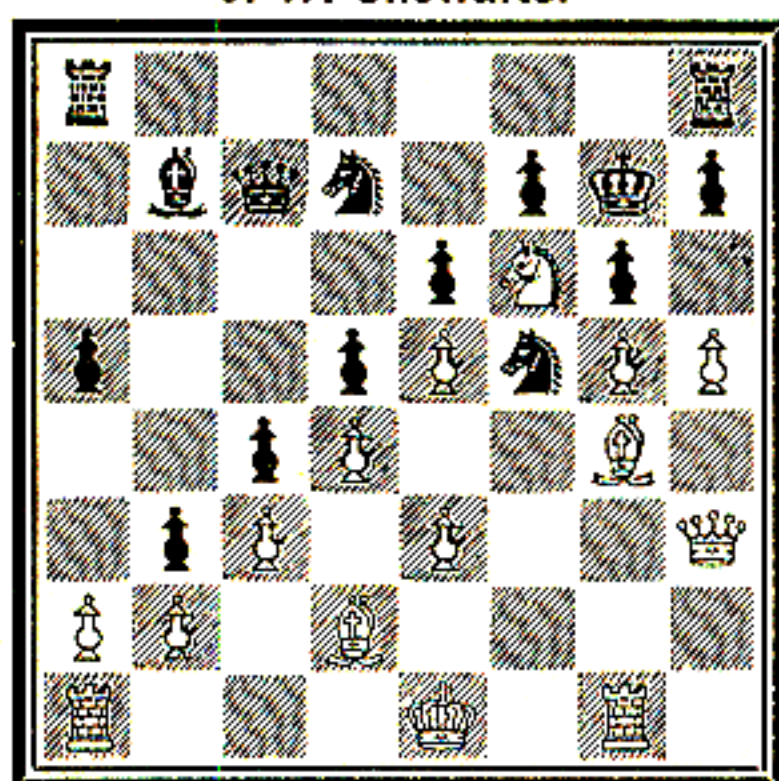
If 22 PxP, P-B6!

22 P-Kt6
23 B-Q1

Better than 23 PxP, PxP; 24 BxQKtP, Q-Kt3; R-R3, P-R5!

23 Kt-KB4
24 P-R5 K-Kt2
25 Kt-B6 R-R1
26 B-Kt4

J. W. Showalter



Dr. E. Lasker

26 Kt-K2?

A deplorable error. Black should have played . . . QKtPxP, making it rather difficult for White to carry out his plan of getting the QR into play. 26 . . . P-R5 was also a possibility, although in that case White could block the Q side with 27 P-R3. After 26 . . . P-R5; 27 PxP Black would have to reply 27 . . . BPxB but not 27 . . . RPxB? 28 RxR, BxR; 29 PxP, BPxB (29 . . . RPxB; 30 QxRch!

KxR; 31 R-R1ch, K-Kt2; 32 R-R7ch, K-B1; 33 R-R8ch and mate next move); 30 BxKt, KPxB (30 . . . KtPxP; 31 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 32 P-Kt6ch); 31 Q-R6ch, K-B2; 32 P-K6ch! KxP; 33 Q-Kt7, R-Q1; 34 KtxKt and the Kt cannot be recaptured.

27 BxP!

Fairly obvious, but it leads to some pretty play.

27 KtxP

Not 27 . . . PxP; 28 QxP, Kt-Kt3; 29 Kt-K8ch!! and wins; for after 29 . . . RxKt; 30 P-R6ch forces mate.

28 PxKt P-B
29 QxP R-R3

On 29 . . . B-B1? 30 Kt-K8ch! still wins; while if 29 . . . KR-B1? 30 PxP, PxP; 31 R-R1, R-R1; 32 Kt-K8ch! etc.

30 P-R6ch K-B1
31 Q-Q7!

Forcing the exchange, for if 31 . . . Q-Kt1; 32 KR-B1, Kt-B4; 33 RxKt, PxR; 34 Q-Kt7 mate.

31 QxQ
32 KtxQch K-K1
33 Kt-B5 R-R2

On 33 . . . R-Kt3 White has 34 PxP, PxP; 35 RxP if nothing better.

34 PxP PxP
35 KR-B1 B-B3

. . . Kt-B4 would enable a longer resistance.

36 KtxP P-R5
37 Kt-Q4 R-B1
38 R-B6 B-Q2
39 P-K6 B-B1?

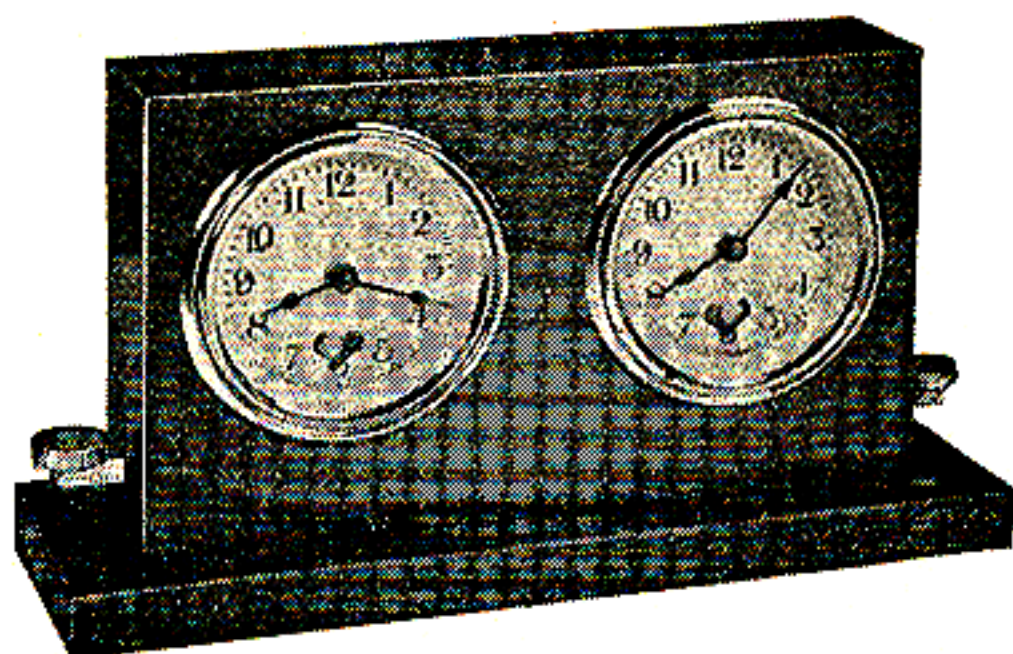
39 . . . B-B3 was better, although 40 P-B4! PxP; 41 B-Kt4, B-R1; 42 K-Q2 followed by QR-KB1 would win easily.

40 Kt-Kt5! Resigns

The R is lost! If 40 . . . R-R4; 41 P-B4.

The best part of this game is in the variations which did not occur.

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A Knight of Chessdom

By LAJOS STEINER

After a 25-year stay in Europe, Esteban Canal has gone back to his native land, Peru. During the past four years he lived in Budapest, Hungary, where I had the pleasure of becoming his friend and a witness to a chess genius that is of the highest order. The chess public judges only by results, and though Canal has some remarkable achievements to his credit, he has not yet accomplished that for which he is predestined. He learned chess in Leipzig, Germany, while a student back in 1916, and soon became champion of that city. But he did not cast his lot with chess seriously until after he had seen all of Europe, and so in 1924 he participated in his first international tournament at Triest, where he captured second prize.

Who does not remember his famous victory over Johner—the originality of his seventh move? (1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3 P-Q4, PxP; 4 B-QB4, Kt-B3; 5 O-O, KtxP; 6 R-K1, P-Q4; 7 Kt-B3!). This alone attests to his creative faculty, which has stood him in good stead.

His next tournament was at Meran, 1926, where with victory in his grasp, he was taken ill three rounds before the finish. In spite of this he still tied for second with Spielmann, Grunfeld and Przepiorka.

Since then his results have been not much better. But what may one expect from an average of a tournament in three years? Still, when Canal does play, he is sure to be at the top, and an opponent who instills fear into every master.

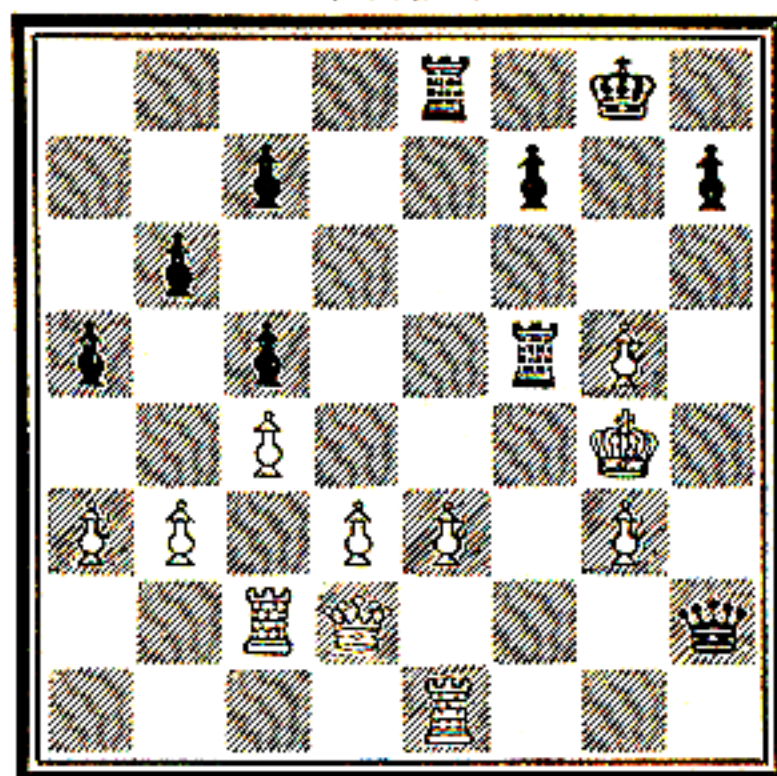
Canal's style tends to produce games of beauty that make chess lovable, worth while playing and worth while watching. I do not know to which rung in the ladder of success Canal will climb (if he so chooses), but I do know that he understands chess, its strategical as well as its combinative aspects. I am sorry that I cannot illustrate these qualities below. They can be found in his games. But his love for beauty! This can be seen in his own conceptions and miniature games given below, and in the appended position of the game between Kolnhofer and H. Muller.

(See Diagram)

Muller, with the black pieces played 1 . . . RxPch and satisfied the spectators with the charming sacrifice. But Canal pointed out a decisive and quick win with 1 . . . P-R4ch! leading to a mate in three. (2 KxR, Q-R6ch and mate next).

Vienna, 1933

H. Muller



Kolnhofer

From a simultaneous exhibition

ALAPIN OPENING

Amateur

White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-K2 P-Q4

Probably the most energetic move against this opening.

3 PxP QxP
4 QKt-B3 Q-QR4

E. Canal

Black

5 P-Q4 Kt-QB3!
6 P-Q5 Kt-Kt5

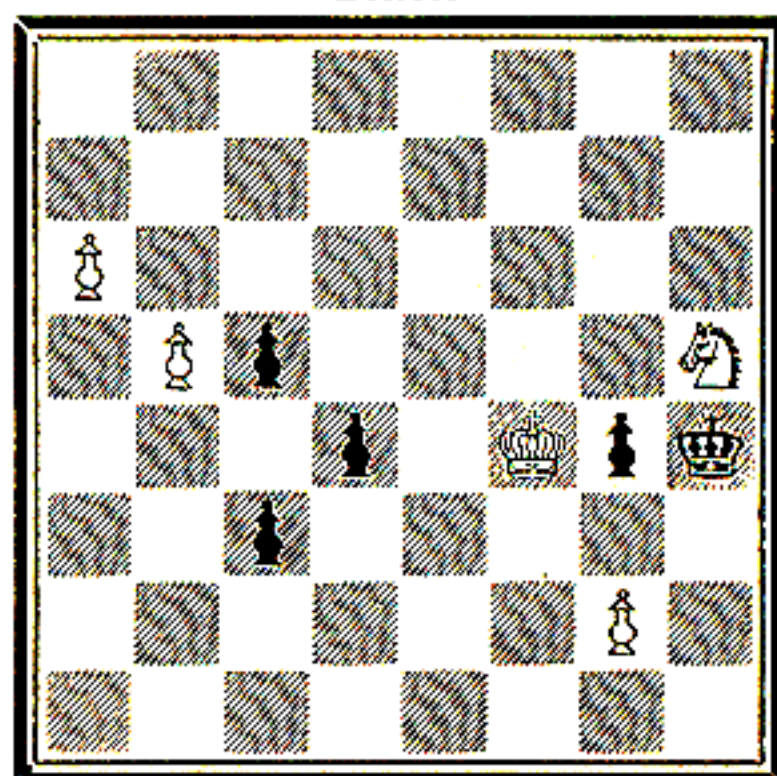
7 B-Q2?
7 Kt-Kt3 is better.

7 B-KB4

8 R-B1 BxP
9 RxB Kt-Q6 mate

An endgame study by E. Canal

Black



White

White to Play and Win

I. 1 K-B5!!, KxKt; 2 P-R7, P-B7; 3 P-R8 (Q), P-B8 (Q); 4 Q-R8ch, Q-R3; 5 Q-K8ch, K-R5; 6 Q-K1ch, any; 7 Q-R1 mate.

II. 1 K-B5, P-B7; 2 Kt-B4, P-B8 (Q); 3 P-Kt3ch, KxP; 4 Kt-K2ch, K-B2; 5 KtxQ, P-Kt6; 6 P-R7, P-Kt7; 7 P-R8 (Q), P-Kt8 (Q); 8 Q-R2ch, K-B6; 9 Q-K2ch, K-Kt6; 10 Q-Kt4ch and wins.

(Continued on Page 165)

Selected Games

Margate Tourney
May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Reshevsky
White

V. Menchik
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 Kt-B5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 20 Q-Q2 | Q-B3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 21 Kt-K5 | R-B2 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 22 R-K4 | P-KKt4 |
| 5 PxP | PxP | 23 P-KR4 | Kt-B5 |
| 6 P-K3 | B-K2 | 24 PxP | PxP |
| 7 Q-B2 | O-O | 25 KR-K1 | R-Q1 |
| 8 B-Q3 | R-K1 | 26 B-B2 | Q-Kt2 |
| 9 Kt-B3 | Kt-B1 | 27 Q-B3 | B-B1 |
| 10 P-KR3 | B-K3 | 28 QR-Q1 | Kt(B1)-K3 |
| 11 O-O-O | KKt-Q2 | 29 KtxKt | BxKt |
| 12 BxB | QxB | 30 R-R1 | B-Q4 |
| 13 K-Kt1 | P-QR3 | 31 B-R7ch | K-B1 |
| 14 R-QB1 | QR-B1 | 32 R-R2 | P-QB4 |
| 15 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 33 B-B5 | Kt-K7 |
| 16 KR-K1 | PxP | 34 Q-R5 | P-B3 |
| 17 KtxP | P-R3 | 35 R-R7 | Resigns |
| 18 P-KKt4 | Kt-B3 | | |

Margate Tourney
May, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

J. R. Capablanca
White

P. S. Milner-Barry
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 10 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 11 B-KKt5 | Q-K1 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 12 RxB | P-Q3 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 13 PxP | Q-Kt3 |
| 5 O-O | B-B4 | 14 R-KB4 | RxR |
| 6 P-B3 | B-R2 | 15 BxR | B-Kt5 |
| 7 P-Q4 | KtxKP | 16 Q-Kt3ch | Q-B2 |
| 8 R-K1 | P-B4 | 17 Kt-Kt5 | QxQ |
| 9 QKt-Q2 | O-O | 18 BxQch | Resigns |

Margate Tourney
April, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

J. R. Capablanca
White

J. Mieses
Black

| | | | |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 20 QR-Q1 | R-Q1 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 21 Q-Kt5 | P-R3 |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 | 22 Kt-B6ch | K-B1 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 23 KtxQ | PxQ |
| 6 B-Q3 | PxP | 24 Kt-Kt6 | R-Kt1 |
| 7 BxBP | P-QR3 | 25 KtxKtP | B-Q2 |
| 8 P-K4 | P-B4 | 26 P-KKt4 | Kt-R5 |
| 9 P-K5 | Kt-Kt5 | 27 RxB | B-B3 |
| 10 Kt-KKt5 | Kt-R3 | 28 R-KB4 | P-B3 |
| 11 BxKP | PxP | 29 Kt-K6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 12 BxKtch | QxB | 30 KtxR | RxKt |
| 13 QKt-K4 | Q-Kt4 | 31 R-QB1 | R-K1 |
| 14 P-QR4 | B-Kt5ch | 32 P-R3 | R-K7 |
| 15 B-Q2 | BxBch | 33 Kt-B4 | Kt-B6ch |
| 16 QxB | QxKP | 34 K-B1 | R-K2 |
| 17 O-O | O-O | 35 Kt-K3 | Resigns |
| 18 KR-K1 | Q-Q4 | | |

Simultaneous Blindfold Performance
Gozo, Malta,
January, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

E. S. Inglott
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 26 Kt-K2 | K-K2 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 27 Kt-B4 | KtxKt |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 28 Q-Kt5ch | K-Q2 |
| 4 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 | 29 QxKt(B4) | K-B3 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 30 P-Kt4 | R-KKt1 |
| 6 B-Kt5 | P-K3 | 31 K-B1 | Kt-R5 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | B-K2 | 32 P-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 8 P-B5 | P-QR3 | 33 P-Kt5ch | PxP |
| 9 P-QR3 | P-R3 | 34 PxPch | K-B2 |
| 10 B-KB4 | Kt-KR4 | 35 QxP | RxP |
| 11 B-K3 | Q-B2 | 36 P-B6 | PxP |
| 12 P-QKt4 | Kt-B3 | 37 PxP | KxP |
| 13 B-K2 | O-O | 38 R-B1ch | K-Kt3 |
| 14 O-O | Kt-Q2 | 39 R-Kt1ch | K-R4 |
| 15 Q-Q2 | Q-Q1 | 40 B-K2 | R-R5 |
| 16 KR-K1 | R-K1 | 41 R(R3)-Kt3 | Q-K1 |
| 17 B-Q3 | Kt-KB1 | 42 Q-Kt7? | Kt-B4 |
| 18 BxP | PxB | 43 R-Kt5ch | BxR |
| 19 QxP | B-B3 | 44 Q-B7ch | K-R3 |
| 20 R-K3 | B-Kt2 | 45 RxB | QxR |
| 21 Q-R5 | Kt-K2 | 46 Q-B6ch | K-R2 |
| 22 Kt-K5 | BxKt | 47 BxQ | R-R8ch |
| 23 PxP | Kt-KB4 | 48 K-Kt2 | R-Kt1ch |
| 24 R-R3 | Kt-Kt3 | 49 K-R3 | R-R6ch |
| 25 R-K1 | K-B1 | | Resigns |

Tournament at Orebro, Sweden
April, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

G. Stahlberg
Black

| | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 25 RxQ | P-B3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 RxQP | RxKP |
| 3 P-K3 | P-K3 | 27 K-Kt1 | R-K6 |
| 4 B-Q3 | B-K2 | 28 R-Kt1 | K-B2 |
| 5 QKt-Q2 | P-QKt3 | 29 K-B2 | R-B6 |
| 6 Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 | 30 P-QR4 | R-B7ch |
| 7 P-QKt3 | P-B4 | 31 K-B3 | R-B3 |
| 8 B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 | 32 P-Q7 | R-B2 |
| 9 P-QR3 | Q-B2 | 33 R-QKt4 | R-B3 |
| 10 P-KB4 | Kt-K5 | 34 R-Q1 | P-QR4 |
| 11 O-O | QKtxKt | 35 R-QB4 | RxR |
| 12 BPxKt | O-O | 36 PxR | K-K2 |
| 13 KtxKt | PxKt | 37 R-QKt1 | RxP |
| 14 B-B4 | P-QR3 | 38 RxB | R-B2 |
| 15 P-Q5 | PxP | 39 R-R6 | RxB |
| 16 BxQP | QR-Q1 | 40 RxP | P-Kt4 |
| 17 P-B4 | B-Kt4 | 41 R-R7ch | K-K3 |
| 18 Q-Kt4 | BxPch | 42 P-R5 | P-R4 |
| 19 K-R1 | B-Q5 | 43 P-R6 | R-QR5 |
| 20 BxB(Q4) | PxB | 44 R-R8 | K-B4 |
| 21 QxP | BxB | 45 K-K3 | P-R5 |
| 22 PxP | KR-K1 | 46 K-Q3 | R-R7 |
| 23 QR-K1 | Q-Kt2 | 47 P-R7 | Drawn |
| 24 P-Q6 | QxQ | | |

Flash From Binghamton!

As we go to press we are informed that the New York State Chess Ass'n Congress meets at Binghamton the week of August 19. Competition for the New York State Championship and regular tournament are to be held. For complete details write George N. Cheney, President; 500 Court House, Syracuse, N. Y.

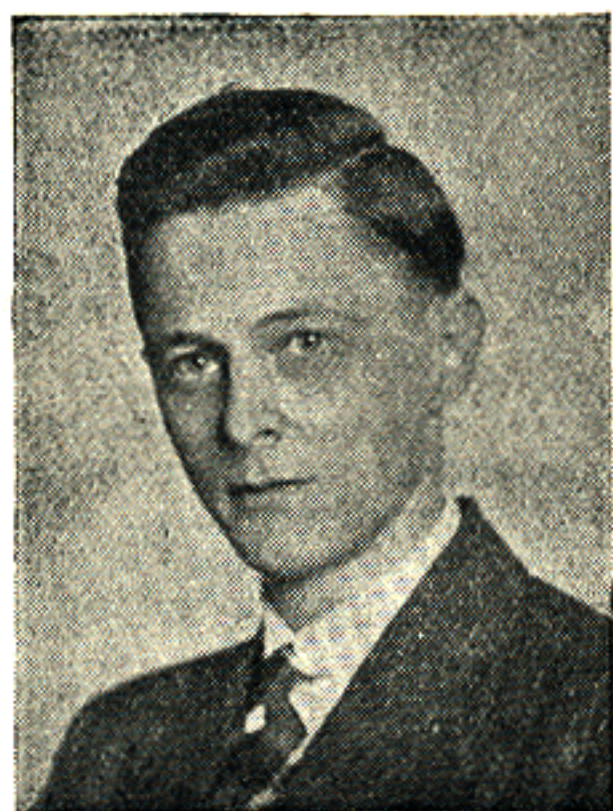
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Winnipeg - Fargo - Minneapolis

The promotion of chess in the west is becoming more realized by other chess organizations throughout Canada as each additional forward stride is made by Manitoba's Chess Association. The Winnipeg-Minneapolis hook-up came to pass as per schedule for May 25th,



and serves well to bear out the determination of Canada's west in its great concerted effort to become generally acknowledged as one of the most important and main chess arteries in the Dominion, if not the main artery. It is one thing to know of their defeat at the hands of the Americans

by a 35-28 score, but to conceive the idea of two opposing chess teams meeting at an intermediate point within an area which covers close to four hundred miles, is another thing! Fargo, North Dakota, U. S. A., was the selected rendezvous, and according to accounts given by Canadian and American papers, the entire program excelled in its part of emphasizing the spirit of good fellowship and true sportsmanship. The match included two sessions of play—the opening round, an evening feud, finished with the Canadians on the short end of a 20-12 count, with the final round listed for the following morning. The Americans lost the morning engagement by a 16-15 score, although their eight point margin from the first round was sufficient to win the laurels; in accordance with a prearranged agreement that total points of both matches be reckoned as a final decision. A trophy of exceptional splendor was specially donated by the Fargo Chess Club, with stipulated provision making it a permanent souvenir emblematic respecting the occasion of such international competition. The two aggregations expressed a desire of contesting similar chess combats annually, and the Fargo club assured its approval by generously offering another cup for next year. Big

and better chess entertainment would never become a reality were it not for the laborious efforts and organization work of the various appointed committees upon whose shoulders falls the heavy end of the other fellows' pleasure. George C. Hoenck, of the Fargo Chess Club, is deserving of much praise and credit for his share, while for Minneapolis—a shower of orchids to J. C. Berg, P. W. George, and F. L. Plouf. And, better luck next time for the Canadians!

Miscellaneous News

In Manitoba, J. Dreman is holder of the provincial title for 1935—and, as evidenced by final scores of leaders, a feeling of uncertainty apparently prevailed right up to the final round: J. Dreman, 6-2; D. Murray, and G. Regal, 5½-2½, and A. Helman, 5-3.

The Dr. Lasker Chess Club of Winnipeg, elected its officers at a recent annual meeting with the voting in favor of: M. Walinsky as president; B. Newcombe, vice-president; R. Mindell, secretary; A. Benary, treasurer; committee—J. Filkow, A. Zenter and J. Naruzny.

A Toronto-Buffalo match was scheduled for the latter part of the past June month, and providing no cancellation or postponement is to be announced, the complete accounts will be included with next publication.

Malcolm Sim, chess editor of the *Toronto Evening Telegram*, is included with selected list of competent tournament directors and referees available for officiating duties of the Milwaukee Congress, as billed for this month of July. Notices of the big American tournament with suggestion that Canadian participants would be welcomed, were received by leading players of the Dominion.

Because of a number of adjournments, a complete final standing in the Montreal championship tournament is not available—although the laurels for 1935 have been conceded to Maurice Fox, former Dominion champion, after having maintained first place position up to the final round with one adjourned game bearing no effect on a decision in his favor finally. A conclusive report is submitted with other final scores of leaders as: M. Fox, 14-0; B. Blumin, 13½-1½; B. Harvey, 10½-4½; G. Gaudet,

(Continued on Page 165)

Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

In prize fighting, the ability to absorb punishment, or as slang has it, to "take it", is an important ingredient in the make-up of a champion. It is not enough to have a knock-out punch, or to box cleverly, but one must be able to wade in, bruised and battered, and fight to the bitter finish.

In chess, one may admire a sharp, vigorous onslaught that sweeps everything before it; one may marvel at the scientific precision of the master who obtains a tiny advantage early in the game, increases it bit by bit, and finally turns it into a winning endgame—but one can never appreciate the infinite resources of the expert until one has seen him as the under-dog, fighting his way back gamely, determined not to lose.

An example from the great Nuremberg Tournament of 1896.

| Blackburne White | | Teichmann Black | |
|---------------------|---------|---|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 31 R-Q3ch | K-K3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | Forced! If 31... K-B1; 32 Kt-K7 mate. Or if 31... K-K1; 32 B-B7, R-R8ch; 33 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch; 34 K-R3, P-B3; 35 R-Q8ch, K-B2; 36 Kt-R6ch, etc. | |
| 3 B-B4 | Kt-B3 | 32 Kt-Kt7ch | K-K2 |
| 4 P-Q4 | PxP | 32... K-B3 might allow a pretty mate by 33 R-Q6ch, KxKt; 34 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 35 R-Q8 mate. | |
| 5 O-O | B-B4 | 33 R-K3ch | K-Q2 |
| 6 P-K5 | P-Q4 | Again 33... K-B3 would be dangerous. After 34 B-K5ch, K-Kt3; 35 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 36 B-B4 mate. Upon 33... K-B1 White would have at least a draw by 34 B-R6, P-B3; 35 Kt-K8ch, K-B2 (35... K-Kt1; 36 Kt-Q6!); 36 Kt-Q6ch, K-Kt3; 37 R-Kt3ch, Kx B; 38 Kt-B5ch, K-R4; 39 Kt-Kt7ch, etc. | |
| 7 PxKt | PxB | 34 R-Q3ch | K-K2 |
| 8 R-K1ch | B-K3 | The last trap! 34... K-B1; 35 Kt-B5, P-Kt4; 36 Kt-Q6ch followed by discovered check winning a rook. Or if at 35... R-R8ch, 36 K-Kt2, R-Kt1ch; 37 K-B2, R-K1; 38 Kt-Q6ch! | |
| 9 Kt-Kt5 | Q-Q4 | 35 R-K3ch | K-Q1 |
| 10 Kt-QB3 | Q-B4 | 36 R-Q3ch | Drawn |
| 11 P-KKt4 | Q-Kt3 | | |
| 12 QKt-K4 | B-Kt3 | | |
| 13 P-B4 | O-O-O | | |
| 14 P-B5 | BxP! | | |
| 15 PxB | QxP(B4) | | |
| 16 K-R1 | PxP | | |
| 17 Q-B3 | QxQ | | |
| 18 KtxQ | Kt-Kt5 | | |
| 19 KtxBP | .... |  |  |

As good as any. 19 R-K2 would be met by 19... KR-K1.

19.... KtxBP

20 B-B4 KtxQR
21 RxKt P-B6
22 PxP PxP
23 R-QB1 R-Q6
24 Kt-K1 R-Q7
25 Kt-B2 R-K7
26 Kt-Q5 B-R4
27 Kt-Q4 RxQRP
28 KtxP(B3) BxKt
29 RxB P-QB3

In view of the passed pawns, White seems hopelessly lost.

30 Kt-B5 K-Q2

Teichmann can hardly be blamed for making such a move. Blackburne is quick to seize his opportunity.

Anything could happen in one of Bird's games.

London, 1883

GIUOCO PIANO

| Bird White | | English Black | |
|---------------|--------|--|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 29 | P-Kt5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 30 Kt-R4 | PxP |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 31 PxP | QxP |
| 4 P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 32 Kt-B5 | QxP |
| 5 P-QKt4 | B-Kt3 | 33 R-K6 | R-Q8ch |
| 6 P-Q3 | P-Q3 | 34 K-R2 | Q-Kt8 |
| 7 O-O | O-O | 35 QxQ | RxQ |
| 8 B-KKt5 | B-K3 | 36 R-R7 | R-Kt4 |
| 9 QKt-Q2 | Q-K2 | 37 KtxPch | K-R1 |
| 10 P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 38 KtxP | R-KKt5 |
| 11 P-R5 | B-R2 | 39 RxKt | .... |
| 12 K-R1 | P-R3 | Bird counted on... RxR; 40 KtxP (threatening mate), R-Kt2; 41 RxR, KxR; 42 Ktx Rch, etc.—but | |
| 13 B-R4 | QR-Q1 | 39 | R-R4ch |
| 14 P-Kt5 | BxB | 40 K-Kt1 | RxR |
| 15 KtxB | PxP | 41 KtxP | .... |
| 16 Kt-K3 | BxKt | Threatening the two rooks as well as mate; everything on the board! What more must one do to win a game! | |
| 17 PxB | Q-K3 | 41 | R-R8ch!! |
| 18 Q-Kt1 | P-Kt4 | 42 KxR | R-K8ch! |
| 19 B-Kt3 | Kt-QR2 | 43 K-R2 | R-R8ch! |
| 20 P-B4 | P-B3 | 44 KxR | Stalemate |
| 21 P-B5 | Kt-R4 | | |
| 22 P-R6 | PxRP | | |
| 23 RxP | Q-Q2 | | |
| 24 P-Q4 | KtxBch | | |
| 25 PxKt | Kt-B1 | | |
| 26 PxQP | P-B3 | | |
| 27 R-B1 | KtxP | | |
| 28 R(B)xP | Kt-K1 | | |
| 29 QxP | .... |  |  |

White should play 29 P-Q5 at once.

By definition, an Anderssen game must abound in intricate combinations and exciting complications.

Berlin, 1864

RUY LOPEZ

| Neuman White | | Anderssen Black | |
|--|--------|--|-------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | Kt moves, then 22... B-Kt3. | |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 | Q-R4 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 | 21 K-R1 | RxP! |
| 4 O-O | KtxP | 22 BxP | RxP! |
| 5 P-Q4 | B-K2 | 23 Kt-Kt1 | .... |
| 6 Q-K2 | Kt-Q3 | And not 23 BxR, Qx Rch, etc. | |
| 7 BxKt | KtPxP | 23 | P-Q3 |
| 8 PxB | Kt-Kt2 | 24 PxP | BxKt |
| 9 B-K3 | O-O | 25 PxP | KtxB |
| 10 R-Q1 | Q-K1 | 26 QxKt | PxP |
| 11 Kt-B3 | Kt-Q1 | 27 QxP | B-R4 |
| 12 Kt-Q4 | P-KB4 | 28 R-Q3 | Q-Kt5 |
| 13 P-B4 | P-B4 | 29 R-Kt1 | R-Kt7 |
| 14 Kt(Q4)-Kt5 | Kt-K3 | 30 Q-K6ch | K-R1 |
| 15 Kt-Q5 | B-Q1 | 31 R-Kt3 | Q-R5 |
| 16 P-B4 | P-QR3 | 32 Q-K5 | R-Kt2 |
| 17 Kt-R3 | B-Kt2 | 33 P-Q6 | B-Kt3 |
| 18 Q-KB2 | R-Kt1 | 34 R-KB1 | R(Kt2)-KB2! |
| 19 R-Q2 | B-R1 | With the beautiful threat of 35... QxR; 36 PxQ, R-B3!! | |
| 20 QR-Q1 | .... |  |  |
| 20 BxP would have lost by 20... KtxB; 21 QxKt, P-B3 and if the | | | |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------------|
| 35 R(Kt3)-B3 | Q-Q1 | account of 51...R-K8 |
| 36 R-K1 | R-B3 | ch; 52 K-R2, QxRch. |
| 37 R-Q3 | B-B2 | |
| 38 R(K)-Q1 | B-Kt1 | 51 RxR |
| 39 Q-B5 | Q-Q2 | 52 RxP K-Kt1 |
| 40 Q-Kt6 | Q-R5 | 53 Kt-Q4 R-K8ch |
| 41 Kt-B3 | QxP | 54 K-R2 RxP |
| 42 QxP | Q-KKt5 | 55 Kt-B5 R-KB2 |
| 43 Kt-Kt5 | P-B5 | 56 P-Kt4 P-R3 |
| 44 Q-Kt7 | R-Kt3 | 57 Kt-R4 RxR |
| 45 P-Q7 | R-Q1 | 58 KtxR R-K6 |
| 46 R-K1 | R-K3 | 59 K-Kt3 P-Kt4 |
| 47 R-QB1 | Q-R5 | 60 K-B2 R-R6 |
| 48 P-R3 | P-B6! | 61 P-R4 PxP |
| Playing for 49 RxP, | | 62 KtxP K-B2 |
| R-K8ch; 50 R-B1, Q- | | 63 Kt-B3 K-B3 |
| KB5. | | 64 K-Kt3 R-R5 |
| 49 QxB! | RxQ | 65 K-R4 R-R8 |
| 50 R-B8ch | Q-Q1 | 66 K-Kt3 K-K3 |
| Of course, forced. | | 67 K-B4 K-Q4 |
| 51 RxQch | | 68 P-Kt5 P-R4 |
| A mistake would | | 69 P-Kt6 K-K3 |
| have been 51 RxR on | | 70 K-Kt5 R-R4ch |
| | | 71 K-R6 Drawn |

(Continued from Page 161)
From a blindfold exhibition
EVANS GAMBIT

| E. Canal | | Amateur | |
|-----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 15 Kt-B5 | Q-Q3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | Black seeks complica- | |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | tions. | |
| 4 P-QKt4 | BxKtP | 16 QR-Kt1 | Kt-K4! |
| 5 P-B3 | B-B4 | 17 KtxKt | QxKt |
| 6 O-O | P-Q3 | 18 R-Kt5 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 7 P-Q4 | B-Kt3 | 19 P-Kt3 | P-QR3? |
| 8 PxP | B-Kt5 | 20 RxB | PxR |
| 9 PxP | QxP | 21 KtxRPch | K-Q2 |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | B-K3 | 22 R-Q1ch | K-K1 |
| 11 B-R3 | BxB | 23 Q-Kt5ch | QxQ |
| 12 QxB | Q-Q2 | 24 Kt-B7 mate | |
| 13 QKt-Q2 | O-O-O | | |
| 14 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-B3 | | |

(Continued from Page 163)
10-5; M. Davis and Keller-Wolff, 9-6. S. B. Wilson, of Montreal, and H. Opsahl, Temiskaming, recently received special prizes for best played games in the 1933 Provincial correspondence tournament, C. C. C. A. Dr. J. H. Duncan, St. Ste. Marie; S. Hall, Winnipeg and H. Opsahl, were credited with honorable mentions for other exceptionally well played games. The donation of special prizes came from D. M. LeDain, Montreal, "Canadian Chessner".
A prize donation by W. Runkowski, Toronto, for the new members initial tournament, C. C. C. A., was won by W. Hodges, a Toronto player.

The "Whys and Wherefores"
Here are some of the questions and answers to an examination paper in chess that was given some time ago by Dr. Tarrasch. Some of the answers to the questions, though flippant, contain a grain of truth and are, besides, interesting.
Q. What is the object of playing a gambit opening?
A. To acquire a reputation of being a dashing player at the cost of losing a game.
Q. Account briefly for the popularity of the QP opening in matches of a serious nature.
A. Laziness.
Q. What is the duty of an umpire where a player wilfully upsets the board?
A. Remove the bottle.
Q. What exceptional circumstances will justify the stopping of time clocks during a tournament game?
A. Strangling a photographer.

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| Name | | Score | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | Score |
| E. Krisch | | 66 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 92 |
| Dr. Berliner | | 68 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 78 |
| M. Morris | | 68 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 78 |
| E. F. Young | ..... | 67 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 73 |
| R. J. Ratke | ..... | 43 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 66 |
| I. Kashdan | ..... | 32 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 4 | 64 |
| I. Genud | ..... | 38 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 52 |
| W. Patz | ..... | 19 | 3 | 12 | . | 4 | 38 |
| W. Peters | ..... | 10 | 3 | 12 | . | 4 | 29 |
| E. Nash | ..... | 10 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 17 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | ..... | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| L. Halpern | ..... | 6 | 3 | . | . | . | 9 |
| W. Towle | ..... | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| H. Burke | ..... | 0 | . | . | . | 4 | 4 |

Prize goes to Erwin Krisch.

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellaire, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

The Fairy Article, introducing the Billiard Knight by A. J. Fink of San Francisco, is rather lengthy; therefore, I am again compelled to curtail the other

features and dis-
pense with our chat.
As I have several
items of interest to
all C. R. readers to
report, this is a
hardship, but must
be born with what
equanimity of spirit
we can muster up.

The winner of
the May Honor
Problem Prize is:
Harvey Burke.

The winner of
the Ladder Prize
for May is: A.
Chess.

Sincere congrat-
ulations to both
brothers.

All problems ap-
pearing in this issue

must be solved before August 11th. *Let it be understood that NO credit will be granted AFTER August 10th*; the postal stamp, proving that solutions are mailed on the 10th, is conclusive. I impress this on the minds of a few habitually tardy members of the family.

Please write on one side of the paper only, and VOTE!

Problems were received with thanks from: T. Wenzl; G. Mott-Smith; F. W. Watson (2); F. Sprenger; V. Rosado; E. Nash; W. Strauss (3); J. F. Tracy; Dr. Dobbs; C. C. Lee; E. Krisch; W. Patz; F. A. Hill; W. Peters (2); G. Mortriner (3); J. Stichka; A. Kish; F. Palatz; G. Goeller; O. Wurzburg; Dr. Z. Mach (a set).

More 2 movers are desired. Other type problems are also welcome, but please hold down on 3-movers or you will have to wait a year before they are published. Please note: Solvers that work together, and then send the same solutions under *each* name *separately*, will be disqualified. The C. R. is willing to allow credits for what *you* solve, but *not* for solutions someone else found and gave to you. That is not "cooperation" but collusion and is unfair to the solvers that abstain from such practice. Cooperation as shown by the Hochberg Brothers, who send solutions under ONE name, is quite all right. That is collaboration, not collusion.

When a problem is conditioned, "How many Solutions?", the various solutions are not cooks. The task is to FIND all solutions.

I just received an air mail letter from Mr. R. E. Power informing me that the Babson problem in the "Masterpieces" sketch was not the first presentation and not the prize winner either; that a problem by

K. Nielson anticipated the Babson Problem by about 3 months and won the \$25.00 that A. C. W. had offered for the first successful rendering. Thank you very kindly, Mr. Powers.

FAIRYLAND

THE BILLIARD KNIGHT

In presenting a new fairy piece, the "Billiard Knight" or "V", by the noted composer and board expert, A. J. Fink, of San Francisco, I must first complete the diagrams, before I can begin the explanations. Take a ruler and pencil and draw the following lines.

DIAGRAM A—None.

DIAGRAM B. From center of a1 to middle of top line of square b3 and back to center of c1. From center of a8 a *dotted* line to black K on b6. From center of h8 a *dotted* line to center of left side of g6 and continue to center of h4 (black king).

DIAGRAM C. From center of a1 to the middle of right side of c2 and continue to center of a3. Extend this line to middle of right side of b5 and continue to center of a7. A *dotted* line from center of f7 to lower right corner of g5 and continue to center of e6 (black king). A line (not dotted) from center of f7 to lower right corner of h6 and on to center of g8 (black King).

DIAGRAM D. From center of b3 to left lower corner of a1 to center of c2. From center of d3 to middle of left side of c5, on to center of d7. Also from center of d3 to upper left corner of c5 and on to center of e4 (black King). Also from center of d3 to middle of top line of e5 and on to center of f3.

DIAGRAM E. Dotted line from center of c2 to black bishop and then to black king. Dotted line from black bishop to center of d4. Dotted line from g6 to white king and on to black king on f7. Small arrow from white king to center of h7.

DIAGRAM F. From c3 to middle of lower side of d1 to center of e3. Make a dot in center of e3. Continue with a dotted line to right side of c5 and to left side of g5. Continue both dotted lines to center of e7 (black king).

DIAGRAM G. Draw exactly the same lines as in F. Add an arrow from the rook to the center of f5.

DIAGRAM H. From c3 to d1 to e3, exactly as in F and G. A dotted line to middle of left side of g5 on to the black king. A small arrow from the black B. to center of g5.

Now check up and make certain you have all lines as instructed. See to it that the lines come to an end exactly in the middle of all sides of the squares, except where a corner has been named instead of the side. On your accuracy depends the success of the explanation.



The Billiard S moves like an S but makes two S moves in one. However, in order to be able to move at all the Billiard S, on finishing the first half of its move, must be able to CAROM, that is to hit another man or the run of the board; upon hitting, the V makes the second half of its move in an absolutely accurate and exact counterpart of its first half. Thus in diagram B the V on a1, moving to b3, caroms against the black king b4 and goes on to c1 (where the black k c1 is placed). *Thus V a (via b3)—c1 is a correct V move.* Without the carom on the square b3 the V could not move at all, which means it cannot make a half move; nor the entire move without a carom. This is the fundamental factor of the V move.

The following enumeration of details must be understood to understand the proper moves of a V.

- 1 Unless a V can make the complete double S move, it cannot move at all.
- 2 It cannot at any time make a half move.
- 3 Only one V move can be made at a time.
- 4 The V always arrives on a square of its own color.
- 5 The V always returns in the direction from which it came.
- 6 It always arrives on the same file or row or diagonal from which it came.
- 7 The V can bank against corners or sides.
- 8 The banking square must be *unoccupied* to permit a V move.
- 9 The V controls only the final square, *not* the banking square also.
- 10 The second half of the V move must be an exact reflection of the first half of the move.
- 11 There are four kinds of V moves.
 - a. On the same row or file it skips 1 square.
 - b. On the same row or file it skips 3 squares.
 - c. On the same diagonal it skips no squares.
 - d. On the same diagonal it skips 2 squares.
- 12 The V does *not* capture on the first half move. *White or black* man on the banking square (end-square of first half of the move) makes a V move impossible.

Now for illustrations.

DIAGRAM A. shows all the positions in which a V can be posted so that it—if alone on the board—CANNOT move. Even the 4 center V's, if the rest be removed, cannot move. Naturally as soon as other men are placed on the board, the V's even in the given positions may be enabled to move. Thus in A. The V on d5, if V on e8 is left on the board, can bank against it and go to f5.

DIAGRAM B. To begin with Kb6 is NOT in check. The V on a8 CANNOT move. Were the K on b5 instead of b6, then the Va8 could carom against the K and go to c8. The King on c1 stands in check, because the Va1, banking against the K on b4 controls square c1. The V on h8 shows two details. Though the V can bank against the corner of f5 where the white pawn stands, it cannot move, because the second half of its move would compel it to go to a square not on the board. If there were a file "i" it could go to i7. Secondly: As soon as the pawn f5 moves to f6, the black king on h4 is in check, because the V h8 now has a banking square PLUS a final square.

DIAGRAM C. Va1 banks against Pd2 and captures Pa3. From a3 (on the *next* move) it can capture a7 (banking against c5). Or it can bank against the lower side of c5 and go to e3. The king on g8 is in check—because the Vf7, banking against the

lower right corner of h6 (where the board rim supplies the banking possibility) controls square g8. The king on e6 is NOT in check, because there is not yet a banking possibility, but a check is called merely by playing h3-h4. Now the Vf7 banks against the upper left corner of h4 where the pawn supplies the carom.

DIAGRAM D. The V on b3 has 4 moves. It can bank against the lower left corner of a1 and capture c2. It can bank against the left side of e4, where the K supplies the carom, and capture e6. It can bank against the lower left corner of the king and again capture e6. Note that the black K is NOT in check from Vb3 even after banking against b6, because the second half of that V move must be counterpart (reflection) of the first. Thus the end square is e6, NOT e4. But the K's in check from Vd3, banking against the same corner of b6 and controlling e4.

DIAGRAM E. Is the Kb3 in check from the Vc2? NO! and YES! Because a1 is occupied, the V cannot bank against the edge corner on a1 and therefore not move to b3. It can, however, make two other moves. It can bank against the lower right corner of e1, where the board rim supplies the carom, and go to d3, and it *does* check the Kb3, because banking against the lower left corner of e5, where the pawn supplies the carom, it controls b3 and hence checks the king. Were the black B to go to d4, the case would be reversed, that is, the move Vc2 via d4 to b3 is now stopped, because the banking square is occupied; but the check now comes via a1, as the V now may bank against the edge corner of a1. Thus we have here a pinned bishop that could stop the check via d4 but cannot actually do it because of causing a new check via a1. The V on g6 has many moves. Banking against the rim side of h4, it travels on to g2; banking against the lower edge-corner of h4 it goes to f5; banking against the top line of f8 it continues to e6; banking against the left upper corner of f8 it goes to h7. The white king moving to h7 checks the black king!, because the V now banks against the right upper corner of h8 and controls square f7.

DIAGRAM F. The V on c3, banking against the board rim on d1 goes to e3 and thereby gives a double check to the King e7! How? Banking against either pawn it controls e7. As only the black pawn can move in reply, the check via the white pawn remains. Therefore, the only way to meet this (double) check is by the king moving from e7.

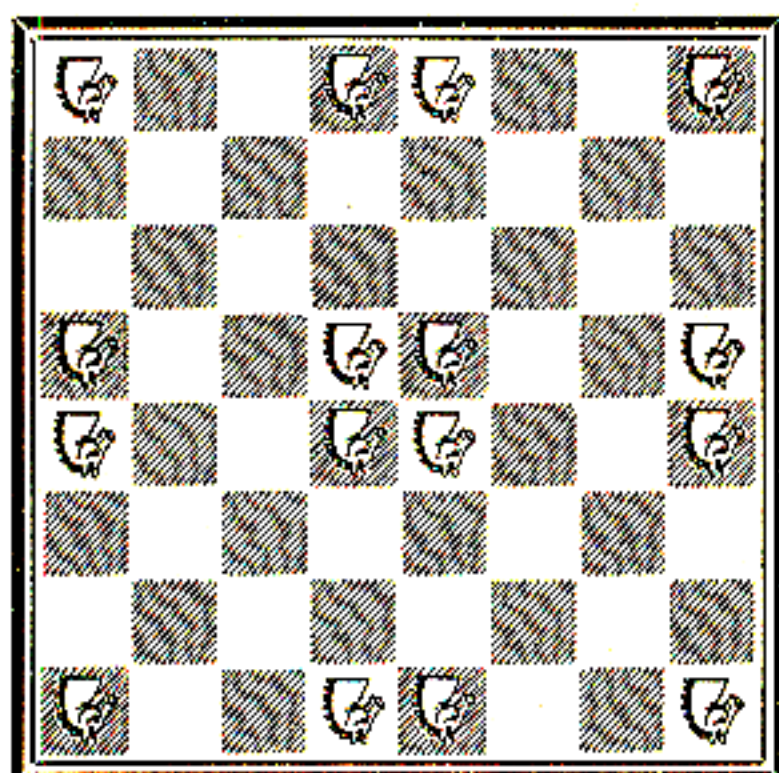
DIAGRAM G. Here we have exactly the same position as in the previous diagram, except that on c5 there is a black R. Here the *double* check can be met without the king moving from e7. R to f5 stops both checks. The check via c5 is eliminated because the banking piece is gone; the check via f5 is stopped because the banking square f5 is now occupied.

DIAGRAM H. This diagram shows that the black bishop cannot move to g5, after the V on c3 has gone (via d1) to f3. Because from f3 the V would check by banking against the bishop on g5. This shows a certain relationship of the V to the grasshopper which also checks when a man (even of the same color as the king) is moving directly in front of the king that is in line with a G. It follows that the V can produce many odd checks and mates that no orthodox piece commands.

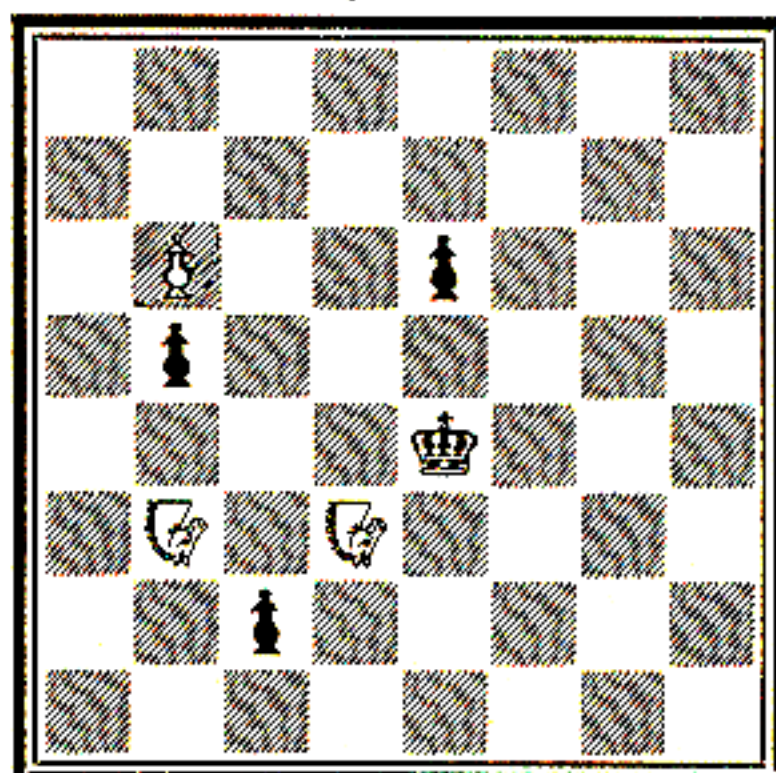
Limitation of space and the lack of line-diagrams curtail this explanation of the V moves. However, by addressing the inventor of the V, Mr. A. J. Fink, 250 Valdez Ave., San Francisco, California, you may be able to obtain additional information. But study this presentation carefully before you ask for more.

The "V" or Billiard Knight

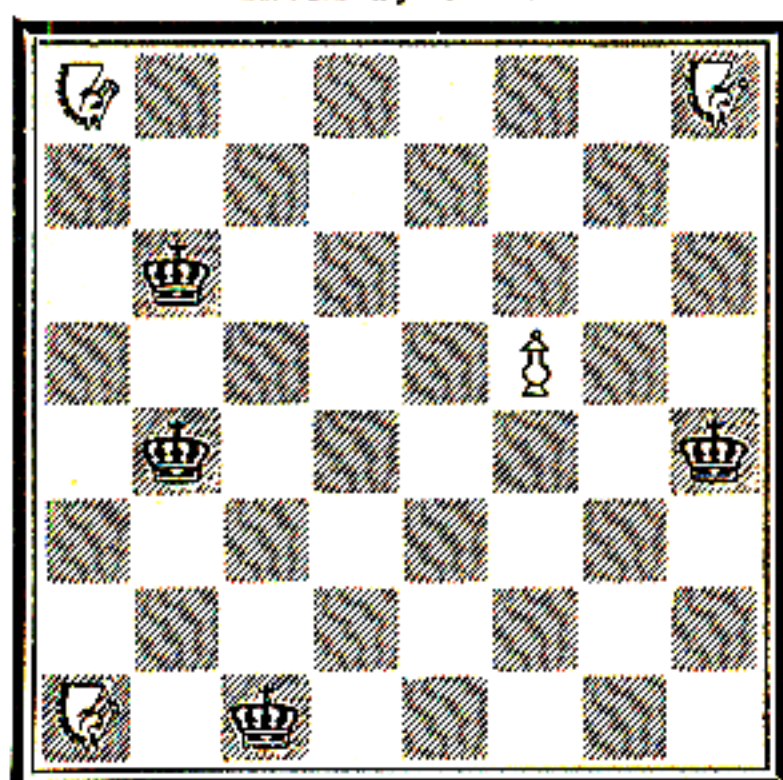
A.
Position



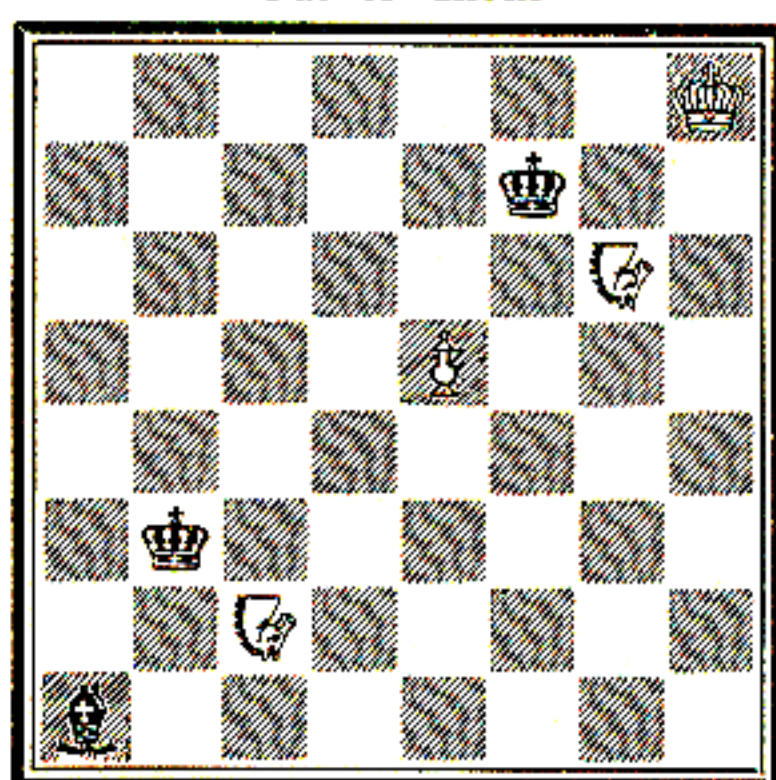
D.
Variety of Moves



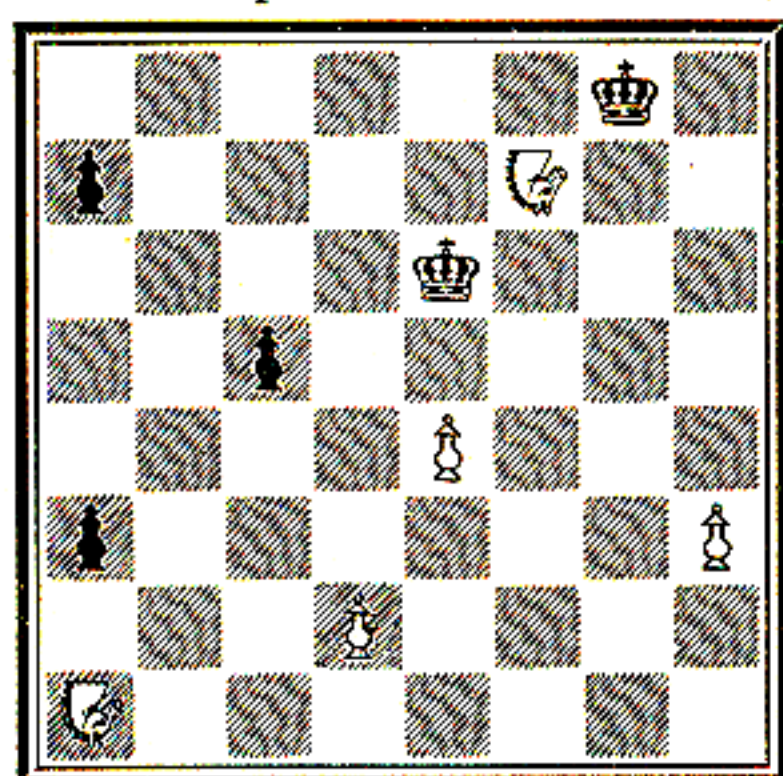
B.
Check by a "V"



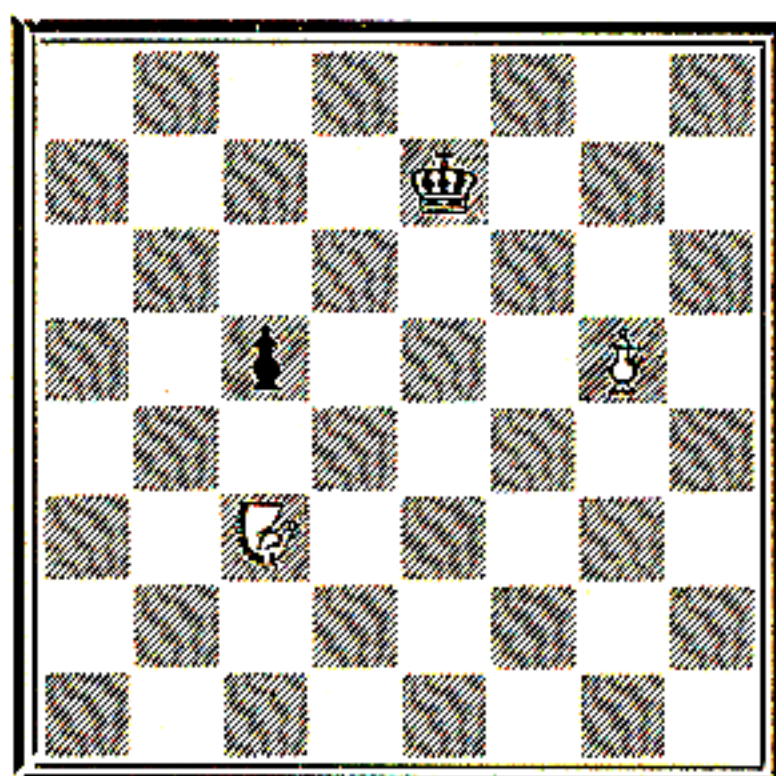
E.
Pin - Check - Getting
Out of Check



C.
Captures or Checks

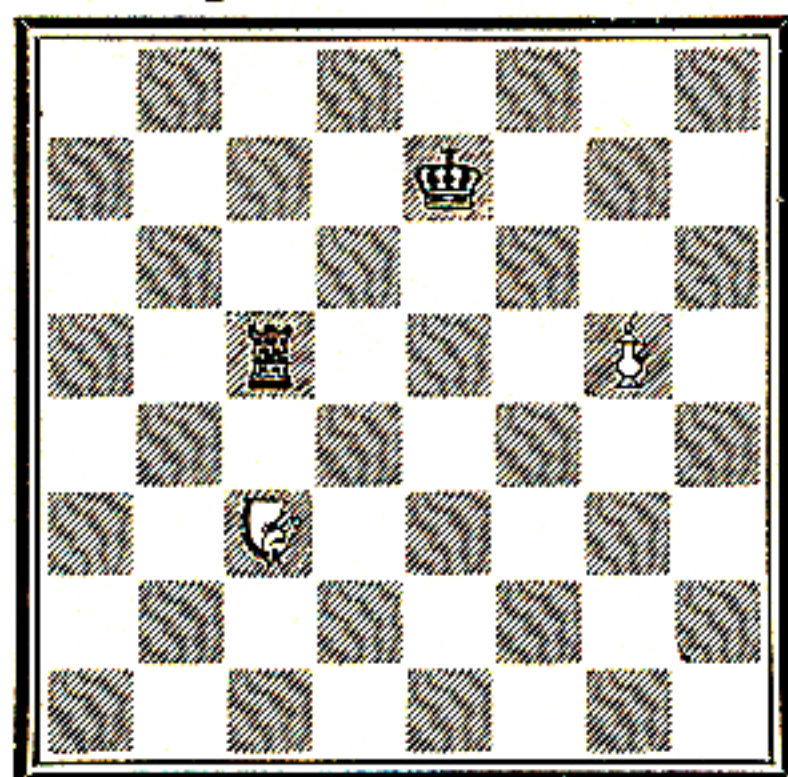


F.
Double Check



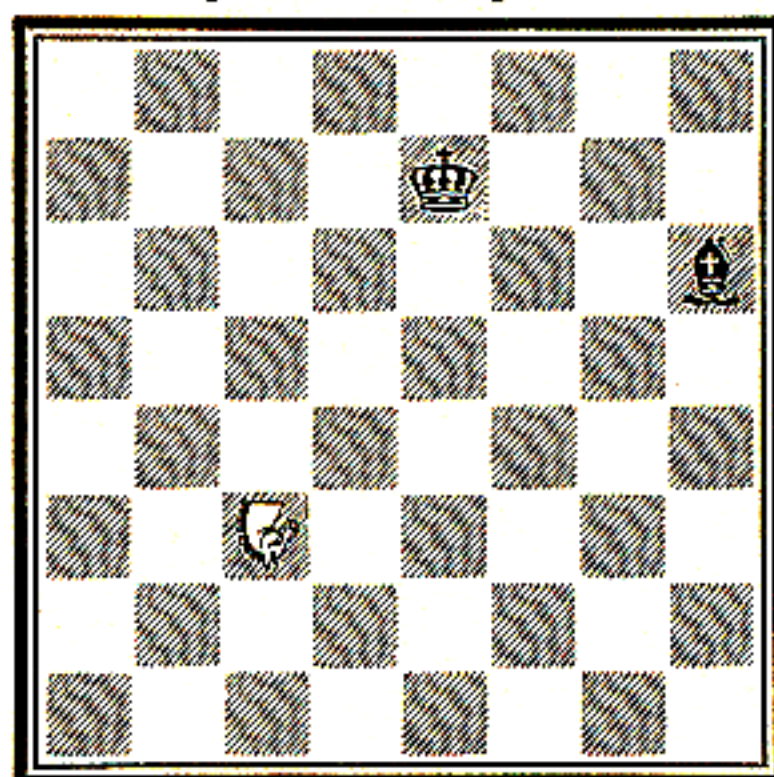
G.

Getting Out of Double Check



H.

Impossible Bishop Move



SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 28. Krisch

1 Rc2, BxS; 2 Rc4, RxP; 3 Rd4ch, RxR mate.

The purity of the mate might be improved.—Dr. Dobbs. QB suggests solution; however, I found it difficult.—Patz. Fair. Mr. Krisch can do better.—Genud.

F. 30. Vandenberg

1 Se7, Sh5; 2 Kd5, Gg7; 3 Sf5, Gf4; 4 Sd4, Sf6 mate.

Cooked by: 1 Ke4, Sh5; 2 Se3, Gd4; 3 Kd5, Gc3; 4 Sc4, Sf6 mate. Or 1 Ke5; 1 Kc4; 1Kc5, same as cook 1.

F. 29. Dr. Dobbs

1 Gc4, Gg2; 2 Kd5, Se4; 3 Re5, Ke3 mate.

Cooked by: 1 Rd7, Gd3; 2 Ge6, Se4; 3 Rd5, Sc6 mate.

1 Re6, Gf7; 2 Rf6ch, Kf5; 3 Ge6, Sd7 mate.

1 Kf6, Sb5; 2 Kf7, Se6; 3 Ke8, Sd6 mate.

1 Kd6, Sc-e6; 2 Kd7, Sb5; 3 Ke8, Sd6 mate.

1 Ge6, Gd3; 2 Rd7, Se4; 3 Rd5, Sc6 mate.

1 Gc6, Sb5; 2 Re6, Gf7; 3 Gf6, Sd7 mate.

F. 31. Fox

1 d1 = B, Sd3; 2 e1 = B, SxF2; 3 Bg4, Sxh3; 4 Bh4, Sf4 mate.

This is "foxy" indeed. Very ingenious.—Dr. Dobbs. Very clever and unique.—Patz. Fine example of precise timing.—Burke. A pretty little trick.—Krisch. Quite humorous. The pawn under-promotes to help the S to become a hero.—Genud. Very clever. I almost gave this up as having no solution.—Ratke.

SOLUTIONS

No. 283. Geo. B. Spencer (2m) Rf8

Cooked by: Qf4ch, Qd4 ch and Sf5 ch.

No. 284. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Kxc7

A masterpiece. The pin of the black rook and the obstruction of the black bishop are noteworthy.—Nash. Excellent.—Berry. A masterpiece.—Sprenger. Dobb's king moves are surprising.—Strauss. Capture key is permissible here. SxP is a good try. A clever 2-er.—Beers. A clever novelty.—Hill. This capture key is very interesting.—Korsgaard.

Good. The necessity for a double battery is apparent.—Tracy. Excellent mirror mates, pin and play.—Patz. A swell problem. My vote.—Olir. Best 2 mover.—Vanwinkle. A happy little idea.—Emery. Nice king battery.—Krisch. Difficult two mover.—Fittkau. Catchy and very pretty pins. Best 2 mover of the month.—Genud. Capture is insignificant. My vote for second best.—Stichka. Despite capture key the best 2 mover.—Plowman. Nice variations, but not up to Dr. Dobbs' last 2 mover.—Sanford. A good composition if by someone else, but rather weak for Dr. Dobbs.—Ratke. The unexpected key leads to a fine ambush.—Goldstein. Best of the 2 movers.—Peters.

No. 285. Mott-Smith (2m) Kb2

The key is strong but allows the crosschecks and is therefore thematic.—Dr. Dobbs. Obvious. Allowing check with reprisal by way of battery.—Straus. A charming and entertaining problem.—Beers. Most clever and enjoyable.—Hill. Not much variety.—Korsgaard. Excellent. Best of the two-movers.—Tracy. Such a daring plan must be much admired.—Emery. Embodying a pretty echo.—Krisch. Another tricky key, this time in a Meredith.—Genud. Very good key.—Stichka. Easy key.—Plowman. Nice cross-checker.—Ratke. The king leads his forces to the fray.—Goldstein. Key obvious, because king has to cover c3.—Peters.

No. 286. Alexander Kish (2m) Bxb4

Some pretty half-pin and pin effects, characteristic of this splendid composer.—Dr. Dobbs. The key is well hidden in this fine problem.—Nash. Surprisingly accurate.—Eaton. Excellent.—Berry. Unsightly construction.—Sprenger. Some very clever mates when S moves. Key hard to find.—Beers. Oh, Kish!—Hill. The construction is rather clumsy.—Korsgaard. Fine and dandy. I like it.—Tracy. Key conspicuous, pins neat.—Patz. This is a fine 2 mover.—Vanwinkle. Very good. The key is a square clearance not easily seen.—Emery. A beauty with neat play.—Krisch. Pawns are not only to be used for selfblocking purposes.—Genud. S gives away key.—Plowman. Unfortunate key, but the problem probably allows no better.—Sanford. Fine and difficult.—Ratke. Key is revealed by the blocked black B; the pins are amusing, though.—Goldstein. Fair. Interesting mates.—Peters.

No. 287. C. E. Silver (2m) Rd6

A neat version of this old theme.—Dr. Dobbs. The old story!—Straus. Give and take key. Pretty mate after KxR. Fine effort for a beginner.—Beers. Neat and Knightly.—Hill. Key is nice but a little more action would help.—Korsgaard. Very interesting.—Tracy. Mirror mate atones for key.—Patz. Excellent strategy and sound.—Vanwinkle. Open and airy. Neat position.—Emery. Has a pretty mirror model.—Krisch. This type of echo has been done too often before to be effective.—Genud. Key is quite evident.—Stichka. Flight-grabber. Easy key.—Plowman. Elementary, but precise.—Sanford. Superficial.—Ratke. Not enough variety.—Goldstein. White sacrifices a rook to save a pawn.—Peters.

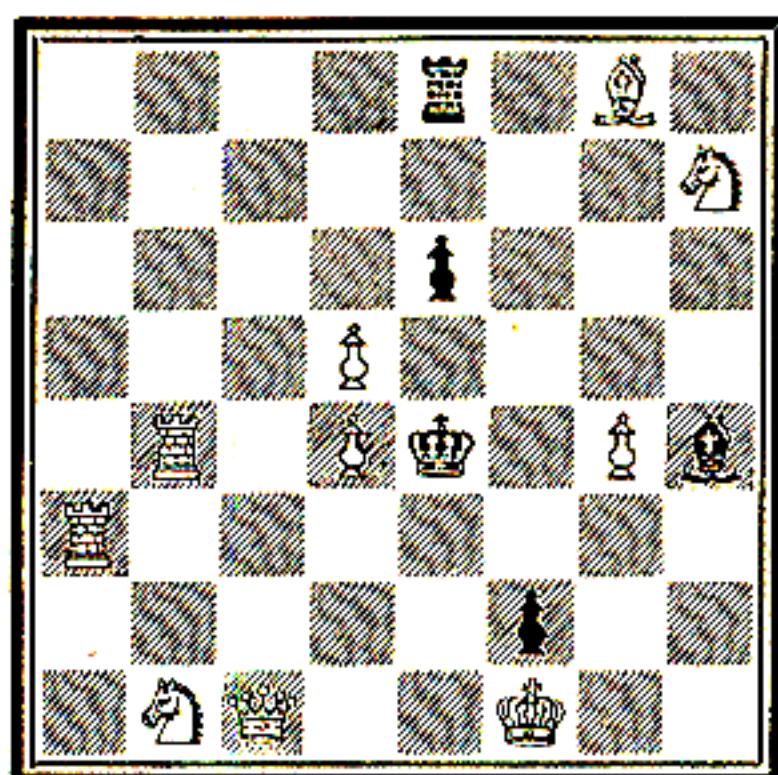
No. 288. H. Burke (3m)

1 Sd2, Ke3; 2 Rc1, KxS; 3 Bf4mate.

1; 2 . . . , S any; 3 Re1 or Rc3 or Bf2 mate accordingly.

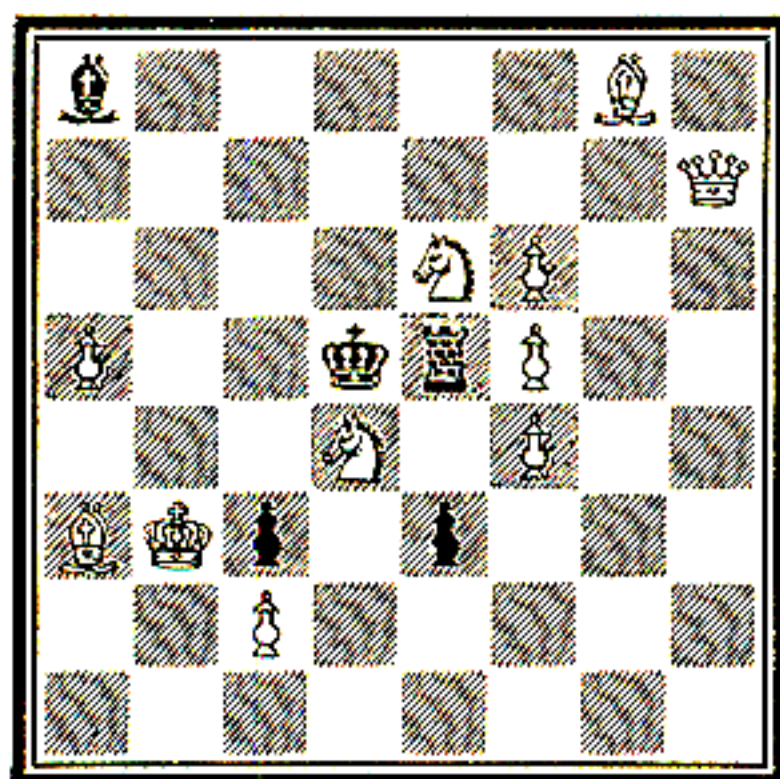
Don't care for these one-liners which usually are just elongated 2 movers.—Dr. Dobbs. A masterpiece. My first choice.—Nash. Artistic set-up. Exact play. My vote.—Sprenger. Plenty of tries. Mates without variations.—Straus. Has some beautiful mates for a one variation problem.—Beers. Good and difficult.—Hill. A very old idea dressed up in a new suit. I vote it second place.—Tracy. Good. Has two

307 (Original)
HUGO LEGLER
Oakland, Cal.
After A. J. Fink



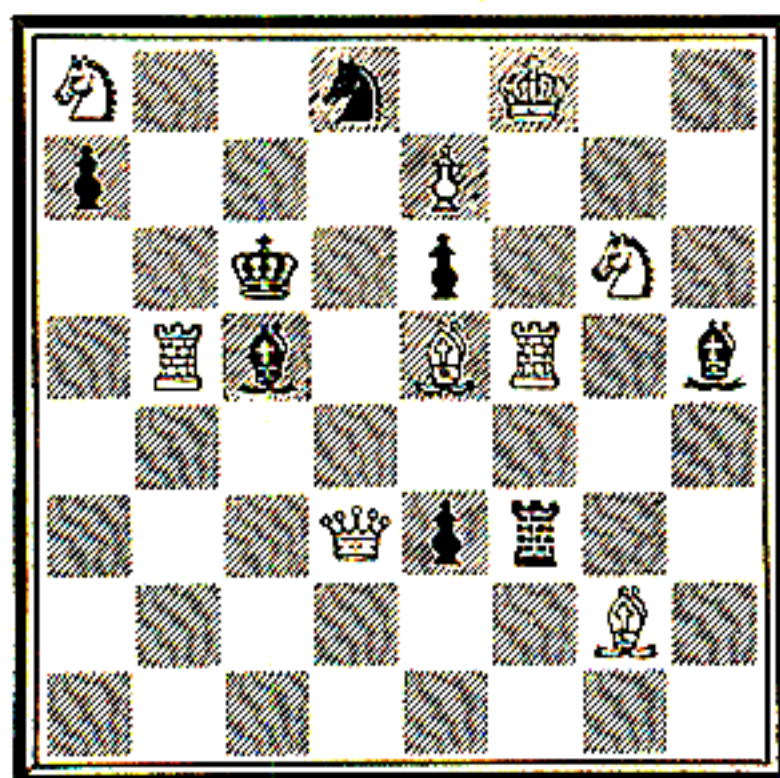
Mate in 2 moves.

308
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



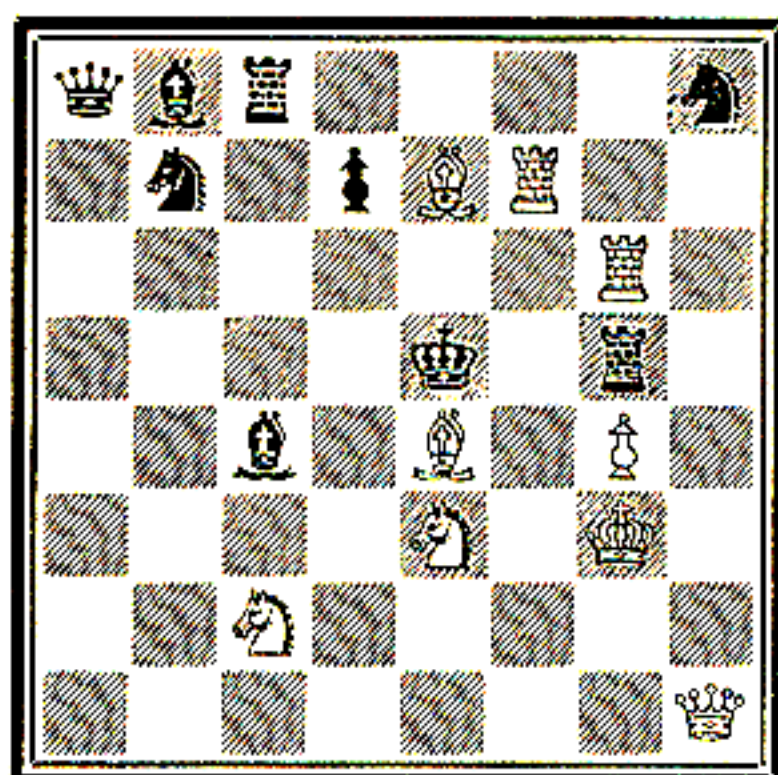
Mate in 2 moves.

309 (Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.
Dedicated to Alain C. White



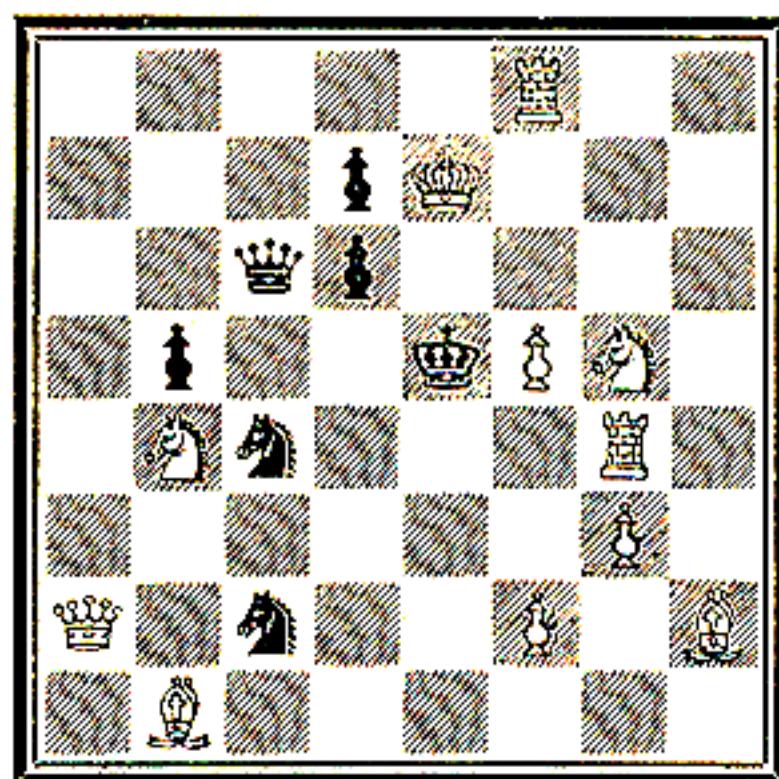
Mate in 2 moves.

310 (Original)
DR. PALMER G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
Dedic. to my old pal, Maxwell Bukofzer



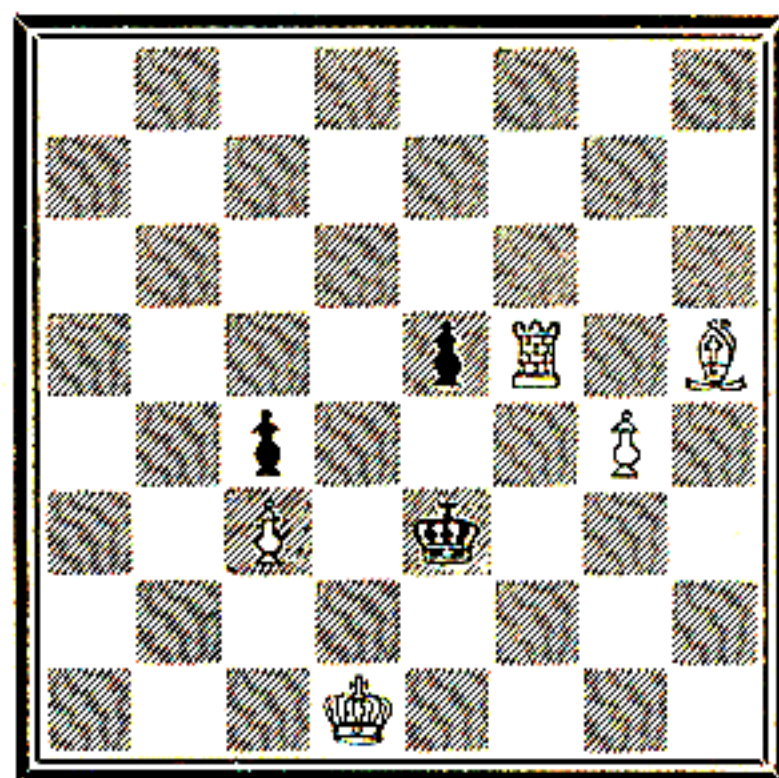
Mate in 2 moves.

311
(Original)
Z. ZILAHÍ
Budapest, Hungary



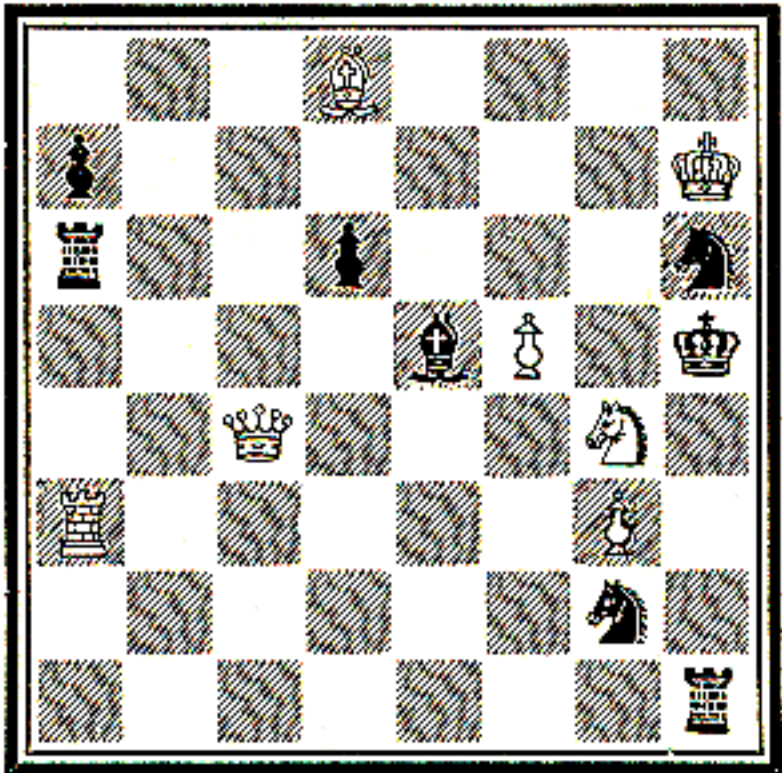
Mate in 2 moves.

312
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



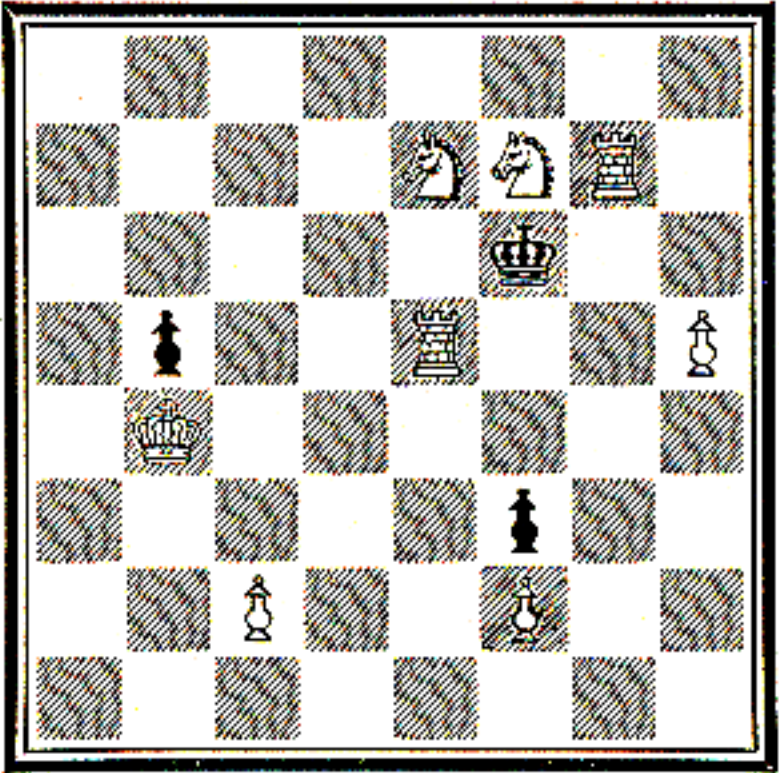
Mate in 3 moves.

313
(Original)
GEORGE B. SPENCER
St. Paul, Minn.



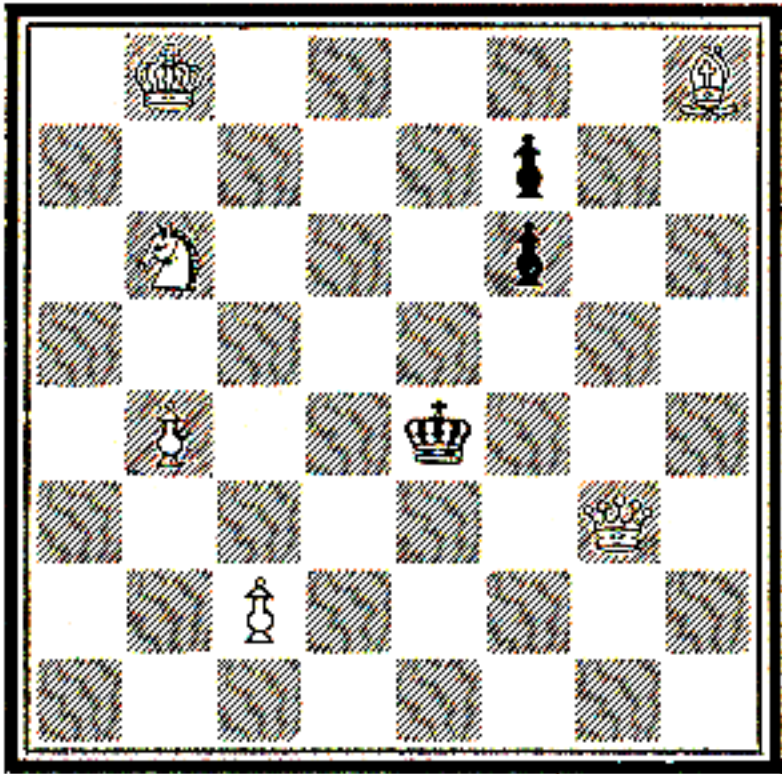
Mate in 3 moves.

316
(Original)
FRED. SPRENGER
New York City



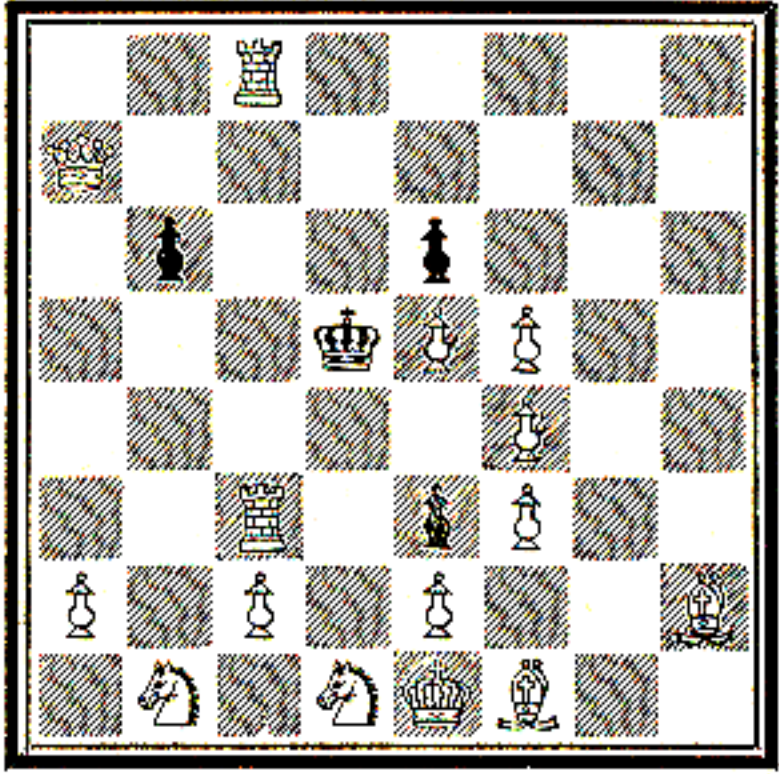
Mate in 4 moves.

314
(Original)
J. B. TRACY
Ontario, Cal.



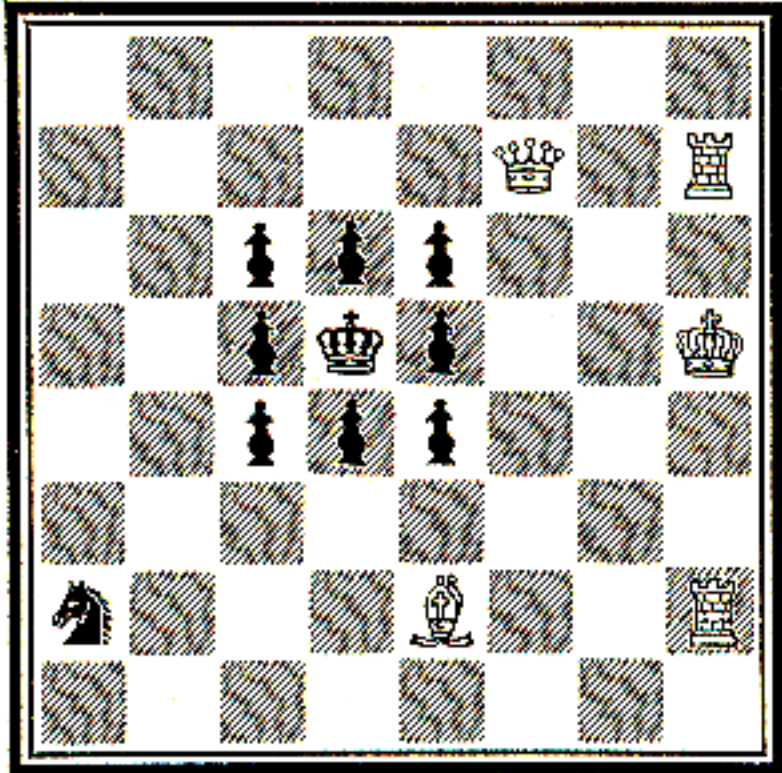
Mate in 3 moves.

317
(Original)
CHARLES E. SILVER
Cleveland, Ohio



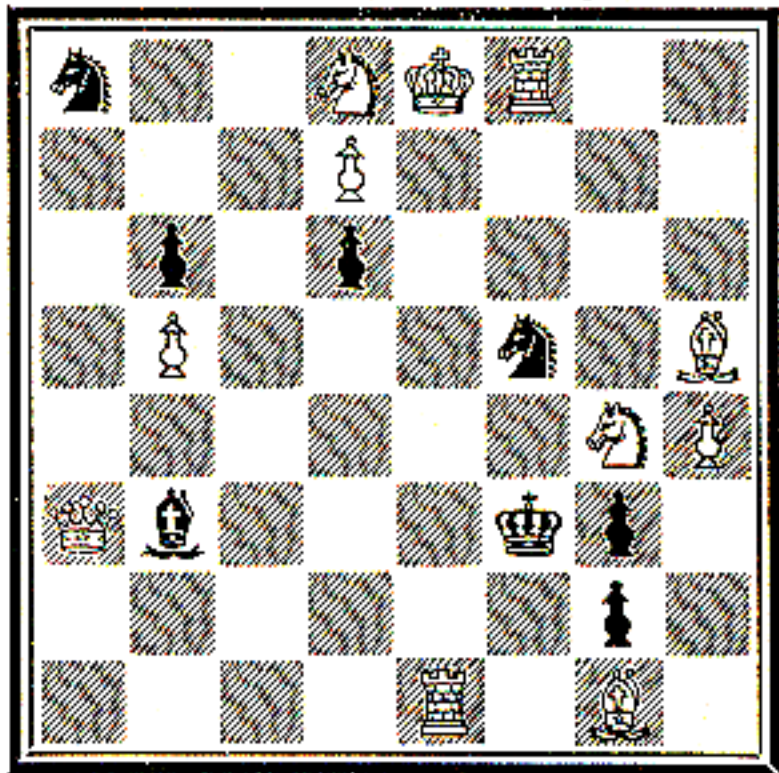
SELFmate in 5 moves.

315
(Original)
A. J. FINK
San Francisco, Cal.



Mate in 4 moves.

318
(Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany



SELFmate in 6 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: AUGUST 10TH, 1935.

pure mates.—Patz. Very clever. Well hidden key.—Vanwinkle. That second move certainly is a teaser!—Emery. Second move harder to find than the first. This one gave me such a tussle that I must give it my vote.—Riggin. Neat.—Fittkau. May I be pardoned for casting my vote for 288? It is an unbiased decision, I assure you.—Burke. White's second move is much better than the key.—Stichka. I like this even with its many duals.—Plowman. So simple and yet so difficult.—Ratke. Very neat.—Thorne. Simple but neat.—Goldstein. The rook move to c1 is good.—Peters.

No. 289. V. L. Eaton (3m)

1 Qg4, Kc5ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Sg6mate
1 Qg4, Kc5ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd6; 3 Qe6mate
1 Qg4, Kd4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Kc5; 3 Se8mate
1 Qg4, Kd4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Ke5; 3 Qf4mate
1 Qg4, Kc3ch; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Sg6mate
1 Qg4, Kb4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Ka3; 3 Qb4mate
1 Qg4, Kb4ch; 2 fSd5ch, Kc5; 3 Se8mate
1 Qg4, Ba4; 2 cSd5ch (threat), Kb3; 3 Rc3mate
1 Qg4, Bc2; 2 fSd5ch (threat), Kb3; 3 Qb4mate
1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Bf4; 3 Sd5mate
1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Qd4; 3 QxQmate
1 Qg4, Bg3; 2 fSe6ch, Kc3; 3 SxB or Sd5mate
1 Qg4, Qe5; 2 cSd5ch, Qc7; 3 Se6mate
1 Qg4, Qe5; 2 cSd5ch, Kd4; 3 Se2 or e6mate
1 Qg4, Pb4, 1 . . . Qxf6, 1 . . . Rxa6; 2 fSe6ch, etc.
1 Qg4, Qd4; 2 cSd5 ch.
Cooked by Qd6 and Sf4-d5.

No. 290. E. Adams (3m)

1 Rd8, Kf7; 2 Sd6ch, etc.
1 . . . RxRd8; 2 Se6ch, etc.
1 . . . Rf8; 2 Bc5ch, etc.
1 . . . Rg8; 2 Se6ch, etc.
1 . . . RxRg7; 2 Bc5ch, etc.
1 . . . Se8; 2 RxSch, etc.
1 . . . BxB; 2 SxBch, etc.

The restrictive key is rather raw and the continuations only fair.—Dr. Dobbs. The self-obstruction by the black rook is pleasing.—Nash. Key tainted. Otherwise very good.—Sprenger. Interesting possibilities here.—Straus. This little beauty gets my vote. It is crowded with thrills.—Beers. Good—the best 3-er this month.—Hill. A very nice problem.—Korsgaard. A good all around problem.—Tracy. What a problem!—Ollr. Neat with fairly good strategy.—Vanwinkle. The variations are difficult enough.—Burke. A close second to 289.—Gnud. Fine problem. Many tries and pretty mates.—Ratke. Not much to this one.—Goldstein. Best of the 3 movers.—Peters.

No. 291. Chas. S. Jacobs (3m)

1 c4, K any; 2 c5, etc.

Cute of its kind.—Dr. Dobbs. The double forelaying move of the P is excellent and not easy to find.—Nash. Very pleasing. Second choice.—Sprenger. Not much to this, but I had trouble in solving it.—Straus. This was the toughest for me; second choice.—Beers. Enjoyed the pawn march.—Hill. The pretty model mate is compensation for the lack of variety.—Korsgaard. The idea is older than the hills.—Tracy. One good mate resulting from sacrifice of R.—Patz. Fine single liner. Deep.—Vanwinkle. This makes a pretty picture.—Emery. Very nice modelmate.—Krisch. Best 3 mover.—Fittkau. Very quiet procedures.—Burke. Not easy, not hard, but good.—Plowman. The S covers a wide territory.—Sanford. Well hidden theme. I hopped those knights around a whole evening before I found the solution.—Ratke. I think this is the prize-winner.—Thorne. Had me fooled completely. The double pawn move is deceiving.—Goldstein.

No. 292. Bill Beers (4m)

1 Bf5, Kg7; 2 h6ch, Kxh6; 3 Sg4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Kc7; 2 Sg4, Kd6; 3 Rc8, etc.
1 . . . , Kg5; 2 Sd5ch, KxP; 3 Bf4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Ke5; 2 Sg4ch, Kd4; 3 Rb6, etc.
Cooked by RxP.

No. 293. D. McClelland (5mSul)

1 a3, a5; 2 Ka2, a4; 3 Sd3ch, KxB; 4 Qf3ch, Kc2; 5 Qe2, PxP mate.
Cooked by Qxc5 and Pb4.

No. 294. O. H. Ludlow (6mSul)

FOUR SOLUTIONS

A. 1 Qb1, f4; 2 Bg4, e6; 3 Qf5, PxQ; 4 Ra7, PxB; 5 Rh7, PxP; 6 Rh4, f2 mate.
B. 1 Ra6, f4; 2 Rd6, PxR; 3 Bd5, PxP; 4 Qb1, e4; 5 Qc2, PxP; 6 Qf5, f2 mate.
If 5 . . . e3; 6 Qf2ch, PxQ mate.
C. 1 Qd1, f4; 2 Qd6, PxQ; 3 Be5, PxP; 4 Be6, e4; 5 PxP, f3; 6 any, f2 mate.
D. 1 Qc1, f4; 2 Bf5, e6; 3 Sxe6, Kxf3; 4 Sd4ch, Kg3; 5 . . . f3; 6 . . . f2 mate.
1 B-c4 is NOT a solution. Also many who received credit for Ac1 have only partly solved the problem, making the same erroneous Q check which is answered not by PxQ

but by P advancing, after the king had captured the white pawn. When "How many solutions?" is asked, those solutions are not *cooks*. (Ed.).

You fooled me once with these "How many solutions?", but my motto is "live and learn".—Korsgaard. These two solutions are all I could find. If there is another one, it eludes me.—Tracy. Ditto.—Vanwinkle. I suppose there are more and better solutions. I did not highly esteem the two I found.—Emery. Suits of this type are always welcome by this solver.—Krisch. Quite good, although play is not accurate.—Burke. How many solutions? Two, so far as I see.—Fittkau. Solutions are like cooks. I don't like the problem.—Sanford. Sloppy construction.—Dr. Berliner. The third solution is well hidden and exceptionally good.—Ratke.

CORRESPONDENCE

F. W. Watson: Thanks for problems. What has become of the Funk Brothers?

W. Towle, S. Sapir, S. Kowalski, T. E. Knorr, R. Ollr, B. Klein, S. Myers: Welcome to our family. Here are a few pointers for newcomers. Write on one side of the paper. Put name on every sheet. Keep fairy solutions separate. Use ink, not pencil. Watch the closing date for solutions. For 2 movers, keys are sufficient; for longer problem, main lines of play must be carried far enough to indicate that the solution has been found. The top man of the ladder receives a prize every month. Solvers must not "exchange" solutions.

Bill Beers: As I informed you, your 4 mover was in the printer's hands, when you reported the correction. As I do not publish problems right away, corrections must be late indeed, if they arrive when the problem is out of my control; I feel that I should not be blamed for such unfortunate occurrences. Have you any 2 movers? Am running short.

F. A. Hill: Corrections of solutions are *always* in order within the time limit. That is every solver's privilege, which I am glad to grant. Best wishes, old friend.

J. F. Tracy: I shall print that problem you mention, anyhow. Why be hyper-critical in such a case? Thanks for the 4 mover. Am now fairly well provided with 4 movers and 5 movers.

Milton Shapiro, Harvey Burke: Glad to see you back in the fold. I keep all scores pending for six months, then cancel them. Your scores are restored to you.

I. Kashdan: Fairies destroyed as per your request. Waiting for the corrections.

C. C. Lee: Much obliged for the "Havel". Glad you liked the A. C. W. sketch. I had been somewhat perturbed about it because I had to shorten it almost to skeleton proportions and *then* had trouble about the space allotted for the problem section.

C. Riggin: I would be heartbroken to lose you!

E. F. Young: If you will look up the Grasshopper introduction, you will see that I called attention to the common error of considering a square above, below or to the sides of the black king, protected by a G. The king can move to such squares, because his very move changes the line play of the G. Thus in F. 30, when you offer: 1 Sb4, Gf5; 2 Sc2, Sh5; 3 Kd5, Gf4; 4 Sd4, Sf6ch, there is *no* mate, because the black king escapes to c5. The apparent control of c5 disappears as the K moves to that square.

G. Mott-Smith: Am deeply sorry you dropped solving but realize there are things more important than chess problems. It is consoling that you, at least, still compose.

C. Fittkau: You are very considerate. Wish more solvers thought as you do.

E. Krisch: What happened to your usually keen perception? You give the correct solution to 290 plus 3 non-existing cooks. Result: 3 points, less 3 points; total 0. The cook you offer for 288 is also imaginary. Too much haste?

W. Vanwinkle: Why this long silence? Don't you compose any more?

A. R. Chapman: Welcome to the family. A "cook" in problem chess is a solution of which the composer is not aware; it ruins the problem. Thanks for your good "word sketch" of myself.

S. Braverman: Tickled to have you back.

Dr. Z. Mach, Czechoslovakia: Many thanks for the fine article on Cylinder Chess and for the liberal supply of problems. Will translate it at once and print it in sections. Will be glad indeed to be the recipient of a few originals. I made four attempts to write you that promised letter, but—man is NOT always master of his fate.

A. Chess: Your letter was marked H. Simmons. Is that the correct way to address you?

L. Mortriner: I have not the time to test my own work and occasionally lose a good problem that way. How can I be expected to test other men's problems? If you have doubts about your contributions, inform me, before I publish your problems.

W. Patz: Keep your chin up. *Aller anfang ist schwer.*

A. J. Souweine: No, you cannot vote for a cooked problem. Why not? If I were a woman I would say: Because! You are the only solver to have a perfect score. Please forget about No. 277. It is dead!

E. W. Allen: Thank you for interesting letter and your nice opinion of myself. I do my bit for chess because I truly love chess. I hope to write to you soon, but please, be patient; I am 3 months behind with my correspondence which grows more unwieldy day by day. Thanks for the "Masterpiece".

I. Genud: The helpmate fad will ease up presently. Patience, donc!

G. Goeller: Thank you for letter and problems, which will be used for the purpose with which you are acquainted. Will write to you as soon as I can steal the time from myself.

R. Moss, G. Shainswit: Welcome to the family. Read the notice about copying solutions. Put your name and address on your sheets and pay attention to the time limit set for solutions.

F. Palatz: I am much obliged for the dedication problem but it arrived too late to go into the July number to celebrate my birthday. I am sure the solvers will appreciate it at a later date quite as keenly. Your 4 mover is published in the July issue, as you notice. Please send me 2 originals and one of your best published problems and all the data about yourself that I require for a "Who is Who" sketch, which is planned for one of the coming winter months. Also your photo. Greetings.

Theo. Wenzl: Hearty congratulations! Does "she" play chess?

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | Score |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Hochberg Bros. | 219 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 278 |
| A. Chess | 219 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 278 |
| H. B. Daly | 218 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 264 |
| I. Genud | 164 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 264 |
| Dr. Berliner | 198 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 257 |
| E. Krisch | 205 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 255 |
| C. Riggin | 209 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 255 |
| W. Patz | 199 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 252 |
| G. R. Emery | 186 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 250 |
| R. J. Ratke | 179 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 18 | 242 |
| W. Vanwinkle | 183 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 239 |
| L. Halperin | 178 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 233 |
| E. F. Young | 175 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 222 |
| M. Morris | 153 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 24 | 212 |
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| S. Korsgaard | 151 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 203 |
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| G. W. Hargreaves | 162 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 178 |
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| F. Sprenger | 118 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 172 |
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| E. Nash | 99 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 164 |
| G. N. Cheney | 143 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 160 |
| B. A. Foote | 135 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | . | 154 |
| G. Partos | 94 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 151 |
| V. L. Eaton | 105 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | . | 142 |
| J. Stichka | 90 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 139 |
| B. Beers | 95 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | . | 135 |
| W. Straus | 93 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 133 |
| I. Meyer | 71 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 23 | 130 |
| I. Kashdan | 72 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 129 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 71 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 123 |
| N. Goldstein | 80 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 123 |
| W. Peters | 69 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 122 |
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| G. Plowman | 75 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | . | 6 | 108 |
| T. C. Young | 76 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 108 |
| H. Burke | 30 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 24 | 100 |
| E. H. Thorne | 55 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 79 |
| K. Lay | 49 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 71 |
| G. F. Berry | 54 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 64 |
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| R. Moss | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 57 |
| G. Shainswit | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 57 |
| S. Sapir | 0 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 43 |
| T. E. Knorr | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 39 |
| S. Kowalski | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 39 |
| Milton Shapiro | 10 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | . | 34 |
| R. Olir | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 6 | 27 |
| W. Towle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 24 |
| B. Klein | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | 21 |
| F. Grote | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| A. R. Chapman | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |

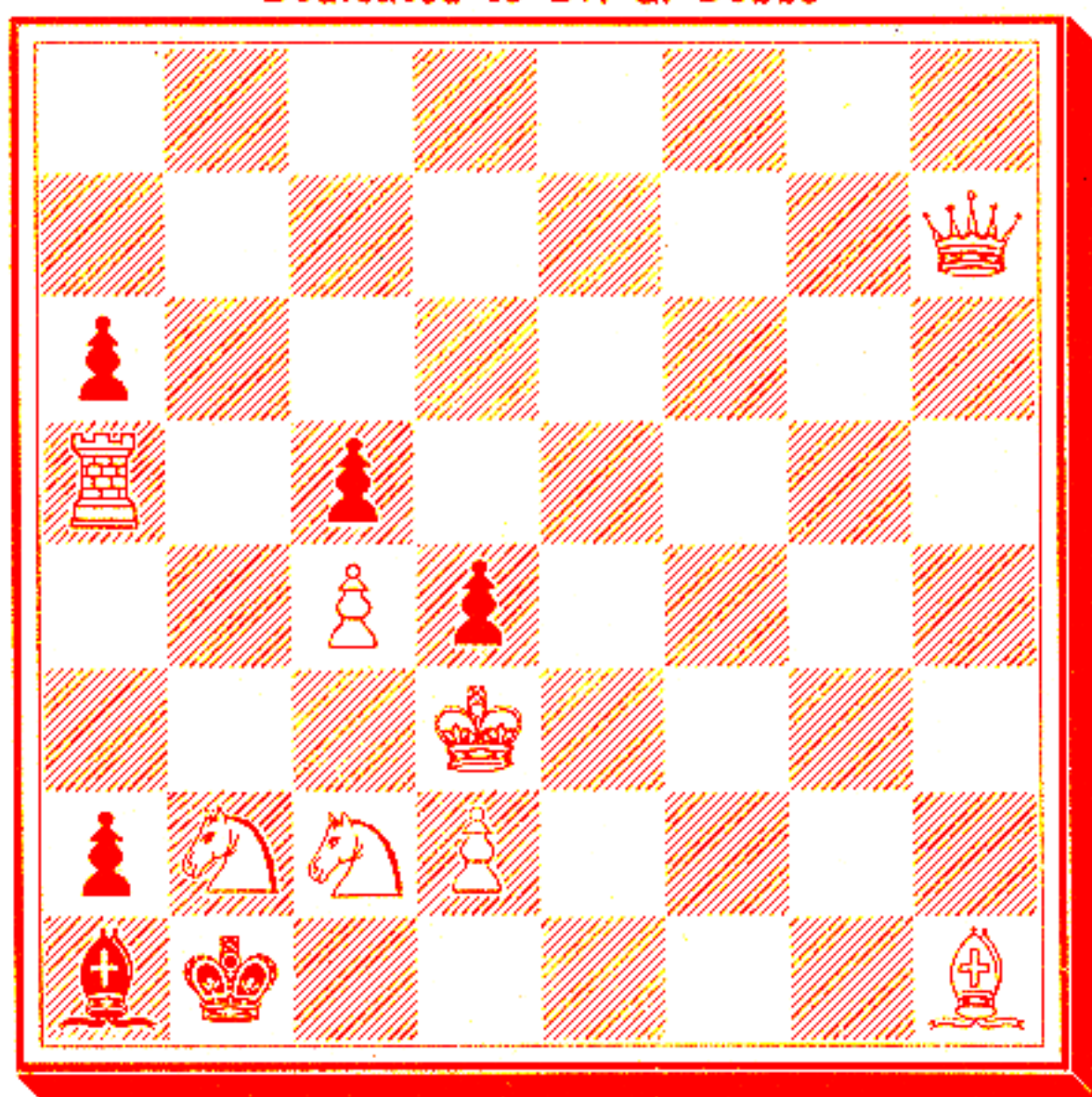
The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM FOR
JUNE, 1935

BILL BEERS

Willmar, Minn.

Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

SPOTLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE

BON VOYAGE TO THE U. S. TEAM

| | | |
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| THE LONG DIAGONAL | - - - - - | FRED REINFELD |
| CHESS AND THE DETECTIVE STORY | - - - - - | BARNIE F. WINKELMAN |
| THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF POLAND | - - - - - | DAVID PRZEPIORKA |
| EXCITING DRAWN GAMES | - - - - - | IRVING CHERNEV |
| THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MOSCOW TOURNAMENT | - - - - - | E. RABINOWITSCH |

AUGUST, 1935

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The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. III, No. 8 *Published Monthly* August, 1935

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News Events

The New York State Championship

This year's New York State Championship, the Genesee Cup Contest, and the Class A. B. and C Tournaments of the New York State Chess Association, will be held at Binghamton, August 19 to 24th, inclusive. The Binghamton C. C., host of this year's tournament, has taken great pains to insure the comfort and entertainment of those attending the tournament. The use of the beautiful Spanish Ballroom of the Arlington Hotel has been secured.

Judging from the past hospitality extended by the Binghamton C. C. to all visiting masters the event is bound to prove a great success. Donations to help defray the expenses of the meet will be gratefully received. Checks should be made payable to Mr. Lloyd C. Anderson, President; or Mr. Lynn W. Bryant, Secretary; or Mr. John Curran, Treasurer; c-o The Binghamton C. C., 202 Security Building, Binghamton, N. Y.

City of Charleston, W. Va. Championship

John F. Hurt, Jr. won the Charleston, W. Va. championship for the second consecutive year by defeating Edward Foy, the runner-up, in the final round.

The leading scores:

| | W | L | D | Total |
|------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| J. F. Hurt | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 -1 |
| E. Foy | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6½-1½ |
| P. Goodwin | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5½-2½ |
| R. Holt | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4½-3½ |

Chess in Utah

Mr. H. A. Dittmann, our Salt Lake City correspondent, advises that the Pawn Chess Club defeated the Salt Lake Chess Club 22½-20½ in a recent match.

Also that the scholastic championship of Salt Lake City was decided by a "knockout" tournament and resulted in a win for Lorin Wood of the University of Utah. Glannin Cloward of South High School tied for first but lost the play-off.

Washington vs. Baltimore

For a period of over fifty years matches have been played from time to time between the leading players of Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, Md.

On June 22nd, a nineteen man team representing the Capital City C. C. of Washington journeyed to Baltimore to meet a similar picked team representing the Baltimore Chess Association.

Summary of the match:

| Summary of the match | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|------|-------|
| Bd. | Washington | Pts. | Baltimore | Pts. | |
| 1 | M. C. Stark | 1/2 | C. Quinn | 1/2 | |
| 2 | D. H. Mugridge | 0 | R. B. Miller | 1 | |
| 3 | G. E. Bishop | 0 | J. M. Barlow | 1 | |
| 4 | N. S. Perkins | 1 | J. Glatt | 0 | |
| 5 | H. A. Rousseau | 1/2 | J. Smith | 1/2 | |
| 6 | F. B. Walker | 1 | H. E. Kuehn | 0 | |
| 7 | G. F. Chase | 1 | J. W. Rogers | 0 | |
| 8 | J. T. Buford | 0 | F. A. Newton | 1 | |
| 9 | C. L. Snell | 1 | W. J. Strauss | 0 | |
| 10 | J. Roberts | 1 | N. J. Michelson | 0 | |
| 11 | J. T. Spann | 0 | I. H. Fischer | 1 | |
| 12 | F. Flynn | 0 | W. T. Revell | 1 | |
| 13 | G. L. Tillery | 0 | A. C. Otten | 1 | |
| 14 | H. S. Gay | 1 | Dr. F. Di Pauli | 0 | |
| 15 | F. T. Parsons | 0 | Dr. J. Thorn | 1 | |
| 16 | C. W. Stark | 1 | Rev. Engelberg | 0 | |
| 17 | W. B. Mundelle | 1 | A. Schlesinger | 0 | |
| 18 | E. M. Weeks | 0 | A. Cichelli | 1 | |
| 19 | W. R. Lewis | 1/2 | H. Shapiro | 1/2 | |
| Totals | | 9 1/2 | Totals | | 9 1/2 |

An interesting game from this match is appended.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

| R. B. Miller White | | D. H. Mugridge Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB3 | 18 P-QR3 | Kt-R4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19 Kt-K5 | Kt-B5 |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 20 R-K2 | P-QR4 |
| 4 B-Q3 | Kt-QB3 | 21 P-B4 | P-Kt5 |
| 5 P-QB3 | Kt-B3 | 22 RPxP | PxP |
| 6 Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 23 P-B5 | KtxKt |
| 7 B-B4 | P-K3 | 24 RxKt | PxQBP |
| 8 QKt-Q2 | B-Q3 | 25 PxQBP | Q-R6 |
| 9 BxB | QxB | 26 PxP | PxP |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | O-O | 27 R-K3 | R-R2 |
| 11 O-O | P-KR3 | 28 R-KB1 | R-KB2 |
| 12 KR-K1 | BxKt | 29 RxR | KxR |
| 13 KtxB | Kt-Q2 | 30 R-B3ch | K-Kt1 |
| 14 QR-Q1 | P-QR3 | 31 P-R3 | R-QB2 |
| 15 B-Kt1 | KR-B1 | 32 Q-B1 | RxP? |
| 16 Q-B2 | Kt-B1 | 33 RxKtch | QxR |
| 17 Q-Q3 | P-QKt4 | 34 B-R7ch | Resigns |

Marshall C. C. Activities

R. Smirka and T. Dunst with scores of 10 1/2-11 1/2 tied for first prize in a Special Summer Tournament just completed. A women's tournament is being planned for the fall season. Also a fifty board match with a team of New Jersey players.

Bon Voyage To The U. S. Team

The men finally selected to represent the United States in the International Team Tournament in Warsaw, Poland, are:

Frank J. Marshall

The United States Champion

Reuben Fine

Member of the 1931 and 1933 Teams

Abraham Kupchik

Champion of the Manhattan C. C.

I. A. Horowitz

Member of the victorious 1931 Team

Arthur W. Dake

Member of the victorious 1933 Team

They sail on the *S. S. Pulaski* on August 2, 1935, with the best wishes of their countrymen for success in retaining the famous Hamilton-Russell Trophy, emblematic of World Team Supremacy.

Bergen County, N. J. Championship

The first tournament for the championship of Bergen County, N. J., resulted in a win for Mr. H. Harvey of Allendale.

The leading scores:

| | W | L | D | Total |
|--------------------------------|----|---|---|---------------|
| H. Harvey (Allendale) | 11 | 1 | 0 | 11 - 1 |
| E. Fundell (Park Ridge) . . . | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 1/2 - 2 1/2 |
| T. McDermott (Palisade) . . | 9 | 3 | 0 | 9 - 3 |
| W. Frere (Allendale) | 8 | 4 | 0 | 8 - 4 |
| W. Becker (Teaneck) | 7 | 4 | 1 | 7 1/2 - 4 1/2 |
| S. Stanton (Ridgewood) | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 1/2 - 5 1/2 |

Delaware County, Pa. News Briefs

C. F. Bauder of the Ridley Park C. C. won the Delaware County individual championship tournament.

E. J. Carrigan of the Delmont C. C. won the City of Philadelphia Amateur Tournament from a field of 100.

Delaware County players defeated a picked South Jersey group in a 19 board match by the score of 10 1/2-8 1/2.



FRANK J. MARSHALL



REUBEN FINE



United States
Chess
Team

Warsaw
Poland
1935

RICHARD M. WAHRBURG, *Mgr.*



I. A. HOROWITZ



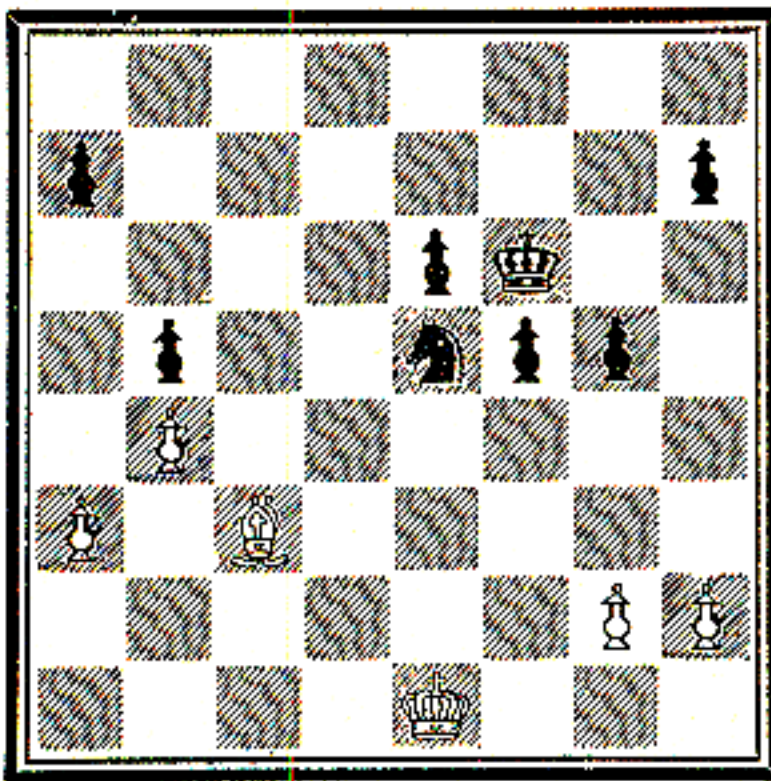
ARTHUR W. DAKE

The Long Diagonal

By FRED REINFELD

One of the *leit-motifs* of hypermodern strategy is the utilization of fianchettoed Bishops. The use of the Queen's Bishop on the diagonal QR1-KR8, as a *tactical* measure, has been a favorite offensive weapon for many years. In the present article we shall indicate by example and precept the deadly power of the Bishop posted on the long diagonal.

Nuremberg, 1893?
Romberg



Tarrasch
White to Move

The grand-master has given the odds of QR and has recovered most of the lost material. True, he is still two Ps down, but he does not occupy himself with such trivial details.

29 P-Kt3 P-R4
30 P-R3! Resigns

For if 30 . . . P-R5; 31 P-Kt4 or 30 . . . P-Kt5; 31 P-R4. A piquant finish.

From this relatively simple example we turn to a far more complicated one.

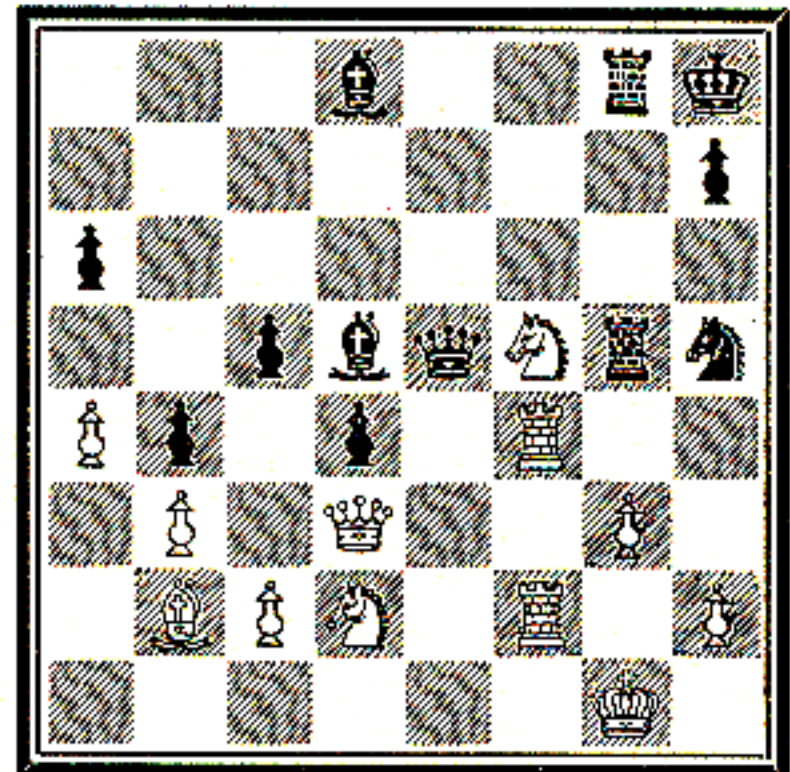
(See Diagram)

Black has played for this position, basing his hopes on his pressure along the KKt file and the threatening QB.

34 RxP!! KtxP

Following out his plan, there being no satisfactory line: 34 . . . PxR; 35 BxP winning the Q; or 34 . . . Kt-B3; 35 RxB, QxB; 36 RxB and wins; or 34 . . . B-KB3; 35 RxB, QxB; 36 Kt-K4 with advantage.

Hastings, 1895
Walbrodt



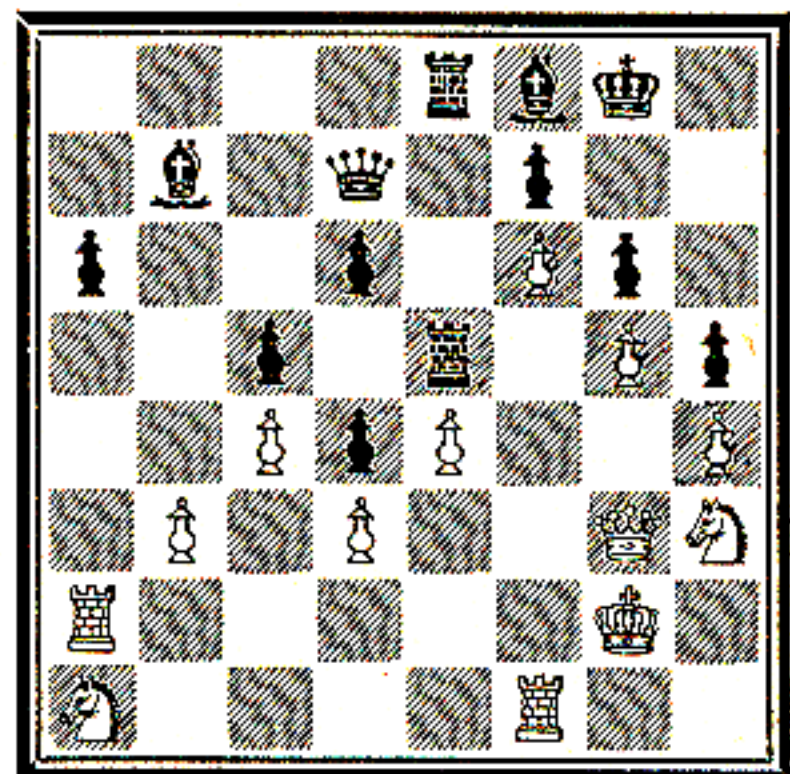
Tarrasch
White to Move

35 KtxKt RxKtch
36 PxR RxPch
37 K-B1 RxQ
38 R-Kt4!! Resigns

A charming conclusion. Without moving from his ambush, the terrible Bishop decides the battle for White.

Another exemplification of the same theme.

Hanover, 1902
Janowski



Pillsbury
Black to Move

One would hardly think that this was a position in which Bishops would have much scope, but remember that Janowski is playing Black!

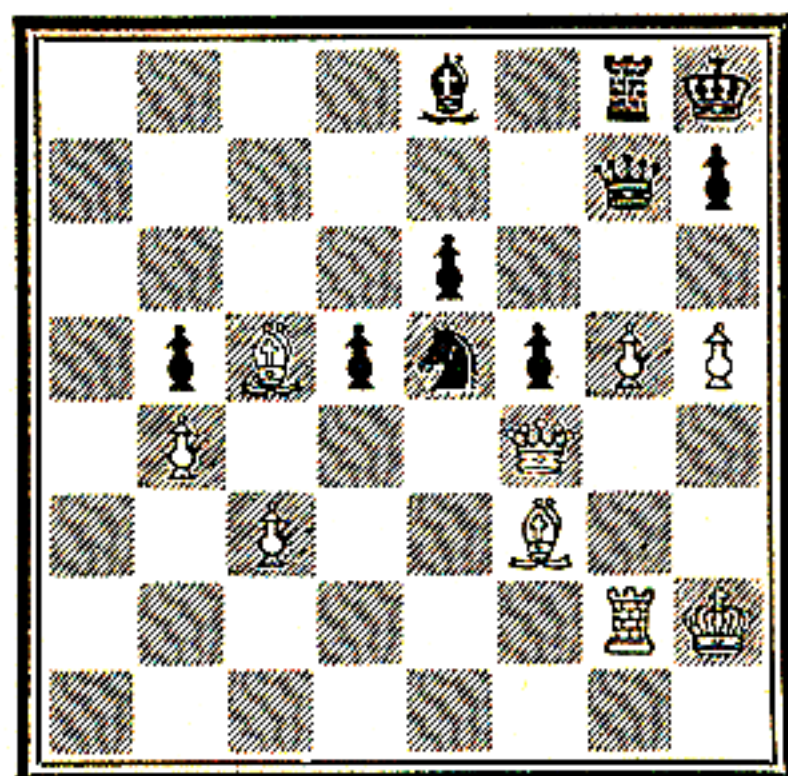
37 . . . RxKP!
38 PxR RxP
39 K-R2 R-K6!
40 QxR PxR

and Black won easily.

Note that White committed four contributing mistakes in making possible the winning sacrifice:

1. Advancing the K side Ps and thereby exposing the K.
2. Leaving the K on the long diagonal.
3. Placing the Q in front of the K on the same file.
4. Giving the KP inadequate support.

Pistyan, 1912
Spielmann



Duras
White to Move

This position is more complicated than the foregoing examples but the underlying ideas are the same. Spielmann has just captured a White P on K5; naturally he realizes the danger he is incurring, but he relies on his 44th move. White's initial move is obvious enough, as is Black's reply.

40 B-Q4 KtxBch
41 QxKt P-K4

Now it seems that Black has nothing to fear.

42 P-R6! Q-K2
Forced: If 42 . . . Q-B2; 43 Q-B4!! wins.
43 R-K2 RxP
44 RxP Q-Q3

The move on which Spielmann relied; he threatens to extricate himself by . . . QxPch, nor can White release the pin on his own K by K-R1 or K-R3 because of the devastating reply . . . QxPch and mate follows. But the pin can be released by

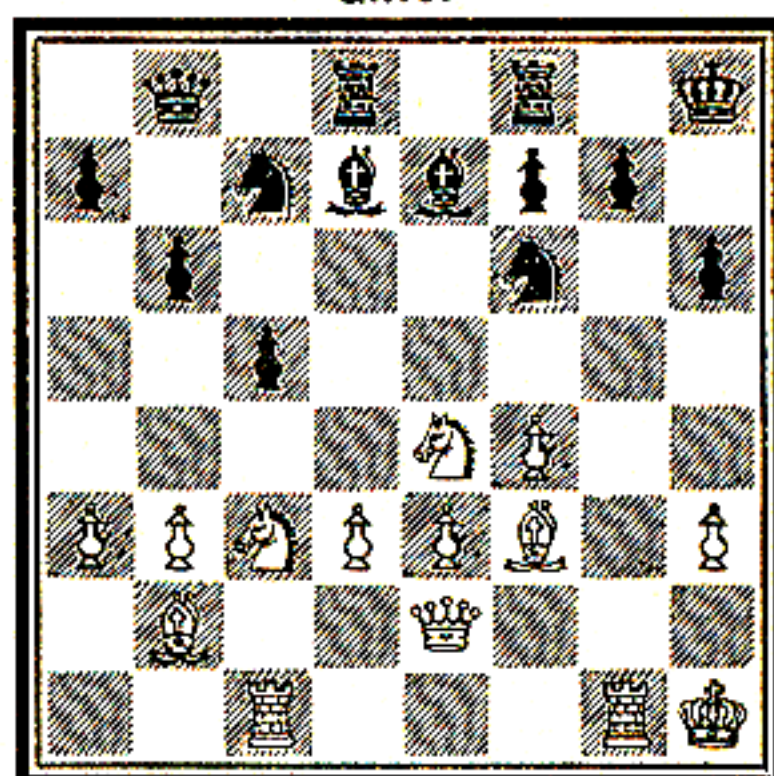
45 Q-Kt3!! QxPch
46 Q-R3 Q-Q3

If 46 . . . R-R4; 47 RxB mate; or 46 . . . QxQch; 47 KxQ winning a piece.

47 K-R1 K-Kt1
48 RxBch K-B2
49 R-KR8 Resigns

White's play has been beautifully timed and a model of precision, paired with elegance.

Folkestone, 1933
Gilfer



Frydman
White to Move

We conclude with an example from our own degenerate days. Superficially, White's attack does not seem very strong, the diagonal being blocked; in reality, Black is lost because of the fatal combination of the long diagonal and the KKt file. The continuation, which is far from obvious, proceeded as follows.

23 RxP!! KxR
24 R-Kt1ch K-R2

On 24 . . . K-R1 Kashdan gives 25 KtxKt, BxKt; 26 Kt-K4! BxB; 27 QxBch, P-B3; 28 KtxKBP etc.

25 KtxKtch BxKt
26 B-K4ch K-R1
27 Q-R5 B-Kt2
28 RxB! Resigns

For if 28 . . . KxR; 29 Kt-Q5 dis. ch, P-B3; 30 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 31 Q-R7 mate.

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Chess and the Detective Story

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

To the thousands of detective story fans throughout the country, I wish to submit the confession of a reformed detective story addict. For, once upon a time, in the wasted years of a misspent youth, I too read avidly all the mystery tales that poured from the presses; days and nights were devoted to the unending search for a great thrill—the potent concoction of horror and subtlety, the clash of brilliant and powerful forces.

So I consumed Poe, and Garboriau, and Father Brown and Conan Doyle, and a lot of others down to Van Dine and Ellery Queen. Then, when new thrillers began to pall, and the re-hash of old ideas became stale and unprofitable, I saw a great light. A new day dawned.

I had always played chess, and in a desultory manner had solved the chess problems that appeared in the newspapers. A friend of mine gave me a book on the chess problem. And as I delved further I saw that in the elements of surprise and concealment, the composer of chess problems is actually employing the same technique and achieving the same ends as the writer of the mystery story or novel.

The chief difference is that on the board the ideas are more purely and perfectly expressed. We do not have to wade through hundreds of pages to find the germ of an idea. Nor do we run the risk that after a whole evening with a book, we will find the solution a mere *tour de force*—some cheap device—some trick mechanism that could only work out in the writer's imagination.

In the modern detective story I found a paucity of ideas—painful reiteration of old situations, crude mechanical set-ups. On the chess board I discovered a wealth of brilliant combinations, ideas of the greatest depth, and dazzling beauty. In the endings of the modern composers I found the same splendid rendition of themes of profoundness and originality.

Is it to be wondered that the chess public enthuses over its Indians, and its Bristols, or over the famous endings of Kubbel and Rinck? For chess in its many forms is art, the composer is an artist, and the chess fan senses the magnificence of great ideas expressed in terms of economy and purity and beauty.

To give a single example that even those who know nothing of chess can understand. Among the greatest of the chess problemists was Sam-

uel Loyd. In his lighter moments he concocted puzzles which were sold generally. He drew his ideas from every source, including higher mathematics. One of his most famous problems rests upon a daring theme. The White forces seek to mate the Black King. The White King enjoys the shelter of a protected side of the board. In order to accomplish the task in three moves, the White King leaves his safe haven and walks out into the center of the board to meet the Black Monarch. Immediately he is subject not only to a single check by the Black forces, but to half a dozen checks and a double check. Still he presses on toward his foe. At the next move again half a dozen checks, but each check is repelled by a move that not only defends him, but administers mate. Quite an idea, you will admit.

The thrill such a composition gives the chess enthusiast is comparable to the sublime moment when you read Stevenson and it first dawned upon you that Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde were one and the same person.

So to the detective yarn addicts who read this I extend a cordial invitation and a warning too. Get acquainted with the splendid work that awaits you on the chess board. Do not miss the brilliant compositions of the chess problemists. Their slogan might well be expressed in the words "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

The Championship of Poland

By DAVID PRZEPIORKA

The first Polish Championship Tournament held in Warsaw in 1926 resulted in a victory for Przepiorka; the second held the following year at Lodz saw Rubinstein at the helm. Since then this event has lapsed.

Now at last, after a pause of eight years, Warsaw was again the scene of the Polish Championship.

Despite a bitter struggle, the younger Polish masters were unable to overcome the technique of the formidable veteran Dr. S. Tartakower. His final score of 12 points was more than enough to ensure first place. Najdorf, P. Frydman and H. Friedman with 11 points followed. Next in order were A. Frydman with 9½, Kolski, Szpiro, 9 each; Sulik and Makarizyk, 8; Appel and Regedzinski 7½; Kremer, Schachter and Feinmesser 7; Gerstenfeld 5½, Wojciechowski 4 and Zawadski 2.

M. Najdorf, the runner up, is a brilliant young master whose particular forte is combination play. As a lightning player, he compares favorably with the best world talent.

An exciting example from the tournament

Polish Master's Tournament
May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

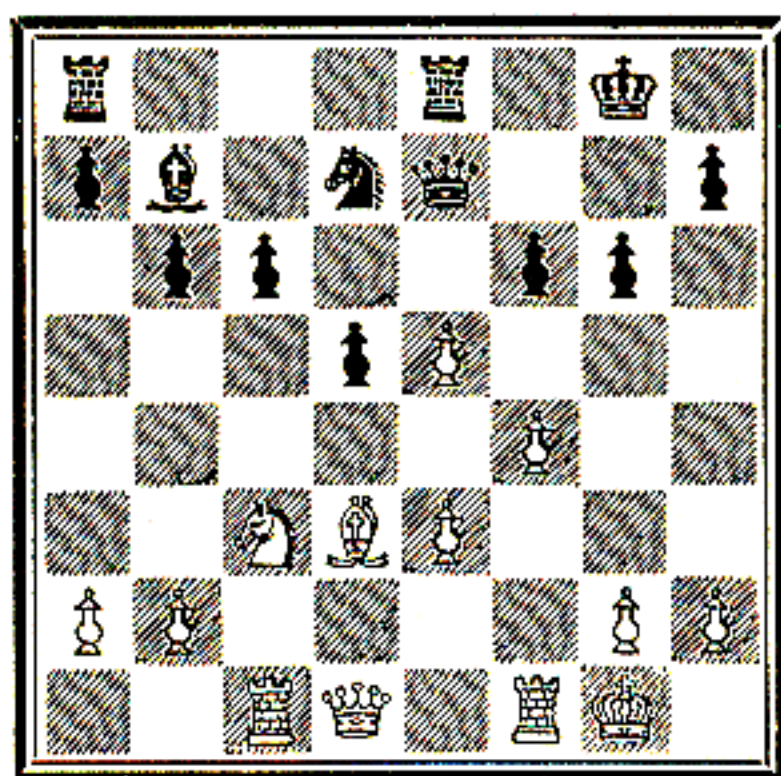
L. Kremer
White

- 1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt5 B-K2
5 P-K3 QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3 O-O
7 R-B1 P-B3
8 B-Q3 P-QKt3
9 Pxp KPxp
10 O-O B-Kt2

J. Kolski
Black

- 11 Kt-KR4 P-Kt3
12 Kt-B3
After inducing the
weakening move... P-
Kt3, the Kt has served
its function and returns.
12 R-K1
13 Kt-K5 KtxKt
14 PxKt Kt-Q2
15 BxB QxB
16 P-B4 P-B3
Seemingly strong but
actually a blunder!

J. Kolski



L. Kremer

- 17 KtxP!!
This unexpected sortie leads to interesting play.
17 PxKt
18 R-B7 Q-Q1
If 18... B-B1; 19 B xP, PxP; 20 QxPch, K-R1; 21 QxR, B-R3; 22 QxP, BxR; 23 RxKt! or 18... QR-Kt1; 19 B-Kt5, KR-Q1; 20 RxB, RxR; 21 QxPch! etc.
19 RxB Kt-B4
20 RxKRP!
The second sacrifice!

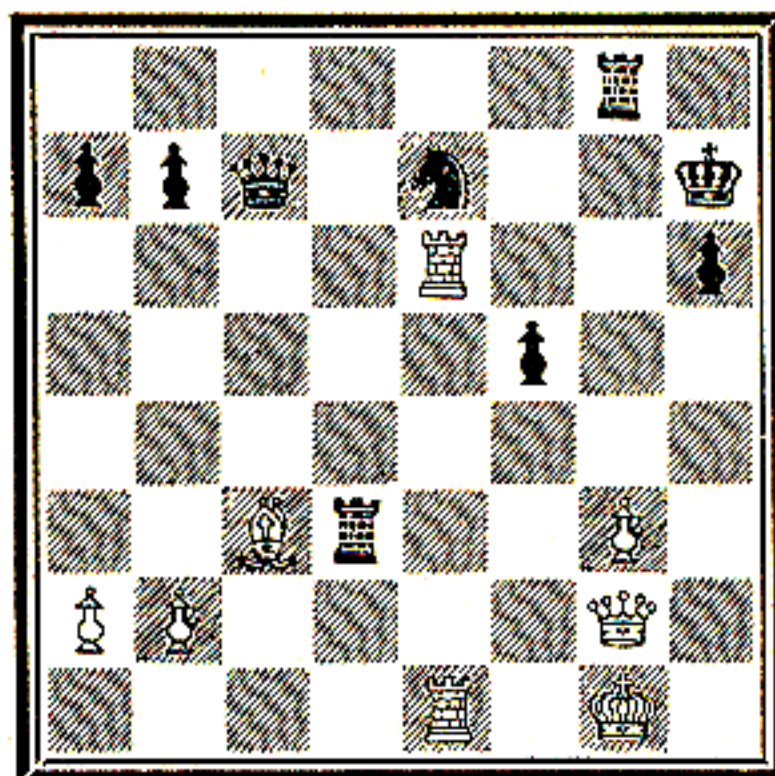
- 20 KtxB
Of course not 20... KxR; 21 Q-R5ch!
21 R-R3 Kt-B4
A blunder after which Black loses rapidly. But after 21... KtxKP, 22 PxKt, RxP; 23 R-B4, White's attack is overwhelming.
22 Q-Kt4 K-Kt2
23 P-B5 P-KKt4
24 Q-R5 R-KKt1
25 P-K6 KtxP
26 PxKt Resigns

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Aachen, 1934

Schmitt



Reinhardt

Black to Play and Win

The game: 1 . . . Kt-QB3; 2 RxPch! and Black resigns, as mate is inevitable.

The win:

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 2 R(K6)-K3 | RxR |
| 3 RxR | Kt-R5 |
| 4 Q-R3 | Q-QB4 |

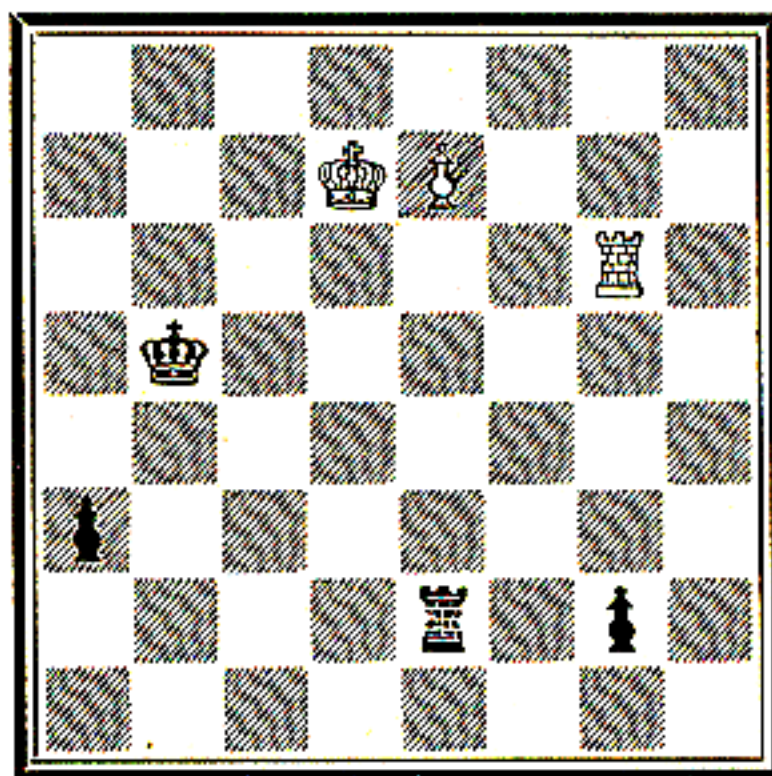
or

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 4 Q-KB2 | P-B5! |
|---------|-------|

If White tried 2 K-R2 or 2 B-K5, Black would get the upper hand with 2 . . . P-B5 or KtxB respectively.

Aachen, 1934

Lachmann



John

Black to Play and Win

Black wins easily, of course, with RxPch followed by P-R7.

John, however, played P-R7 at once. White retorted with R-K6 and the game ended in a draw after 108 moves. The position is worth analyzing, but we doubt if a Black win can be forced.

Game Studies

Tournament at Orebro, Sweden
May, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| Dr. A. Alekhine | E. Lundin |
|-----------------|-----------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-B3 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 P-K4 | ... |

An old favorite of Frank Marshall's, which Alekhine has been trying lately with good success. Theoretically, it is the correct idea, to gain ground in the center, but it involves some loss of time, so probably does not lead to any lasting advantage.

| | |
|-------------|------|
| 6 | PxKP |
| 7 KtxP | B-K2 |

More effective seems 7 . . . B-Kt5ch; 8 B-Q2, B-K2! But not 8 . . . Q-R4? 9 Kt-Q6ch, followed by P-B5. After the check, if 8 Kt-B3, BxKtch; 9 PxP, Q-R4, White is left with the weaknesses. Or 8 KKt-Q2, P-KR3! 9 KtxKtch, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, (if 10 B-K3, Kt-K5; threatening to win the QP is hard to meet) QxB; with advantage for Black.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 8 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 9 Q-B2 | P-K4 |

An interesting Pawn sacrifice but White does not accept it, and soon succeeds in opening all his lines of attack. 9 . . . P-QKt3 was a slower but sounder method of development.

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 10 O-O-O | ... |
|----------|-----|

If 10 PxP, Kt-Kt5; 11 B-B4, B-B4; 12 B-Kt3 (or 12 Kt-K4, B-Kt5ch, followed by R-K1, will soon regain the Pawn), QKtxP! 13 KtxKt, KtxKt; 14 BxKt, R-K1; 15 P-B4, P-B3; 16 B-Q3, PxP; 17 O-O-O (17 BxPch, K-R1 will make it harder for White, as he will never get castled) Q-R5! and Black has a fine game.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 10 | PxP |
| 11 KtxP | Q-R4 |

Now Black has trouble in completing his development, and White begins to build up his K side attack.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 12 P-KR4 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 K-Kt1 | R-Q1 |
| 14 B-K2 | Q-B2 |
| 15 B-B3 | P-QR4 |
| 16 KR-K1 | P-KKt3 |

In order to play Kt-K3 without allowing Kt-B5, but it creates some bad weaknesses. 16 . . . P-KR3; 17 B-B1, B-Kt5 might have been the least evil continuation.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 17 P-KKt4! | Kt-K3 |
| 18 KtxKt | BxKt |
| 19 P-R5! | ... |

Threatening 20 PxP, RPxP; 21 RxB! PxR; 22 QxPch and wins. If 19 . . . BxBP; 20 RxB! QxR; 21 Kt-K4 wins.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 19 | RxRch |
| 20 KtxR | Kt-K1 |
| 21 B-R6 | B-B3 |
| 22 PxP | RPxP |
| 23 Kt-B3 | BxP |

Far too risky. Black thought he had worked out a defense based on his next move, but this proved insufficient. 23 . . . B-Kt2 was necessary.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 24 Kt-K4 | Q-K4? |
|----------|-------|

Seeing that if 25 KtxBch, QxKt; 26 QxB, QxB; or 25 QxB?? QxP mate. But White's reply which wins a piece, must have been a surprise.

The only chance was 24 . . . B-Q4; 25 KtxBch, KtxKt; 26 Q-B3, Q-Q3; 27 P-Kt5, BxB; 28 PxKt, but then White's mating attack would be difficult to parry.

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| 25 P-Kt5! | ... |
|-----------|-----|

The point is that the Bishop cannot move, because of Kt-B6ch, winning the Queen.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 25 | Q-Kt4 |
|--------------|-------|

Threatening B-Q6, but White easily evades this and continues with his own plan.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 26 KtxBch | KtxKt |
| 27 Q-B3! | R-K1 |

Not 27 . . . Kt-K1; 28 RxKtch, or Kt-R4; 28 BxKt, both based on the mating threat at Kt7.

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 28 R-QB1 | ... |
|----------|-----|

Refusing to fall for 28 PxKt, Q-B4ch; followed by RxRch, and QxB. After the text the piece can no longer be saved.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| 28 | Q-B4ch |
| 29 K-R1 | K-R2 |
| 30 QxB! | Resigns |

The following game is taken from a new book by R. Spielmann entitled "*Richtig opfern*" (correctly sacrificing). Dr. Max Euwe, reviewing this book in his chess column in the *Haagsche Courant* writes: (while selecting this game):

"In the introduction Spielmann says that it is rather difficult to write on the subject and adds modestly that he only wanted to give some pointers. The book itself oversteps these limits considerably. Spielmann correctly assumes that sacrificing must be the high-point in a chess game and points out the absence of a systematic treatment of this subject in chess literature. He divides sacrifices according to nature, purpose and size and differentiates between an apparent sacrifice and a real sacrifice. The former can be seen and followed through to its intended purpose but the latter, the only true sacrifices, is made by judgment and always contains an element of risk. With 37 of his own games Spielmann demonstrates all these sacrifices in an excellent way."

GIUOCO PIANO

| R. Spielmann | D. Janowski |
|--------------|-------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-B3 | P-Q3 |

To prevent the Moller-attack, 4 . . . Kt-B3; 5 P-Q4, etc., which was then much feared. More suitable for this purpose is, however, 4 . . . B-Kt3 or 4 . . . Q-K2.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt3 |
| 7 P-KR3 | ... |

Otherwise B-Kt5 would become unpleasant.

7 Kt-B3
8 O-O

On 8 Kt-B3 the following counter move would have been much stronger.

8 KtxKP

After 8 . . . O-O; 9 R-K1 could transpose into the text. Without this liberating move White would have the advantage due to his strong center.

9 R-K1 O-O

Or 9 . . . P-Q4; 10 BxQP, QxB; 11 Kt-B3, etc.

10 RxKt P-Q4

11 B-KKt5! Q-Q3

Or 11 . . . F-B3; 12 B-Kt3, PxB; 13 Kt-B3, etc.

12 BxP QxB

13 Kt-B3 Q-Q2

Not 13 . . . Q-R4; because of 14 P-Q5, followed by B-K7 and B-Kt4 which would win for White.

14 P-Q5 P-B3

Otherwise the white rook would penetrate to K7.

15 B-K3! Kt-Q1

The consequences of 15 . . . Kt-K2 are about the same as those of the textmove.

16 BxB RPxB

17 Q-K2 Kt-B2

18 R-K7 Q-Q1

The rook after all did penetrate but Black threatens to capture it by playing Kt-K4. Seemingly, there would remain little of White's positional advantage if the rook had to retreat. There is, however, a means to maintain the rook in its excellent position.

19 P-Q6!

In this way the square is freed for Kt-Q5 which draws the Knight into action and at the same time protects the rook.

19 KtxP

The only possible way to capture the pawn. 19 . . . QxP fails due to 20 Kt-QKt5 and KtxBP, whereby white would recapture the pawn while enlarging his advantage. After 19 . . . PxP; 20 Kt-Q5, followed by Kt-Q4 and R-K1 and possibly P-B4 would give Black a hopeless position.

20 Kt-Q5 R-B2

Here Black still could force the rook back starting with 20 . . . P-B3; but only at the cost of other disadvantages. There might follow 21 Kt-B4 (not Kt-B7 due to 21 . . . Kt-B4!) 21 . . . Kt-B4; 22 Q-B4 ch, K-R1; 23 R-K4 and White stands very strong, particularly due to possession of the center lines; the threat would be doubling of the rooks and also Kt-K6, while Black would not have any good continuation, including 23 . . . Kt-Q3 due to 24 Kt-Kt6ch and 25 R-R4 mate.

21 R-K1 B-Q2

After 21 . . . RxR; 22 KtxRch, K-B1; 23 Q-Q3! or also 22 . . . K-B1; 23 Kt-R4! White stands well. Entirely wrong would be 21 . . . QRxP? due to 22 RxR, KxR; (KtxR? 23 Q-K8 mate) 23 Q-Q3 and Black has no sufficient defense against the three threats 24 Q-QKt3 or 24 QxKRP or 24 R-K7ch.

22 Kt-R4 R-R4

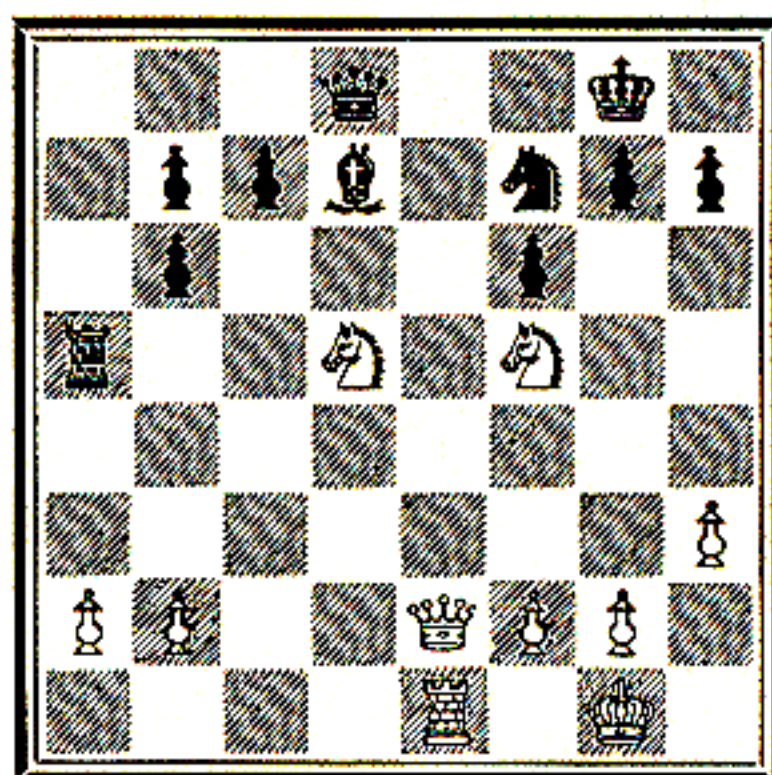
On 22 . . . RxRP the text move would also follow.

23 RxR KtxR

Or 23 . . . KxR; 24 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 25 R-K7 with the threat 26 KtxKBPch.

24 Kt-B5!

D. Janowski



R. Spielmann

A peculiar position. Both white knights are en-prise, seeming-sacrifices, but neither can be taken—one due to loss of exchange and the other due to mate.

24 Kt-K4

25 Kt(B5)-K7ch K-R1

On K-B1 also follows the text move.

26 P-QKt4! R-R1

27 P-B4 Kt-Kt3

Or 27 . . . Kt-B3; 28 Q-R5, B-K1; 29 Q-Kt4, (B-Q2; 30 Q-R4 with the threat 31 KtxKBP) and White's attack is tremendous. After 27 . . . Kt-B2; 28 Q-R5 would be still stronger.

28 KtxKtch PxKt

29 Kt-K7 Q-K1

After 29 . . . B-K1 the black KB3 square would be unprotected later on. White's attack is irresistible.

30 Q-KB2! P-KKt4 forced

31 PxP PxP

32 Q-Q2! P-Kt4

The KKtP cannot be saved. On 32 . . . P-K5; 33 Q-Kt5 decides immediately.

33 QxP R-R3

34 R-K4 R-KR3

35 Kt-B5!

Wins at least the exchange.

35 Q-Kt3

36 Q-Q8ch

Not 36 KtxR? due to 36 . . . QxR!

36 K-R2

37 QxB R-R4

38 R-Kt4 R-Kt4

39 R-R4ch Resigns

Another example from Mr. Reinfeld's forthcoming book: Dr. Lasker's Chess Career.

St. Petersburg, 1914

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

| Dr. E. Lasker | Dr. A. Alekhine |
|---------------|-----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K4 |
| 3 PxKP | P-Q5 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 5 P-QR3 | B-KKt5 |

6 QKt-Q2

6 B-B4 would not hold the Pawn: 6 . . . KKt-K2; 7 QKt-Q2, Kt-Kt3; 8 B-Kt3, Q-K2 etc. Lasker, however, is not interested in attempting to retain the gambit Pawn, as he wishes to wrest the attack from his youthful opponent.

6
7 P-R3

Q-K2
BxKt

After this move White's advantage becomes clear. 7 . . . B-R4; 8 P-KKt4, B-Kt3; 9 B-Kt2 (whereby some weak points in White's game are created) would have been more in the spirit of the opening.

8 KtxB

O-O-O

The KP cannot be captured at once because of QxP.

9 Q-Q3

Again the opportunity of remaining a Pawn ahead presented itself in 9 B-Kt5, but after 9 . . . P-B3; 10 PxP, PxP; 11 B-B4, B-R3; 12 BxB, KtxB; 13 Q-Q3, Kt-K4; 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 Q-K4, Kt-B2; 16 P-KKt3, Kt-Q3; 17 Q-Q3, P-B4; 18 B-Kt2, P-K5 Black has a strong attack.

9

P-KR3

Not 9 . . . KtxP; 10 Q-B5ch, Kt-Q2; 11 KtxP.

10 P-KKt3

P-KKt3

11 B-Kt2

B-Kt2

After 11 . . . KtxP; 12 KtxKt, QxKt; 13 O-O White can develop his QB without loss of time.

12 O-O

KtxP

13 KtxKt

BxKt

14 P-QKt4

P-KB4

Black is still unable to develop his Kt, for if 14 . . . Kt-B3? 15 P-B4, B-Q3; 16 P-QB5.

15 P-B5

Q-K3

. . . Kt-B3? is still impossible.

16 P-B6!

The acceptance of the sacrifice would give Black a difficult game, e. g. 16 . . . PxP; 17 B-Kt2, Kt-K2; 18 QR-B1.

I. 18 . . . R-Q3; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Q1; 20 QxRP, P-Kt4; 21 P-Kt5!

II. 18 . . . Kt-Q4; 19 Q-R6ch, K-Q2; 20 P-Kt5, PxP; 21 QxPch, K-K2; 22 R-B5 and wins.

Instead of adopting this line of play, Alekhine complicates matters still further by

16

Kt-K2

17 PxPch

K-Kt1

18 B-Kt2

The B is not well-placed here and it would be preferable to develop it at Q2—a post which is useful for both attack and defense.

An even stronger continuation, however, is 18 P-Kt5, and if in reply . . . R-Q3; 19 P-QR4 wins quickly, for example . . . KR-Q1; 20 P-R5, Kt-Q4; 21 B-R3, R(Q3)-Q2; 22 B-B5 and Black cannot defend himself against P-Kt6. Thus if 22 . . . P-Kt4; 23 P-Kt6, BPxP; 24 PxP, KtxP; 25 Q-R6, K-B2; 26 QxP and wins.

Even after the weak text-move, the advance of the Q side Pawns would still be strong.

18

R-Q3

If 18 . . . P-B5 White can force an advantageous ending by 19 PxP, BxP; 20 Q-K4, QxQ (. . . Q-Q3? 21 KR-Q); 21 BxQ etc.

19 QR-B1

KR-Q1

20 R-B2

P-B5

If Lasker had played his QB to Q2, it would not have been so easy for Black to advance this Pawn.

21 PxP

BxP

22 R-Q1

.

If instead 22 Q-K4, B-K4; 23 P-B4, B-B3; 24 QxQ, RxQ and White has too many weaknesses to expect to win. Nor would 22 B-B1, B-K4; 23 BxP, Kt-Q4; 24 B-Q2, Kt-B6 be a satisfactory continuation for White.

22

Kt-B4

If 22 . . . Kt-Q4, then simply 23 BxP!

23 B-QB1?

Here 23 Q-K4 would have allowed White to avoid the ensuing complications, as Black would be unable to avoid the exchange of Queens.

I. 23 . . . , B-K4; 24 R-B5.

II. 23 . . . , Q-Kt6; 24 B-B1, BxB (or 24 . . . R-K3; 25 Q-Q3); 25 KRxB, R(Q3)-Q2; 26 Q-B4, Q-B2; 27 P-Kt5 and White should win.

23

Kt-K6!

24 R-B5!

Q-B3

If 24 . . . KtxR; 25 BxB, Kt-Kt7; 26 BxR!

Tarrasch is of the opinion that after 24 . . . KtxB; 25 KxKt the game would be about even; and if now 25 . . . BxB; 26 KRxB, R(Q)-Q2; 27 Q-B3, R-B2 White has only a slight advantage. The move actually made, however, still keeps the draw in hand.

25 Q-K4

The alternative 25 R-K1 would force Black to play 25 . . . KtxB; 26 KxKt, BxB; 27 KRxB with a draw as the probable result.

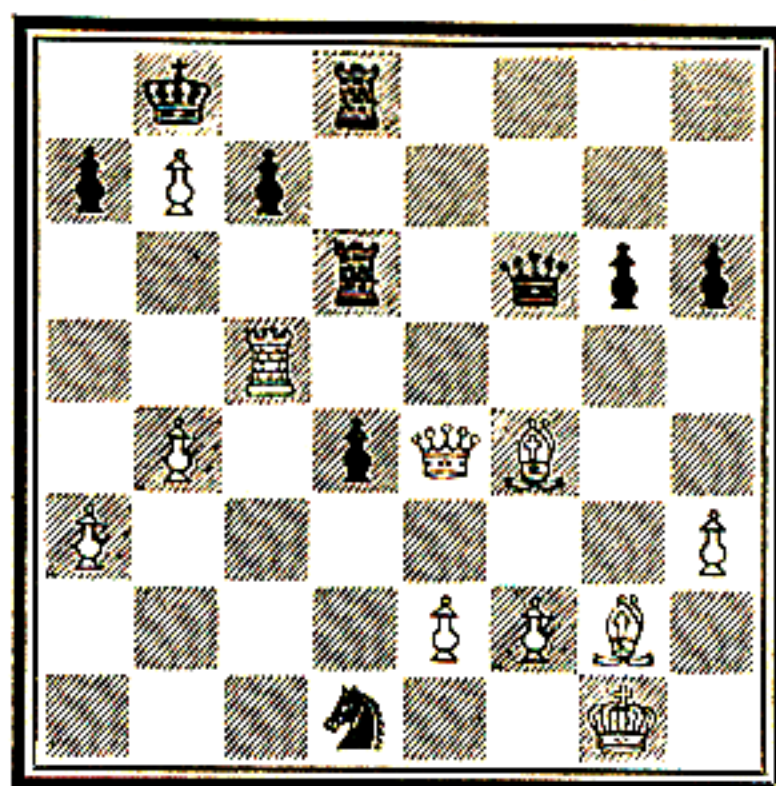
25

KtxR!

26 BxB

.

Dr. Alekhine



Dr. Lasker

26

Kt-B6?

Tarrasch considers Black's 25th move the decisive blunder, but in point of fact Alekhine's last move deserves that dubious honor. Black could still have held the game by 26 . . . KtxP!

I. 27 BxR, RxB! 28 Q-K8ch, R-Q1; 29 Q-K5, QxQ; 30 RxQ, P-Q6! 31 PxP (forced), KtxP; 32 R-K4 (to stop . . . Kt-B5), P-Kt4; 33 R-K6, Kt-B5; 34 RxP, KtxB; 35 KxKt, R-Q6.

II. 27 BxR, RxB; 28 Q-K5, P-Q6! 29 QxQ, RxQ; 30 PxP (or 30 R-Q5, R-Q3! 31 RxR? PxR; 32 KxKt, P-Q7), KtxP; 31 R-Q5, R-Q3; 32 RxR, PxR and Black can hardly lose.

III. 27 KxKt? P-Q6!! (27 . . . P-Kt4? 28 R-B5); 28 K-Kt1, QxB! 29 QxQ, P-Q7; 30 R-B1 (or 30 QxQP), PxR=Qch; 31 QxQ, R-Q8ch and wins.

IV. 27 Q-B3, P-Q6! 28 BxR, RxB; 29 PxP (or 29 QxQ transposing into Variation II), KtxP and Black should draw without difficulty.

27 . . . R(Q3)-Q2 would be answered by 28 R-B6, Q-B4; 29 RxKtP.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dominion Congress - Hoodoo Year!!

Whether a new Dominion champion will emerge from Montreal's chess classic, scheduled for next month, September, 1935, might well serve to stump even the most adept crystal gazer. Many fans and followers of Canadian chess, are taking into account that the present

year has been a hard one for champions. In

three months alone—April to

June—ambitions and hopes of

champions and near champions

have been shattered aplenty, as

within that time Max Baer, heavy-

weight world-

champion fighter went down, and

Primo Carnera's chances were

thwarted. Jimmy McLarnin, welterweight king, was defeated and Londos, the golden, Greek heavyweight world-champion wrestler, was ousted. Other notable names—Bob Pearce, the great sculler; Henry Cotton, golf expert and Dorothy Round, superb tennis star—each took set-back beatings. And so it goes; old "Bugaboo", or the big "Jinx", seems to have been casting his nasty shadow over the entire sports world in general, and perhaps the monkey wrench is to be thrown into the path of some present chess champions. Will they stumble? In any case, Mr. J. H. Belson, present Dominion Champion, is provided with good cause to feel his chin! Nevertheless, it will not be an

easy task for rival aspirants to deprive J. H. B. of his title if J. H. B. is in J. H. B. form! But, then again, there is Maurice Fox, of Montreal, and a bit of history which tells of his tallying a perfect score with no losses and no draws in a recent tourney against fifteen contemporaries (!)—thereby snatching a city title from Boris Blumin! Fox, therefore, seems to be the big menace, and probably the worst threat. If the title is not kept in Toronto, it is reasonably safe to believe that Montreal will win it!

Miscellaneous News

A chess epidemic has been flourishing throughout Canada's west, and especially in Winnipeg where, it seems, despite the hot summer months, no slackening of its contagious pace is yet to be reported. Recent news from the west tells of a monster banquet for chess players and members of the Dr. Lasker Club, and presentation of club prizes to respective tournament winners, including the Berman trophy, for club championship, won by J. Margolese, 1935 and the Wolinsky cup, handicap emblematic, for Mr. Dresser, present holder; this is reported to have occurred in June.

The Garwell chess club, in Winnipeg, also claims to be continually alive with activity—conducting weekly lectures, wall-board instruction, and simultaneous displays, short minor tournaments, rapid transit play, etc., all said to be part of a regular summer campaign!

From Edmonton, Alberta, comes news regarding a recent city championship tournament—reported to have concluded in favor of C. L. Kirton, of the Edmonton C. C., scoring 26 points, with D. David second with 22 points—looks like a big tournament!

In the past months, a correspondence challenge was extended to Regina, Saskatchewan, from the Icelandic C. C. of Chicago, Ill. The match was accepted; the play is now in progress, and with five players representing each team the combatants are, for Regina: J. Whitelaw, C. R. Laird, J. Bird, E. Wilkerson, and L. H. Neatly. For I. C. C., Chicago: A. Anderson, E. Vigfusson, S. Arnasson, T. Schack and C. Melstead.

Moose Jaw players are reported to have lost a friendly match, played not long ago, to Regina, by a score of 11½ to 6½.



F. W. Watson

27 BxR!!

QxB

The Queen cannot be captured: 28 . . . KtxQ; 29 BxPch, KxP; 30 BxKtch, K-R3; 31 P-Kt5 mate.

28 Q-K5

Q-Kt3

29 Q-K7

Q-Q3

Black has nothing better.

30 R-K5

P-Q6

31 PxP

QxQP

32 R-K3

Q-Q8ch

33 K-R2

Kt-Kt4

34 R-K6

KtxP

35 R-KB6

Resigns

There is no defense against 36 R-B8.

A summer match played between Sault St. Marie, Ontario, and Sault St. Marie, Michigan, was won by the Canadians; this bit of news came through with no mention of score(?)

The anticipated Toronto-Buffalo match did not materialize. However, the Americans are not at fault, and other announcements, if any, regarding this event, must of necessity depend upon its becoming a reality.

As a preparatory precaution pending the approach of Canada's No. 1 tournament—Montreal, September, 1935, the major portion of the Toronto chess club's heavy batting order decided to stage a practice tournament on the "Eeney-meany-miney-mo - you're in, you're out" system as it were, strictly confined to club members; a quadrangular affair in which Belson, Martin, Gale and Crompton constituted the main nucleus. The event was in full sway last month, and with a double round slated, the scoring after 4 rounds stood: R. E. Martin, 3-1; S. E. Gale, 2-2; J. H. Belson and C. A. Crompton, 1½-2½. Three liberal money prizes, a club donation, served as a main stimulant.

Belson and Martin may be expected as definite entries into the Dominion tournament, 1935, while Gale and Crompton are prospective entries; other prospective Toronto entries include: Swales, Cradock, Aurebach, Hoffman and Drummond.

In Montreal, a "friendly" match of seven games was recently staged between Fox and Blumin; won by Fox, having scored four points against three games to be played, at time of this report. Chess is not a game, it is a germ! And, strangely enough, the bug is more able to exist in some districts than in others(?). But then again, it cannot live on some people!

Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

The average player, opposed to one of master strength, is content to play safe, and perhaps thus draw the game. Not so Toupalik! He attacks Duras, with savage ferocity, and it requires all of the latter's ability to save the game.

Prague, 1912

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

| B. Toupalik White | | O. Duras Black |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 32 QxR, Kt-Kt4ch; 33 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | K-R4, R-K5ch; 34 Kx |
| 3 P-B4 | PxP | Kt, R-Kt5; mate. |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 | 30 Q-Kt7 P-B6 |
| 5 BxP | P-QR3 | 31 Q-Kt1 Kt-K3 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-QKt4 | 32 Q-Kt2 R(K2)-QB2 |
| 7 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 33 P-Q5 |
| 8 O-O | QKt-Q2 | Pinning the Rook. |
| 9 P-K4 | P-Kt5 | 33 Kt-Q5 |
| 10 P-K5 | PxKt | 34 B-Q1 K-R2 |
| 11 PxKt | KtPxP | Not of course 34 . . . |
| 12 PxP | B-Q3 | R-Q6; 35 BxP. |
| 13 R-K1 | P-KR4 | 35 P-KR3 R-Q6 |
| 14 Kt-R4 | K-B1 | 36 B-Kt3 R-B8ch |
| 15 Q-Kt3 | R-QKt1 | Missing a win! De- |
| 16 B-R3 | P-KB4 | cisive would have been |
| 17 Kt-Kt6ch! | PxKt | 36 . . . KtxB; 37 PxKt, |
| 18 BxBch | PxB | R-Q8ch; 38 K-R2, R |
| 19 QxP | Kt-B3 | (B2)-B8; 39 P-KKt4, |
| 20 QR-Kt1 | | P-R5! |
| Threatening 20 Bx | | 37 K-R2 R-KB8 |
| RP, BxB; 21 RxB, Qx | | Now 37 . . . KtxB |
| R; 22 QxKtch. | | would be answered by |
| 20 R-R2 | | 38 Q-B6 (threatening |
| 21 R-Kt6! Q-K2 | | perpetual check) and |
| Taking the Rook | | the Rooks would not |
| would lose at once: 21 | | have time to double. |
| . . . QxR; 22 QxKtch, | | 38 B-B4 Kt-K7 |
| K-Kt1 (R-B2; Q-R8 | | 39 Q-Kt7ch |
| mate) 23 B-B4ch and | | 39 BxR would lose |
| Black cannot play 23 | | by 39 . . . RxBch; 40 K- |
| . . . P-Q4 on account | | R1, KtxPch; 41 K-Kt1, |
| of 24 QxQ. | | RxQ. |
| 22 RxB!! RxB | | 39 K-R3 |
| But not 22 . . . QxR; | | 40 Q-Kt6 |
| 23 QxKtch, K-Kt1; 24 | | Again avoiding the |
| QxKtPch, R-Kt2 (24 | | loss by 40 BxR, RxP |
| . . . Q-Kt2; 25 B-B4ch, | | ch; 41 K-R1, KtxPch; |
| K-B1; 26 QxQPch); | | 42 K-Kt1, R-Kt7 mate. |
| 25 R-K8ch, RxR; 26 | | 40 R-B6 |
| QxQRch, K-R2; 27 Bx | | 41 P-KR4! R-R6 |
| Pch, K-R3; 28 Q-K6ch, | | 42 B-Kt3 R-R1 |
| K-Kt4; 29 P-Kt3 and | | The last try. If he |
| wins. | | can play 43 . . . R-K1, |
| 23 Q-B8ch Kt-K1 | | the winning maneuver |
| 24 RxQ R(R2)xR | | 44 . . . R-KKt8; 45 . . . |
| 25 P-Kt3 R(Kt2)-B2 | | R-Kt7ch, etc., cannot |
| 26 QxRP RxP | | be stopped. |
| 27 B-Kt5 Kt-B2 | | 43 Q-K3ch K-Kt2 |
| 28 Q-B8ch K-Kt2 | | 44 Q-K7ch Draw |
| 29 B-R4 P-B5!! | | Drawn by perpetual |
| A brilliant counter | | check. |
| attack. If 30 PxP, Kt- | | |
| Q4; 31 Q-Q8, R-K8ch; | | |
| 32 K-Kt2, KtxP mate. | | |
| Or if 30 K-Kt2, P-B6 | | |
| ch; 31 K-R3, Kt-K3; | | |

Almost invariably the battles between Bogolubow and Reti were hard fought, bitter struggles, as was only to be expected when the deep and original ideas of Reti were pitted against the other's ingenious and resourceful counter-tactics.

Berlin, 1920

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

E. D. Bogolubow

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
 2 Kt-KB3 P-Q3
 3 P-B4 B-Kt5
 4 Q-Kt3 Q-B1
 5 QKt-Q2 QKt-Q2
 6 P-KR3 B-R4
 7 P-Kt3 P-K4
 8 Q-K3

A strange looking move, but it forces Black to exchange his Bishop, in order to save his KP.

8 BxKt
 9 KtxB B-K2

Setting a pretty trap. If 10 PxP, PxP; 11 KtxP, B-B4; 12 Q-B3 (12 Q-B4, B-Q3), BxPch!

10 B-Kt2 O-O
 11 O-O R-K1
 12 Q-Kt3 P-B3
 13 B-K3 P-K5
 14 Kt-Q2 P-Q4
 15 PxP PxP
 16 B-B4 Kt-Kt3!
 17 KR-B1 Q-K3
 18 P-QR4

To drive the Kt away. 18 R-B7 would not do on account of 18... B-Q1; 19 RxP, Q-B3.

18 P-QR4
 19 R-B7!

Black cannot defend the P by 19... QR-Kt1 on account of 20 RxB, QxR; (20... RxR; 21 BxR); 21 QxKt.

19 B-Kt5!
 20 RxKtP QR-B1!

Black is quick to seize the initiative. In view of his control of the QB file, and the poor position of White's KR, he may well be satisfied with his prospects.

21 Kt-Kt1 Q-B3
 22 R-R7 Q-B7
 23 QxQ RxQ
 24 P-Kt3 RxP

Threatening 25... R-K8ch followed by 26... B-B6.

25 Kt-R3 R-Kt7
 26 B-B7 RxKtP

Better than 26... Kt-B1; 27 R-R8, RxKtP; 28 Kt-Kt5.

R. Reti

Black

27 BxKt B-B6!
 28 R-Kt1! RxKt
 29 B-B5 RxP
 30 R(Kt)-Kt7 BxP
 31 BxB RxB
 32 RxBP R-Q8ch
 33 K-R2 K-R1
 34 RxKtP R-Q7

So as to reply to 34 R(Kt7)-KB7 with 35... RxP.

35 P-Kt4 R-KKt1!
 36 R(Kt7)-KB7 . . .

A possible variation: 36 RxRch, KxR; 37 RxQRP, RxP; 38 P-Kt5, Kt-R4; 39 RxP?, RxBch; 40 KxR, Kt-B5ch.

36 RxBP
 37 K-Kt3 P-K6
 38 BxP Kt-R4ch
 39 K-R4 RxR
 40 BxR Kt-B5!

Very clever! If 41 BxR, P-K7; 42 R-K7, Kt-Kt3ch; 43 K-Kt3; KtxR; 44 K-B2, KxB.

41 K-Kt3 R-KB1!

Another pretty trap. If now 42 KxKt, P-K7; 43 R-K7, RxBch and wins.

42 R-K7 P-K7
 43 B-B4 P-R5
 44 P-R4 P-R6
 45 P-R5 P-R3
 46 P-Kt5! PxP
 47 K-Kt4 R-B1
 48 BxP KtxB
 49 R-QR7!

Better than 49 RxKt, R-R1; 50 R-QR2, R-R4 and Black has excellent winning chances.

49 R-KKt1

Reti misses a brilliant possible win by 49... R-B6; 50 KxP, R-KKt6ch; 51 K-R6, Kt-Q5 (threatens mate); 52 R-R7ch (52 R-R8ch, R-Kt1; 53 RxP, Kt-B4 mate), K-Kt1; 53 R-KKt7ch, K-B1! (not 53... RxR stalemate); 54 R-QR7 (54 RxR, Kt-B4ch), Kt-B4ch; 55 K-R7, R-Kt2ch and wins.

50 RxP Kt-B5
 51 R-R6

Eventually drawn.

For dessert, a bright and lively King's Gambit.

Berlin, 1904

R. Spielmann

White

1 P-K4 P-K4
 2 P-KB4 PxP
 3 Kt-KB3 P-KKt4
 4 P-KR4 P-Kt5
 5 Kt-K5 Kt-KB3
 6 B-B4 P-Q4
 7 PxP B-Kt2
 8 P-Q4 Kt-R4
 9 QKt-B3 O-O
 10 Kt-K2 P-B6
 11 PxP PxP
 12 KtxP(B3) P-Kt4
 13 B-Kt3 B-Kt2
 14 Q-Q3 QBxP
 15 Kt-Kt5 Kt-KB3
 16 R-KB1 R-K1
 17 RxKt! BxR
 18 QxPch K-B1
 19 KtxP! RxKtch!

Black is forced to make his best move. 19... Q-Q2 would lose by 20 B-R6ch, K-K2; 21 Kt-K5ch.

20 KxR Q-K2ch
 21 K-Q3

And not 21 K-B1, QxKt; 22 B-R6ch, B-Kt2ch.

O. Bernstein

Black

21 B-B5ch
 If 21... B or QxKt;
 22 B-R6ch, etc.
 22 BxB PxPch
 23 K-B3!

Of course not 23 KxP, QxKtch! Now, 23... QxKt would be met by 24 B-R6ch, K-K1 (24... B-Kt2; 25 Q-R8ch); 25 R-K1ch, B-K2; 26 Q-K4 followed by 27 B-Kt5.

23 BxPch
 24 KxP

And now, if 24 KxB, Kt-B3ch; 25 KxP, Kt-K4ch.

24 B-Kt2
 25 Kt-Kt5 Kt-B3
 26 Q-B5ch K-K1
 27 Q-Kt6ch K-Q2
 28 Q-B5ch K-K1

Drawn by perpetual check.

An Historical Correction

Boston, June 5, 1935.

Mr. Barney F. Winkelmann
 c-o Chess Review
 59-12 Woodside Avenue
 Woodside, New York

My Dear Mr. Winkelmann:

Your recent reference to Pillsbury's career in *Chess Review* is in error in reference to the standing of Pillsbury and myself before his departure from Boston. Pillsbury played chess a year before I knew anything about it and as noted in the enclosed article, gave me a rook. Sergeant, in his book, equally does the same thing and refers to the famous game in which I announced mate in thirteen moves on Pillsbury as being played in 1889, before I ever played chess, when in truth it was played in March, 1899, at the height of Pillsbury's fame.

I care very little about chess fame and have done very little to correct these errors. Pillsbury was my bosom friend in our boyhood and I glory too much in his fame to begrudge him any part of it, but I equally feel that he would be the last one to deprive me of any small measure of success I might have achieved, even at his expense. It is not important, but in the interests of truth any future reference to these early periods could be truthfully stated without in the least harming me or Pillsbury himself.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN F. BARRY

JFB:ARD

Selected Games

Played at Riga

FRENCH DEFENSE

| A. Strautmanis | | Dr. Hasenfuss | |
|----------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 | 11 Q-R5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 12 R-K1 | Kt-B1 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | PxP | 13 B-R6 | P-B4 |
| 4 KtxP | QKt-Q2 | 14 R-K3 | Q-K1 |
| 5 Kt-KB3 | KKt-B3 | 15 R-Kt3ch | Kt-Kt3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-K2 | 16 B-QB4 | B-KB1 |
| 7 O-O | P-QKt3 | 17 QxBP | BxB |
| 8 Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 | 18 BxPch | K-Kt2 |
| 9 KtxKtch | PxKt | 19 Q-K5ch | K-B1 |
| 10 KtxP | KxKt | 20 Q-B6ch | Resigns |

Polish Master's Tournament
May, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| Dr. S. Tartakower | | H. Friedman | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18 P-K4 | R-K1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 19 P-K5 | B-Q1 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 P-B4 | K-Kt1 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 21 K-R1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 5 P-K3 | PxP | 22 B-Kt3 | B-B1 |
| 6 BxP | P-B4 | 23 Kt-K4 | B-B4 |
| 7 O-O | O-O | 24 Kt-Q6 | B-Kt5 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | PxP | 25 Q-Q3 | BxR |
| 9 KtxP | Q-R4 | 26 RxB | R-B1 |
| 10 B-R4 | P-QR3 | 27 Q-Kt3ch | K-R1 |
| 11 Q-K2 | P-QKt4 | 28 PxKt | PxP |
| 12 B-QKt3 | B-Kt2 | 29 Q-K6 | Q-Kt3 |
| 13 QR-B1 | QKt-Q2 | 30 P-B5 | Kt-K2 |
| 14 KtxKP | PxKt | 31 Kt-B7ch | K-Kt2 |
| 15 BxPch | R-B2 | 32 KtxB | RxKt |
| 16 KR-Q1 | Kt-B1 | 33 QxKtch | Resigns |
| 17 BxRch | KxB | | |

Beauty Prize
Cologne Easter Tournament

RUY LOPEZ

| Hermann | | Samisch | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 15 P-R3 | B-K3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 16 PxKP | PxP |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 17 B-B2 | Q-B2 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 18 R-KB1 | Kt-K1 |
| 5 O-O | B-K2 | 19 KtxP | QxKt |
| 6 Q-K2 | P-QKt4 | 20 P-KB4 | Q-B2 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 21 P-B5 | B-B1 |
| 8 P-QR4 | B-Kt5 | 22 B-B4 | Kt-Q3 |
| 9 P-B3 | QR-Kt1 | 23 P-B6 | PxP |
| 10 PxP | PxP | 24 P-K5 | PxP |
| 11 R-Q1 | Q-B1 | 25 BxRPch | K-Kt2 |
| 12 P-Q4 | O-O | 26 QxKPch | B-B3 |
| 13 B-K3 | Kt-Q1 | 27 Q-R5 | Resigns |
| 14 QKt-Q2 | P-B4 | | |

Pacific Coast Championship

In a match for the Pacific Coast Championship Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Oregon, defeated Herman Steiner of Los Angeles, Calif., by the score of 4½-1½. The games are appended below.

First Game

ENGLISH OPENING

| A. W. Dake | | H. Steiner | |
|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-QB4 | P-K4 | 25 K-Kt1 | P-Kt3 |
| 2 Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 26 P-K4 | K-Kt2 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-B4 | 27 P-KR4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 | 28 R-Q1 | K-B3 |
| 5 P-Q3 | B-Kt5 | 29 B-R3 | R-QKt1 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | BxKtch | 30 K-B1 | K-B2 |
| 7 PxP | O-O | 31 K-K1 | Kt-B3 |
| 8 O-O | K-R1 | 32 R-K3 | KR-Q1 |
| 9 R-Kt1 | P-Q3 | 33 B-Kt2 | Kt-Q2 |
| 10 Kt-K1 | Q-K1 | 34 R-QR3 | R-Kt2 |
| 11 Kt-B2 | P-B5 | 35 K-Q2 | K-B3 |
| 12 P-K3 | P-KKt4 | 36 K-K3 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 Kt-Kt4 | Kt-K2 | 37 B-B1 | P-KR4 |
| 14 Kt-Q5 | Kt(K2)xKt | 38 R-B3 | R(Kt2)-Kt1 |
| 15 PxKt | R-KKt1 | 39 B-R3 | K-K2 |
| 16 P-Q4 | Q-Kt3 | 40 R-QKt1 | K-Q2 |
| 17 R-Kt3 | Q-R3 | 41 R-QKt5 | P-QR3 |
| 18 P-QB4 | B-R6 | 42 R-Kt1 | Kt-R5 |
| 19 PxKP | QPxP | 43 R-Q3 | QR-QB1 |
| 20 B-Kt2 | QR-K1 | 44 R-Kt4 | Kt-B4 |
| 21 BxB | QxB | 45 R-Q2 | R-QKt1 |
| 22 Q-B3 | P-Kt5 | 46 B-Kt2 | K-Q3 |
| 23 Q-Kt2 | QxQch | 47 B-R3 | K-Q2 |
| 24 KxQ | P-B6ch | | Draw |

Second Game

QUEEN'S PAWN

| H. Steiner | | A. W. Dake | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 24 Kt-K6 | R-K2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 | 25 PxP | PxP |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 26 P-Kt4 | Q-K1 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | O-O | 27 RxKBP | R-R8 |
| 5 O-O | P-Q3 | 28 RxR | BxR |
| 6 P-QB4 | QKt-Q2 | 29 BxRP | Kt-Q1 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | P-K4 | 30 R-B1 | B-K4 |
| 8 P-K4 | R-K1 | 31 B-K4 | KtxKt |
| 9 P-Q5 | Kt-B4 | 32 PxKt | RxP |
| 10 Kt-K1 | P-QR4 | 33 B-Q5 | K-R1 |
| 11 P-QKt3 | B-Q2 | 34 BxR | QxB |
| 12 P-KR3 | Q-K2 | 35 B-K3 | Q-Kt6 |
| 13 B-K3 | P-KR3 | 36 Q-KB2 | Q-Q6 |
| 14 P-QR3 | P-QKt3 | 37 P-Kt5 | P-Q4 |
| 15 P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt2 | 38 Q-B3 | Q-B7 |
| 16 Kt-Q3 | Kt-R2 | 39 R-B2 | Q-Q6 |
| 17 Q-Q2 | Q-B1 | 40 K-Kt2 | P-Q5 |
| 18 QR-B1 | PxP | 41 Q-Q5 | QxB |
| 19 PxP | P-KB4 | 42 Q-Q8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 20 P-B4 | PxBP | 43 Q-K7ch | K-R |
| 21 KtxP | R-R6 | 44 Q-K8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 22 Kt-Kt5! | BxKt | 45 R-B7ch | Resigns |
| 23 PxP | Q-B2 | | |

Third Game RUY LOPEZ

| A. W. Dake White | | H. Steiner Black | |
|---------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 25 P-B5 | Kt-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 26 Kt-R5 | Q-Q1 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 27 Q-Kt3ch | K-R1 |
| 4 B-R4 | P-Q3 | 28 R-B4 | RxR |
| 5 BxKtch | PxB | 29 QxR | P-KB3 |
| 6 P-Q4 | PxP | 30 Q-KB1 | B-R3 |
| 7 KtxP | P-QB4 | 31 BxKt | RxB |
| 8 Kt-K2 | Kt-B3 | 32 QxP | RxP |
| 9 QKt-B3 | QR-Kt1 | 33 R-Q5 | RxR |
| 10 O-O | B-K2 | 34 QxR | Q-K2 |
| 11 P-QKt3 | O-O | 35 Q-R8ch | B-B1 |
| 12 B-Kt2 | R-K1 | 36 QxRP | Q-K6ch |
| 13 Q-Q3 | B-B1 | 37 K-R2 | Q-K4ch |
| 14 QR-Q1 | B-Q2 | 38 QxQ | BPxQ |
| 15 P-B3 | P-QR4 | 39 K-Kt3 | K-Kt1 |
| 16 Kt-B4 | B-B3 | 40 K-Kt4 | K-B2 |
| 17 P-QR4 | Q-B1 | 41 K-B5 | B-K2 |
| 18 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Q2 | 42 Kt-Kt3 | P-R3 |
| 19 Kt-R5 | Kt-K4 | 43 Kt-K4 | B-Q1 |
| 20 Q-B3 | BxKt | 44 P-QB4 | B-K2 |
| 21 PxB | RxP | 45 P-QKt4 | P-B3 |
| 22 P-KR3 | P-B5! | 46 P-QKt5 | P-Q4 |
| 23 P-B4 | Kt-Kt3 | 47 PxBP | Resigns |
| 24 KtxP | KRxP | | |

Fourth Game QUEEN'S GAMBIT

| H. Steiner White | | A. W. Dake Black | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 38 P-Kt3 | Q-K6 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 39 Q-Kt3 | B-B4 |
| 3 P-QB4 | PxP | 40 K-Kt2 | B-Q3 |
| 4 Kt-QB3 | P-QR3 | 41 Q-B2 | QxBP |
| 5 P-K3 | P-K3 | 42 K-R1 | B-K4 |
| 6 BxP | P-QKt4 | 43 Q-K2 | P-R4 |
| 7 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 44 P-Kt4 | P-Kt4 |
| 8 O-O | P-B4 | 45 P-Kt5 | B-Q5 |
| 9 Q-K2 | Kt-B3 | 46 K-Kt2 | P-Kt5 |
| 10 R-Q1 | PxP | 47 PxP | PxP |
| 11 PxP | Kt-QKt5 | 48 P-R3 | PxPch |
| 12 B-Kt1 | B-K2 | 49 KxP | K-B |
| 13 P-QR3 | QKt-Q4 | 50 K-Kt2 | B-K4 |
| 14 Kt-K4 | KtxKt | 51 Q-Q3 | Q-R7ch |
| 15 BxKt | Q-Kt3 | 52 K-B3 | K-Kt2 |
| 16 Kt-K5 | Kt-B3 | 53 K-K3 | Q-B5ch |
| 17 B-B2 | B-Q4 | 54 K-K2 | B-Q5 |
| 18 P-QR4 | Q-Kt2 | 55 Q-B3 | Q-Kt4 |
| 19 B-Kt5 | O-O | 56 K-Q3 | Q-Kt8 |
| 20 P-B4 | P-Kt3 | 57 K-QB2 | B-K6 |
| 21 PxP | PxP | 58 B-B1 | B-Kt4 |
| 22 B-Q3 | RxR | 59 K-Kt3 | P-B4 |
| 23 RxR | R-R1 | 60 B-Q3 | Q-K6! |
| 24 RxRch | QxR | 61 QxQ | BxQ |
| 25 BxKt | BxB | 62 K-B2 | K-B3 |
| 26 BxQKtP | Q-R8ch | 63 K-Q1 | K-Kt4 |
| 27 K-B2 | Q-KR8 | 64 K-K2 | K-B5 |
| 28 K-Kt3 | Q-KKt8 | 65 P-Kt6 | BxP |
| 29 Q-Q2? | B-R5ch! | 66 B-B4 | P-K4 |
| 30 K-R3 | B-B7 | 67 B-K6 | P-K5 |
| 31 Kt-B3 | BxKt | 68 B-Q7 | K-K4 |
| 32 PxB | BxP | 69 B-B6 | P-B5 |
| 33 B-B4 | B-K6 | 70 B-Kt7 | P-B6ch |
| 34 Q-Q8ch | K-Kt2 | 71 K-B1 | K-B5 |
| 35 Q-Kt5 | Q-B7 | 72 B-B6 | P-K6 |
| 36 Q-Kt2 | Q-K8 | 73 B-Kt5 | B-R4 |
| 37 Q-Kt5 | B-Q5 | | Resigns |

Fifth Game DUTCH DEFENSE

| A. W. Dake White | | H. Steiner Black | |
|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-KB4 | 18 P-B4 | PxP |
| 2 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 P-K5 | PxP |
| 3 P-KKt3 | P-K3 | 20 Kt-Q5 | P-K5 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 | 21 R-K3! | B-Q1 |
| 5 O-O | O-O | 22 K-R1 | Kt-B3 |
| 6 P-B4 | P-Q3 | 23 R-R3 | Q-Kt5 |
| 7 P-Kt3 | Q-K1 | 24 R-KKt1 | Q-Kt3 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | K-R1 | 25 KtxKt | QxKt |
| 9 B-Kt2 | Q-R4 | 26 P-Q5 | Q-B2 |
| 10 Q-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 27 R-R6! | K-Kt |
| 11 Q-Kt5 | Q-K1 | 28 B-KB1 | P-KKt3 |
| 12 QR-K1 | Kt-K5 | 29 R(Kt)xPch | QxR |
| 13 Q-B1 | QKt-B3 | 30 RxQch | PxR |
| 14 Kt-Q2 | KtxKt(Q2) | 31 Q-Kt2 | P-KKt4 |
| 15 QxKt | Q-R4 | 32 PxP | R-B2 |
| 16 P-K4 | P-B5 | 33 P-Kt6 | R-Kt2 |
| 17 PxP | Q-R5 | 34 Q-R3! | Resigns |
| 17 P-KB5 | Kt-R4 | | |

Sixth Game GIUOCO PIANO

| H. Steiner White | | A. W. Dake Black | |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 17 Kt-B4 | B-R2 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 K-Kt2 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 19 Kt-K3 | Kt-B5ch |
| 4 P-B3 | Q-K2 | 20 BxKt | KtPxP |
| 5 O-O | Kt-B3 | 21 Kt-B5 | BxKt |
| 6 P-Q4 | B-Kt3 | 22 KPxB | K-Kt2 |
| 7 P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 23 B-K4 | Q-Q2 |
| 8 P-KR3 | P-Q3 | 24 Q-Kt3 | P-KR4 |
| 9 R-K1 | O-O | 25 R-K2 | PxP |
| 10 B-KKt5 | P-R3 | 26 PxP | KtxP |
| 11 B-R4 | K-R2 | 27 R-KKt1 | K-B3 |
| 12 P-Q5 | Kt-QKt1 | 28 K-B1 | QR-KKt1 |
| 13 P-KKt4 | P-Kt4 | 29 QxKtP | QxRP! |
| 14 B-KKt3 | R-R1 | 30 R-Kt2 | R-R8ch |
| 15 QKt-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 31 Kt-Kt | Q-Q8ch |
| 16 B-Q3 | Kt-B1 | | Resigns |

Tournament at Rosas, Spain

DUTCH DEFENSE

| H. Grob White | | S. Flohr Black | |
|------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 18 BxKt | Q-K2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KB4 | 19 BxB | RxB |
| 3 P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 KtxRP | R-R1 |
| 4 Kt-QB3 | B-K2 | 21 Kt-Kt5 | B-R5ch |
| 5 B-Kt2 | O-O | 22 K-Q1 | B-Kt6 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-Q3 | 23 B-Q2 | P-B4 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | Q-K1 | 24 B-B3 | Kt-B2 |
| 8 Q-K2 | Kt-B3 | 25 K-B2 | Kt-R3 |
| 9 P-Q5 | Kt-Q1 | 26 P-R3 | K-B2 |
| 10 Kt-QKt5 | Q-Q2 | 27 R-R5 | R-R1 |
| 11 Kt-Kt5 | P-K4 | 28 QR-R1 | QR-K1 |
| 12 P-K4 | P-KR3 | 29 Q-Q3 | K-Kt1 |
| 13 P-KR4 | PxKt | 30 P-K5 | PxP |
| 14 RPxP | Kt-Kt5 | 31 P-Q6 | Q-Q2 |
| 15 P-B3 | P-B5 | 32 BxP | R-R2 |
| 16 PxP | PxP | 33 Kt-B7 | Resigns |
| 17 B-R3 | BxP | | |

Theoretical Contributions of the Moscow Tournament

By E. RABINOWITSCH

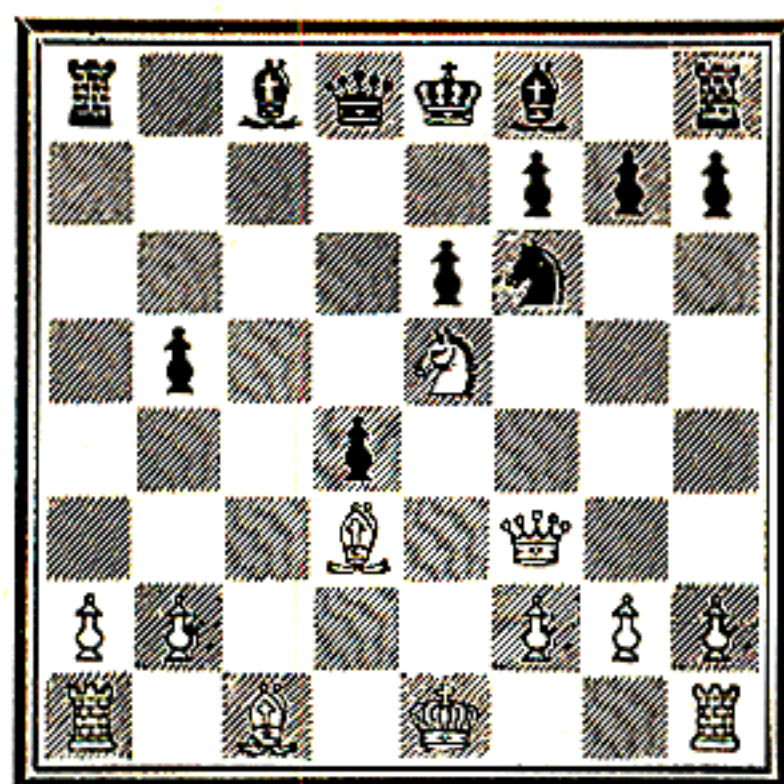
At the Moscow tournament representatives of various schools and styles met, and it was therefore not surprising that new innovations were contributed to the theory of the game. Some were the products of home study, so called prepared variations, and some were created while playing over the board.

The most popular defenses of the Queen's Gambit were the Slav, the Orthodox, the Cambridge Springs, the Tarrasch, the Janowsky and the Queen's Gambit Accepted.

A crushing blow was delivered to the Meran variation of the Slav defense by Stahlberg with the move 13 . . . Q-B3.

After the moves 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 P-K3, P-K3; 5 Kt-QB3, Kt-Q2; 6 B-Q3, PxP; 7 BxBP, P-QKt4; 8 B-Q3, P-QR3; 9 P-K4, P-B4; 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 KtxKtP, KtxKP; 12 KtxKt, PxKt; 13 Q-B3! Black was confronted with difficult problems.

Black



White

If 13 . . . Q-Q4; 14 QxQ, KtxQ; 15 BxP ch, K moves and 16 Ktch wins a pawn.

If 13 . . . Q-R4ch; 14 K-K2, B-Q3; 15 Q-B6ch, K-K2; 16 B-Q2, P-Kt5 (best, as after . . . Q-R3 follows BxKtP, and after . . . Q-R2 follows KtxBP) 17Kt-B4, exchanging on Q6 with a won ending.

If 13 . . . QR-Kt1; 14 Kt-B6, B-Kt2; 15 BxP, Q1Kt3; 16 P-QR4 winning an exchange.

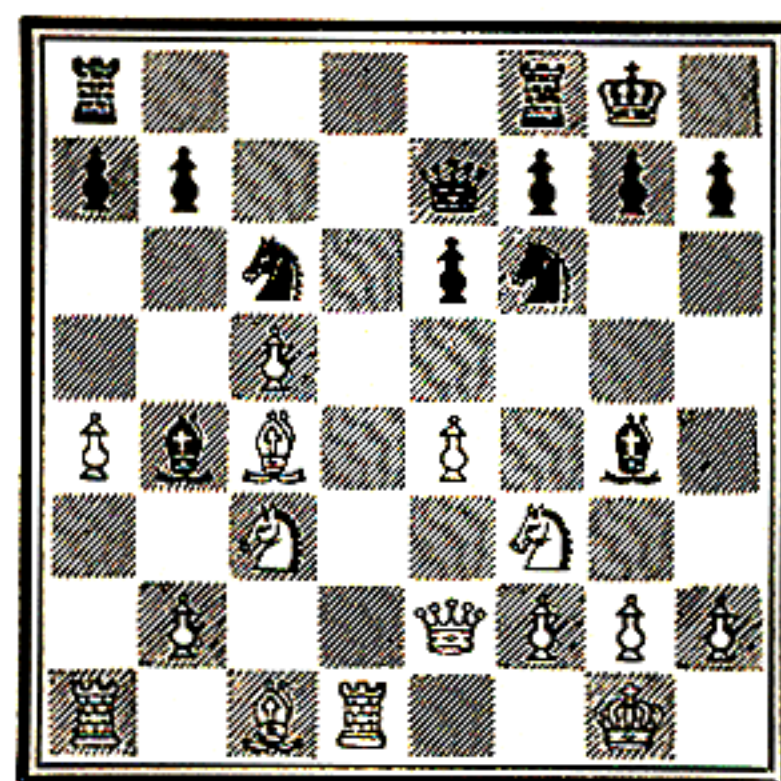
In the game Capablanca-Loewenfish the game continued: 13 . . . R-R4; 14 O.O, P-Kt5; 15 B-KB4, B-K2; 16 KR-B1, O.O; 17

Q-R3 (threatening Kt-B6 and Kt-Kt4) 17 . . . R-B4; 18 RxR, BxR; 19 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 20 Kt-Kt4, B-K2; 21 BxKt, PxP (the only move); 22 KtxPch, K-Kt2; 23 Q-Kt4ch, K-R1; 24 Q-R5, K-Kt2; 25 KtxBP, resigns.

Unsatisfactory was also the move Pirc tried at his ninth turn in the Meran Defense. After 9 . . . P-Kt5; 10 Kt-R4 (if Kt-K2, P-B4; 11 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 12 O.O, B-Kt2; 13 Kt-Kt3, PxP; 14 Kt-K4, P-KR3; 15 B-Q2, P-Kt4; 16 KtxQP, KtxKP; 17 B-B2, Q-Kt3; 18 B-R4ch, K-K2; 19 R-K1, B-Kt2; with the better game for Black), 10 . . . P-B4; 11 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 12 O.O, PxP; 13 R-K1, Kt-B4; 14 B-KKt5, Q-R4 (Black cannot play B-K2 because of 15 KtxKt, BxB; 16 Q-R4ch, K-B1; 17 KtxB, QxB; 18 Q-B6 winning); 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 QR-B1, P-KR3 (if Black castles 17 BxPch followed by Q-B2ch); 17 B-R4, B-K2; 18 BxB, KtxB; 19 KtxP, O.O; 20 B-Kt1, KR-Q1; 21 Q-Q3, P-Kt3; 22 Q-K3, B-Kt2; 23 Kt-Kt3 winning a pawn.

In the game Tscheckower-Rabinowitsch, and Lilienthal-Loewenfish, a variation advocated by Knoch was adopted: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 4 Kt-QB3, PxP; 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 P-K3, P-K3; 7 BxP, B-Kt5; 8 O.O, O.O; 9 Q-K2, P-B4; 10 R-Q1, Kt-B3; 11 PxP, Q-K2; 12 P-K4, B-Kt5 with a good game for Black.

Black



White

According to the suggestion of Beloventz, however, White can obtain the advantage with the following play at his 11th turn. 11 Kt-R2! B-QR4; 12 PxP, Q-K2; 13 Kt-Q4! QxP; 14 P-QKt4, KtxKtP; 15 B-R3, QR-B1; 16 KR-B1, Q-Kt3; 17 KtxB, PxKt; 18 QR-Kt1 with a winning position (if 14 . . . BxP; 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 B-R3 winning an exchange).

TRANSLATED AND CONDENSED BY A. SIMS

(To be continued)

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 106-22 215th Street, Bellerose, L. I., N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope; otherwise replies will be made in the correspondence column.

As before, when the "Who Is Who" sketches usurped too much space, I must again today curtail everything else. Why not bring in your friends?

More subscribers mean more space for the Problem Department.

Many thanks to all who sent friendly wishes to me for my 60th birthday.

The various dedications of problems came most too late for the July issue, but I appreciate them just as much in August print and later.

The winner of the June Honor Prize is: Bill Beers (No. 303).

The winner of the June Ladder Prize is: Hoch-

berg Bros.

Congratulations.

All problems in this issue are time-limited to September 10, 1935.

Problems were received from the following brothers to whom I am much beholden for the generous support: Sprenger, Zarbach, Charosh and Beers (Corrections); B. Beers (6); S. Limbach (Poland) (3); V. L. Eaton (2); M. Charosh (3); A. Kish; J. F. Tracy; F. Sprenger; S. Myers (4); W. J. Gorfine; W. Jacobs (3).

Let me state again that I have not the space nor the time nor the inclination to argue about points that are unreasonably claimed. Neither is it my job or responsibility to point out *why* your solutions were wrong. To write me nasty letters may relieve your minds, but it is mighty unfair to me and the enormous amount of work I do for problem chess.

May I remind you once more to write on ONE side of the paper only, put name (and address) on every sheet. It would also help me considerably if you would draw a line under each solution, especially if your handwriting is not A-1.

I have been asked again to print the number of votes after each problem solution. This I cannot do without hurting unsuccessful contributors. Therefore, we had better not attempt that innovation. Just vote regularly and all will be well.



FAIRYLAND

Having allowed ample space for the fairies in the last number, I cannot do this in the present issue. So I give only the solutions and the new problems today.

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 32 Bukofzer

Cooked by every king move.

Author's sol.

1 Bc7, Kc5; 2 Ng7ch, Kd4; 3 Nh6 mate.

1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kc6; 3 Kd8 mate.

1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , Kb4; 3 Nf6 mate.

Cooks: 1 Kf8; 1 Kd8; Ke8; Kd7; Kf7; Kf6; Ke6.

F. 33 Dawson

1 Kc3, Qb8 (or b7); 2 Kc4, Qb4 mate.

1 . . . , Qc8 (or c6); 2 Kd2, Qc1 mate.

1 . . . , Qd8 (or d5); 2 Rxb2, Qd3 mate.

1 . . . , Qxe4; 2 Rc2, Qb4 mate.

All modelmates.

Ingenious use of Bh7 and Re4 to stop duals.—Eaton. A problem that is very much alive.—Sprenger. Excellent.—Myers. Ke1 is a good try. Clever.—Patz. The king cooperates nicely in the suicide pact.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice variations and close tries.—Plowman. Very good. A fatal attraction for the white K lures her Ethiopian majesty.—Genud. Highly enjoyable.—Ratke. Another beauty by Dawson.—Stone.

F. 34 Dr. Dobbs

1 Sc5, KxB; 2 Pc4, etc.

1 . . . , KxS; 2 Pc4, . . .

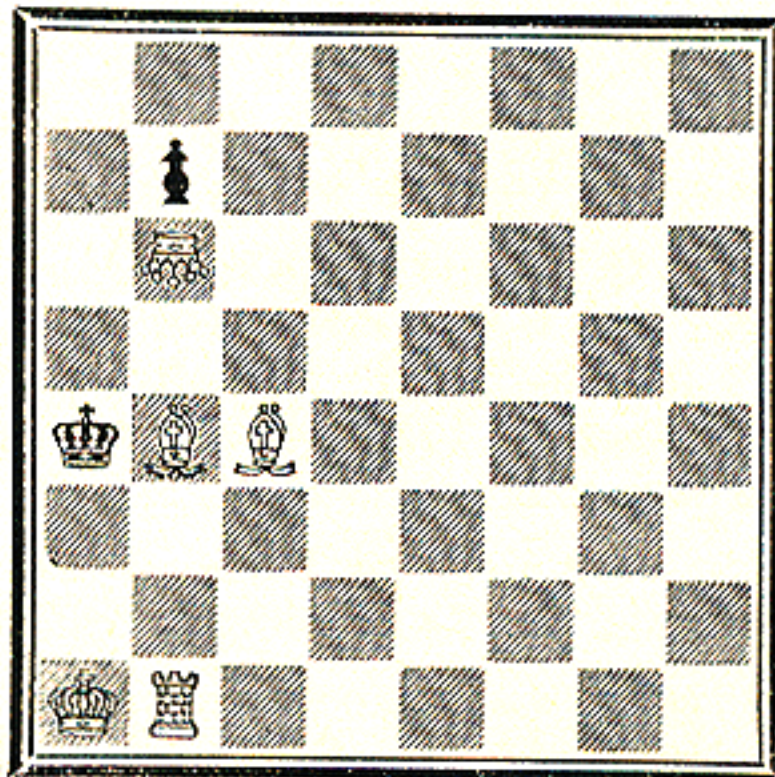
1 . . . , Sb6; 2 BxS, . . .

Give and take with a B and a S thrown in for good measure.—Sprenger. Pretty G work with a none too overpowering force.—Myers. Scintillating.—Patz. The G stands triple guard.—Dr. Dobbs. Dr. Dobbs has done better.—Genud. Good example. The G does a lot—by moving not.—Plowman. Good example of G strategy.—Williams. Very pretty.—Ratke. There are two modelmates and not four as stated.—Stone.

F. 40. (Original)

THOMAS R. DAWSON

London, England



Mate in 2 moves.

The new problems: (No. 39 is omitted for special reason).

F. 40—Dawson in a lighter vein. A pretty echo.

F. 41—The Cleveland artist in a truly Krishy offering.

F. 42—A little dandy lesson of hopping in the grass by Brother Charosh.

F. 43—I trust it speaks for itself.

In maximaters Black makes only the longest move as reply to any White move.

Solutions are due September 10th, 1935. Don't be late!

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Score | F 32 | F 33 | F 34 | Score |
|-------------------------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Krisch, E. | 92 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 100 |
| Ratke, G. R. | 66 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 95 |
| Kashdan, I. | 64 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 93 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. ... | 78 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 89 |
| Morris, M. | 78 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 89 |
| Young, E. F. | 73 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 81 |
| Genu, I. | 52 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 60 |
| Patz, W. | 38 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 46 |
| Halpern, L. | 9 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 38 |
| Peters, W. | 29 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 37 |
| Braverman, S. | 19 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 30 |
| Eaton, V. L. | 6 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| Stone, T. | 0 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| Myers, S. | 0 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 26 |
| Meyer, T. | 0 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 26 |
| Nash, E. | 17 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 26 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 14 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 25 |
| Williams, J. R. | 0 | 21 | . | 3 | 24 |
| Sprenger, F. | 0 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| Fittkau, C. | 0 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Towle, W. | 7 | 0 | . | 3 | 10 |
| Plowman, G. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 |

E. KRISCH wins the prize. His score is cancelled.

SOLUTIONS

No. 295. M. W. Patrick (2m) Qd6

Charming little 2 mover with tempting try.—Beers. Catchy.—Nash. Close tries but really a "player's" problem.—Eaton. Kf8 is a close try.—Myers. Plenty of tries that don't just succeed.—Hill. Spoiled by numerous duals.—Dr. Dobbs. This was published in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.—Korsgaard. (Is this true, Mr. Patrick?—Ed.). Very pretty avoidance of cook by Qh4.—Dr. Berliner. Quadruple Q sacrifice.—Plowman. Nice Queen sacrifice, though obvious.—Ratke. Interesting quadruple Q sacrifice.—Murphy. Similar to Marshall's coup against Lewitsky.—Stone. The tempting Qh4 is defeated by Pc6.—Souweine. Her majesty exclaims: Take me, or else!—Strauss. The Q sacrifice is neat but not very surprising.—Goldstein. Good sacrifice key but some variations are dualled.—Williams.

No. 296. C. Larranaga (2m) Sc4

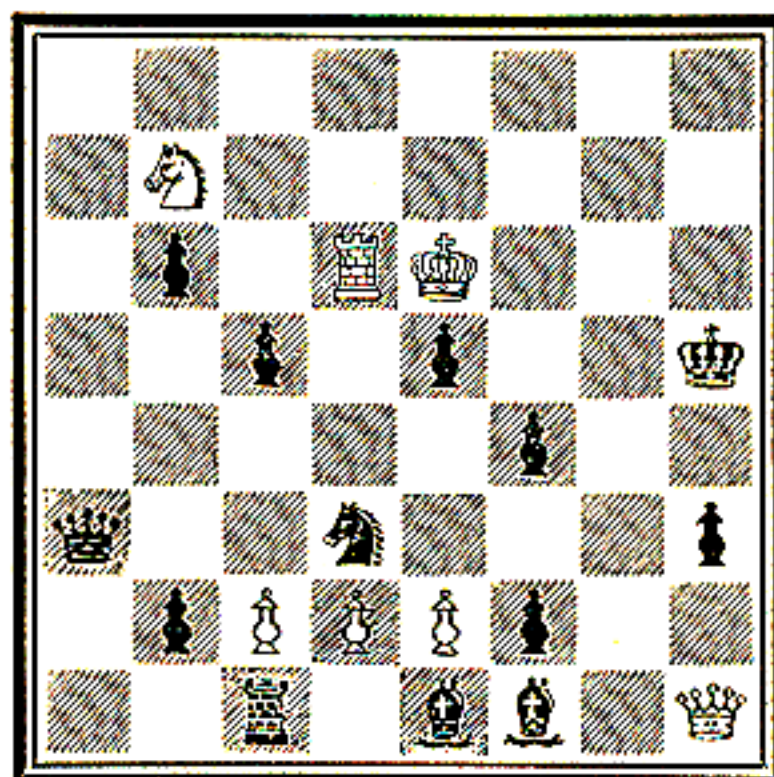
Key with double threat and taking flight square ruins this.—Beers. Why take the only flight square away?—Sprenger. Of course, novices deserve your encouragement, but . . . —Eaton. Looks like a cook.—Myers. So poor, it looks like a cook.—Hill. Looks like a cook.—Dr. Dobbs. Key weak. Takes a flight square.—Patz. Key robs king of a nice flight square.—Plowman. Very poor.—Ratke. A cook? Set mates allow Black no defense.—Murphy. Poor showing. No theme or "raison d'être".—Genu. The worst problem I have ever seen barring none.—Stone. Poor key. Black is robbed of flight square.—Peters. Black is not bad enough off, so White has to steal a flight square to assert himself.—Straus. Unholy robbery of flight square.—Goldstein. This must be a cook.—Williams.

(Continued on Page 196)

F. 41. (Original)

ERWIN KRISCH

Cleveland, Ohio

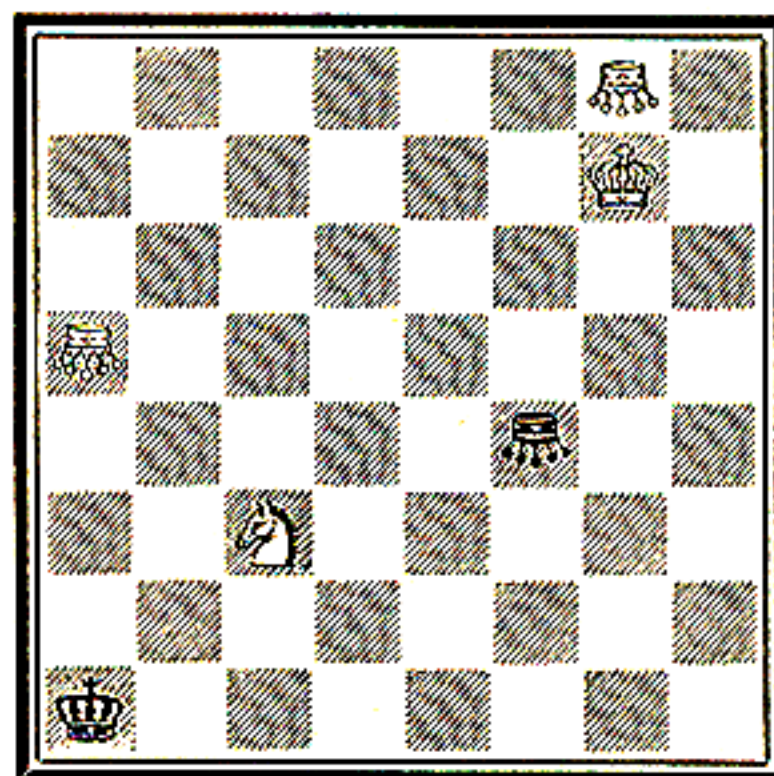


Maxi-Selfmate in 5 moves.

F. 42. (Original)

MANNIS CHAROSH

Brooklyn, N. Y.



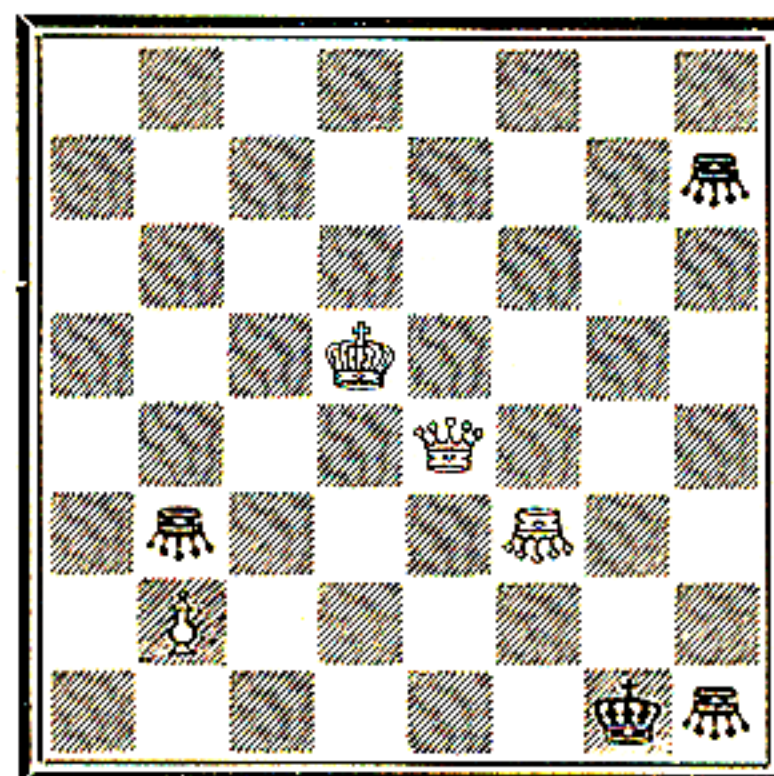
Helpmate in 5 moves.

F. 43. (Original)

MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Bellaire, L. I.

Cordially Inscribed to Thomas R. Dawson



Maxi-Selfmate in 6 moves.

Who's Who In Problemdom

By MAXWELL BUKOFZER

THOMAS RAYNER DAWSON

Again it is my enviable privilege today to acquaint the readers of *The Chess Review* with one of the egregious celebrities of Problem-land. This remarkable man, to whom I, like hundreds of other composers, owe a personal debt of gratitude, and whom I regard with both fraternal devotion and unstinted admiration, is Thomas Rayner Dawson, known wherever chess is known, as T. R. D.

Dawson saw the light of this world on November 28, 1889, in Leeds, Yorkshire, England. He is a nephew of the noted board and problem expert James Rayner who, as problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine* (1889-1898) and several times champion of Yorkshire, was mainly responsible for the faithful inculcation and subsequent development of the chess propensities of the young Dawson, and whose capable instructions established the firm foundation on which rests and from which arises the colossal stature of our present day Dawson, the most unique, original and outstanding British Grandmaster of the Diagram.

Dawson married in 1920 and has a daughter. By profession he is an analytical chemist, profoundly interested in research work, especially that connected with the manufacture of rubber and allied products. He holds today the important position as head of the Intelligence Division of the much reputed British Rubber Research Association. A long string of honor titles is attached to Dawson's name, of which I merely mention: M. Sc.-F. I. C. and F. I. R. I. As is the case with so many of Caissa's favorites, Dawson is indeed a prominent man in his chosen vocation.

Dawson's chess personality is of magnificently composite proportions. It necessitates a separation and individual appraisal of his various pre-eminences as a man, a writer and editor, a problemist and a fairy and puzzle king.

Perhaps there exists on this restlessly rotating globe no treasure of human life so precious as true friendship that unites man with his brother man. T. R. D. has, to my mind, more devoted friends than any other living composer of chess problems, Alain White possibly excepted. How beloved Dawson is you may glean for yourself from the fact that in an entire life time I never encountered a problem enthusiast that failed to sing the praises of the "one and only T. R. D.," once he had become acquainted with him.



Like our own Mr. Dobbs, Dawson has documented a never-flagging willingness to aid his brother composers. Since he is a "born teacher" this brotherly spirit and demonstration of fellowship has been of incalculable importance to hundreds of young composers in every civilized country of the world. Many problemists older than T. R. D., myself included, were immensely benefitted by his ever-ready lucid and sagacious advice. They call Dawson "lovable," but I trow that is not enough. The sole expression that fittingly describes his person is the quite untranslatable German word: *Liebenswert*, which, somehow, denotes much more than just: deserving to be loved. Therefore, to be Dawson's friend is a priceless privilege as well as an enhancing honor.

Dawson is one of the world's foremost chess writers, not the fulminating nor the dramatic caliber, but of the tutoring and educational type. He possesses that divine gift of being able to delineate his thoughts in so clear and limpid a manner, so concisely, so accurately, that his lectures, essays, sketches and word pictures sink into the minds of his audience without an effort. Dawson's literary consummations, countless in number, are caissaical classics. They abound with meaty substance and are accepted, because of the inherent truth in them, without cavil and antagonism. Few men that wield a pen in the cause of our beloved chess are Dawson's equals; probably none his peers.

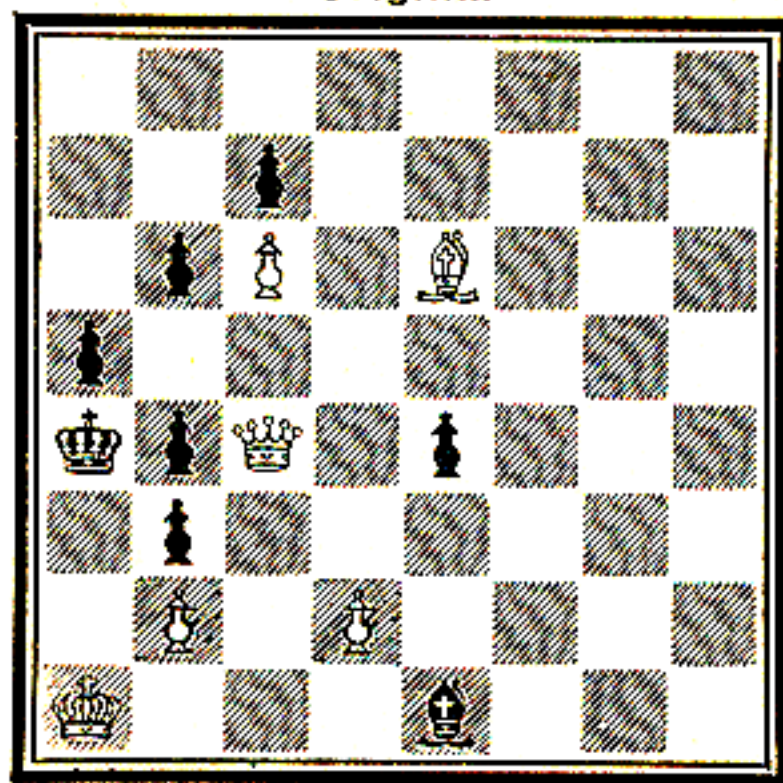
The scope of his articles is bewildering. I know of scarcely a topic or thematic subject of value to problem chess that he has not, at some time or other, treated in his masterful and inimitable way, in language as innocent as a school boy's reader and yet with an individualistic opulence and attractiveness that challenges rivalry. Criticism of his pen pictures seems not only unreasonable but almost unholy. In recognition of his wondrous talents, Dawson has been selected as editor of more chess periodicals and newspaper columns, even in foreign countries, than any other chess expert before him. I lack the space to enumerate the many chess magazines of which he is the guiding mentor, but I cannot forego to mention, en passant, that he even conducts the Problem Dept. of the *Braille Chess Magazine*, a publication of the Institute for the Blind in London. As a book collaborator he is famous. His name is connected with such outstanding works as "Retrograde Analysis," "Fata Morgana" and "Asymmetry", to cite but a few. He is the President of the renowned British Chess Problem Society since 1931.

Now let us visit Dawson the problemist.

It has been said of the illustrious Fritz Kreisler that, had he never touched a fiddle, he would nevertheless have been world-famous because of his wondrous ability as a pianist. So extraordinary is, however, Kreisler's reputation as the premier violinist on earth that it completely overshadows his other talents. Note the astounding analogy between this favorite of the Caminas and our T. R. D. the High Priest of Caissa. Had Dawson never heard of Fairy Chess, he would nonetheless be rated as one of the titans of Problemland. So unbelievably overwhelming, however, has waxed his fame as Grandee of Fairy Chess, that we are prone to forget his majestic eminence in Orthodox Problem Chess.

Before T. R. D. transferred the major part of his attention to Fairy Chess, he had already attained an abundant measure of glory as a problemist. Like many other prominent composers he never definitely affiliated with any particular school. Certainly he is not, like his compatriot Laws, a follower of the Bohemian school that preaches economy, purity and artistic perfection. Yet, as you select, at random, any one of Dawson's orthodox problems, you are struck by the wholly unsought, unplanned, I might say unconscious presentation of these three just described qualities in his works. Aside from proving the genius of this illustrious composer this discovery confirms my frequently repeated statement that every really great composer is a Bohemian at heart if not,

T. R. D.
Original



WHITE MATES IN 3 MOVES.

- 1 Qf1!
 Thr. (B any; 2 Bc4, . . . ; 3 Bb5 mate.
 . . . , Pb5; 2 Qf7, . . . ; 3 Bxb3 mate.
 1 . . . , Pe3; 2 Qd3, . . . ; 3 Bxb3 mate.

consciously, in mind. Even now, when Dawson composes orthodox problems only at intervals, his every creation is a gem, charms the solvers and usually romps off with a prize in competitions.

Originality is the principal feature of Dawson compositions. He is a natural inventor of ideas and fertile and resourceful creator of unfamiliar novelties. Scores of his problems, if printed without his name, would cry out aloud: I am a Dawson! Nor would that voice be needed; for the reply of every experienced solver would be: You are telling ME? Numerous qualifications are demanded these days in a problemist who is eager to build a reputation, but not one is as certain to produce it as the magic ability of impregnating every composition with the stamp of individuality. Dawson accomplishes this difficult feat unwittingly, convincingly, overwhelmingly.

As a critic T. R. D. is a "bad customer." While to the best of my experience, he never employs harsh or uncharitable language, he is well versed in that insidious custom, so familiarly noticed in great masters, of stinging you like a wasp with one devastating word or, worse, by adroit inference. And the ponderous weight of his authority rarely ameliorates such blight.

T. R. D. is an enormously strong solver. Time after time he runs the perfect solver's score in ladders. Voids or goose eggs are unknown quantities to him.

Has Dawson won many honors?

It has been jocosely said that he had to build a vault to furnish a sanctum for all the prizes he has gathered and keeps on winning day by day. I truly believe that of all European Problem Ex-

perts, T. R. D. holds the undisputed record for prizes, honors, encomia and rewards.

Truly, Dawson is one of the world's super-composers of ORTHODOX problems.

And now let me present the most Dawsonian Dawson, ye monarche of fairy lande, the genuine T. R. D. in life size.

Fairy Chess is Fairy Chess and Dawson is its prophet. Fairy Chess was a suckling infant with a rather unpromissary prospect of adult life when Doctor Thomas Rayner Dawson, the specialist, was called in. Under his adept treatment the puny, ailing baby grew into a lusty, crowing youngster, with oodles of frothing vitality and a certified guarantee of robust manhood ahead. In truth, T. R. D. saved Fairy Chess from untimely demise.

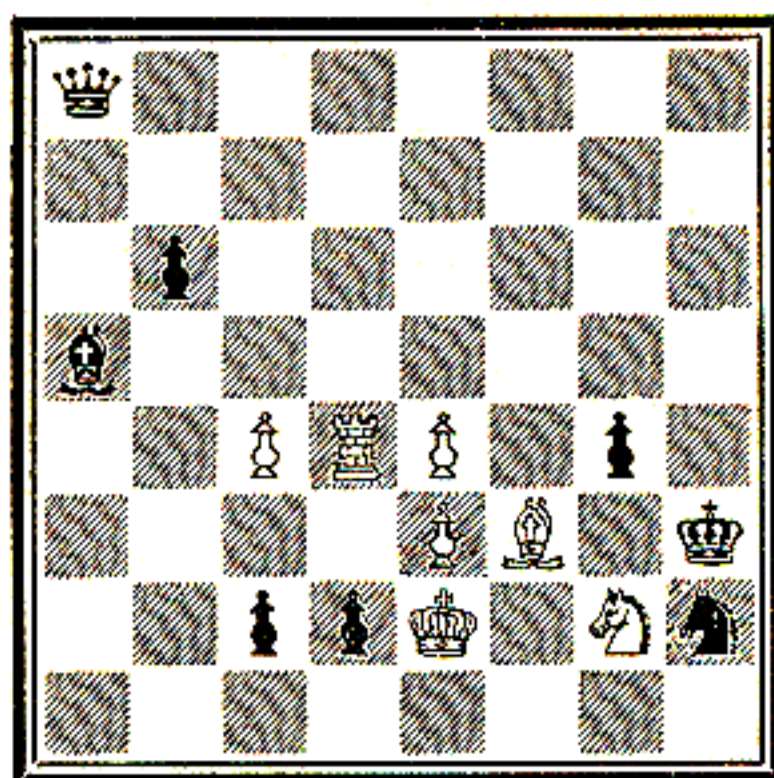
All the world knows that Dawson enriched and enlarged Fairy Chess with new inventions, pieces and "Conditional" types. But that is the minor part of his meritorious work. His immortal achievement is his scientific classification of Fairy Chess. His collection of fairies, comprising every imaginable kind, exceeds by a goodly margin the staggering number 100,000 problems. This Fairy museum, expounded, described and labeled by his many articles, is as stupendous a creation as the A. C. W. Diagram Encyclopedia of Orthodox Problems. Dawson arranged and agglutinated the scores of groups and families of fairies. He organized and systematized the limitless output of a thousand and one minds, abetted by his mathematical brain, in a fashion as faultless as it is perfect. Where chaos had existed he conjured order; where confusion had ruled he produced system.

Yea! Dawson is indeed the Emperor of Fairyland—long may he rule!

How I would like to enlarge on other achievements of T. R. D., especially his puzzles and brain teasers, but my pen must come to a rest.

So let me conclude this all too brief sketch of this miracle man of problem chess with the fervent wish that his presence may gladden the Universe of Chess for a span of many, many years; that these years may be easy on him and his family and grant him the realization of his fondest wishes and his heart's desires. And with that let us say Auf Wiedersehen to an adorable friend, a grandmaster of problem chess, a tutor of the masters of tomorrow, the king of fairy chess and, last but not least, a delightful British gentleman, all of them united in the "one and only T. R. D."

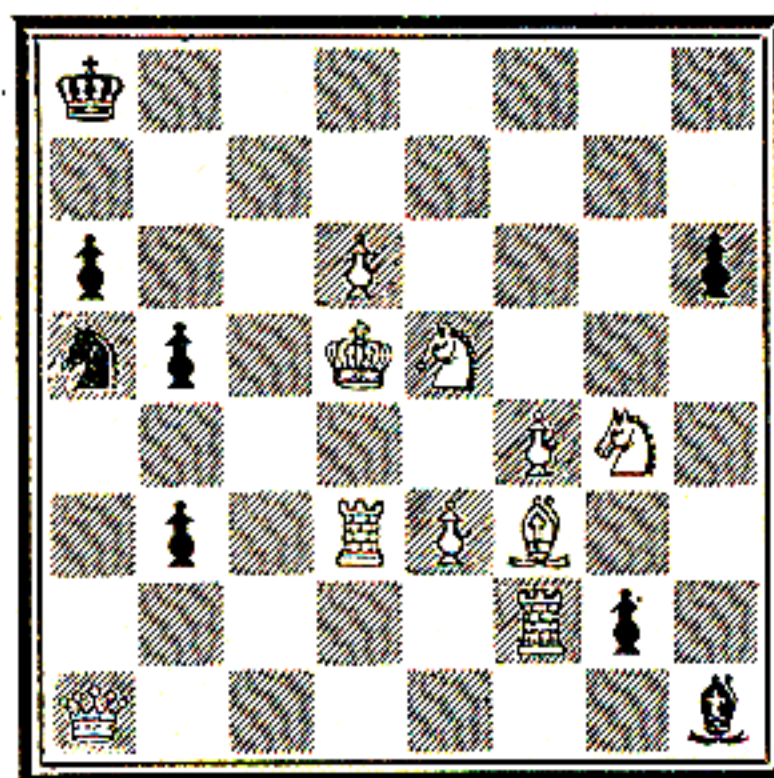
T. R. D.
B. C. F. Awards, 1933-34



WHITE REFLEXMATES IN 2 MOVES.

- 1 Se1.
1 . . . , Pd1Q; 2 Kf2, Qxe1 mate.
1 . . . , Pd1R; 2 Rd2, Rxd2 mate.
1 . . . , Pd1B; 2 Kd3, Pc1S mate.
1 . . . , Pd1S; 2 Sd3, Pxf3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1Q; 2 Kd3, Qd2 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1R; 2 Kf2, Pg3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1B; 2 Rd3, Pxf3 mate.
1 . . . , Pxe1S; 2 Pe5, Qxf3 mate.

T. R. D.
British Chess Magazine, Sept., 1921

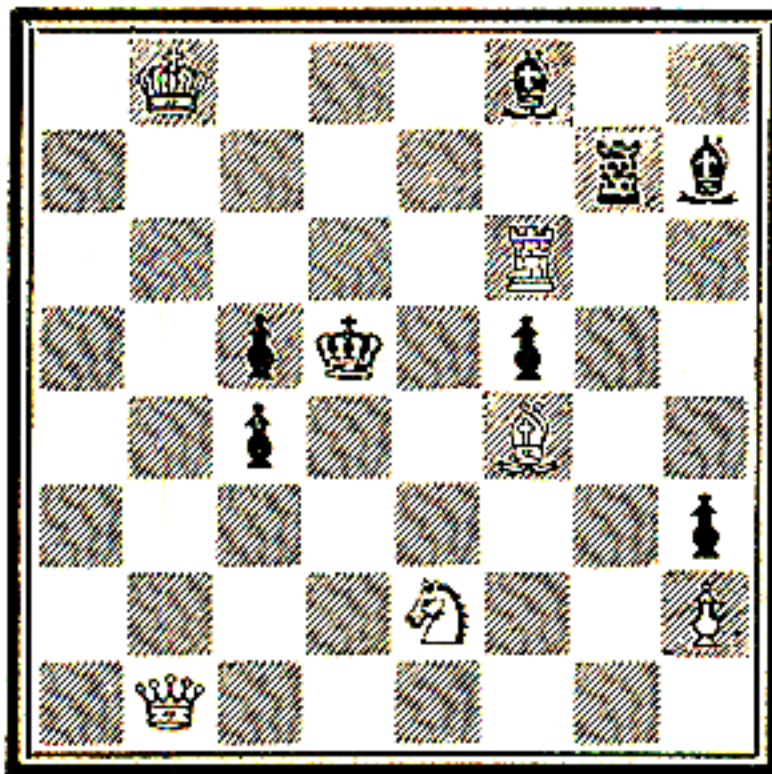


Black moves *only* to check. White does not capture. These are the "Checking Zig-Zag" rules.

WHITE SELFMAATES IN 5 MOVES.

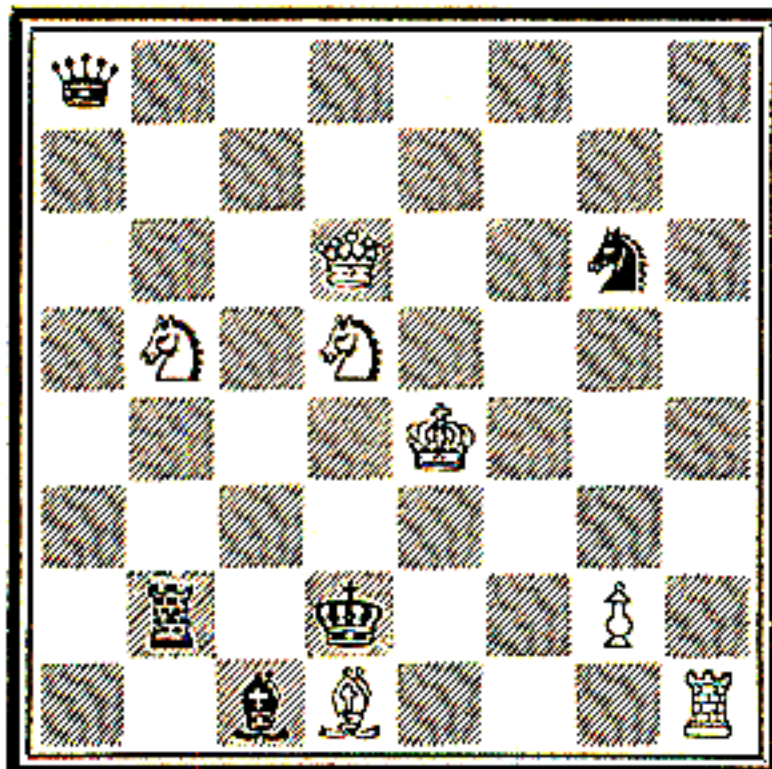
- 1 Bd1!
1 . . . , Pg1Q; 2 Sf3, Bxf3; 3 Kc5, Sb7; 4 Kd4; 5 Sh2, Qg7 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1R; 2 Ke6, Bd5; 3 Ke7, Sc6; 4 Kf8; 5 Sh2, Rg8 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1B; 2 Kd4, Sc6; 3 Kc5; 4 Rb2, Bxe3; 5 Rd4, Bxd4 mate.
1 . . . , Pg1S; 2 Rg2, Bxg2; 3 Bf3, Bxf3; 4 Kc5, Sb7; 5 Kd4, Se2 mate.

319
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



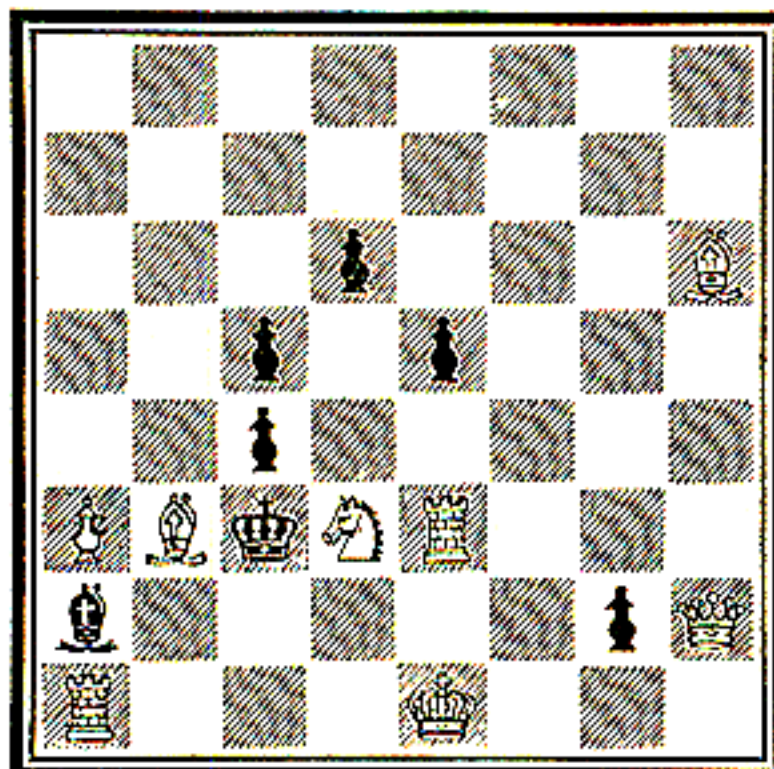
Mate in 2 moves.

320
(Original)
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



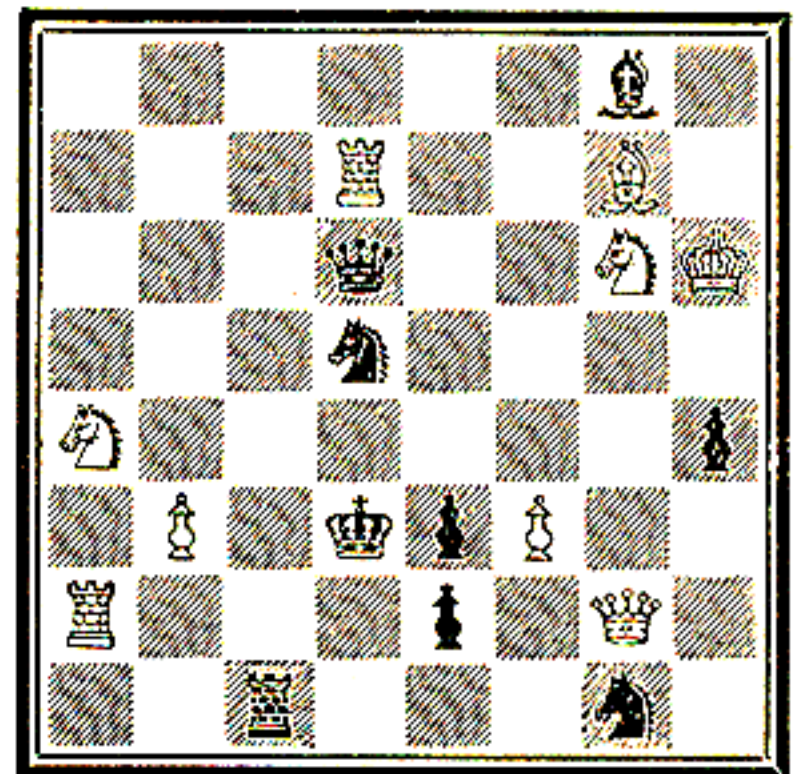
Mate in 2 moves.

321
(Original)
M. W. PATRICK
Elyria, Ohio



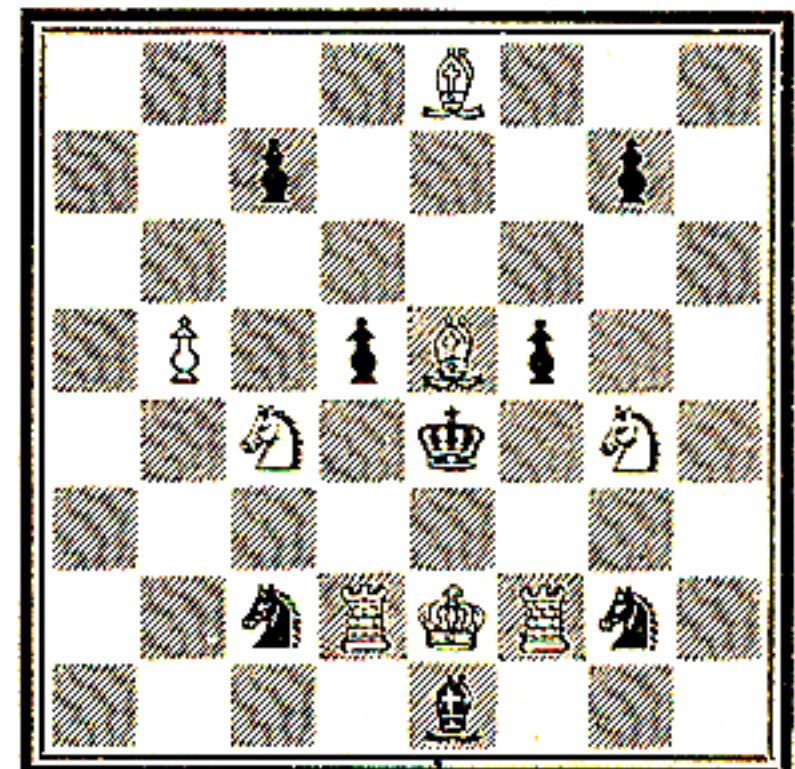
Mate in 2 moves.

322
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



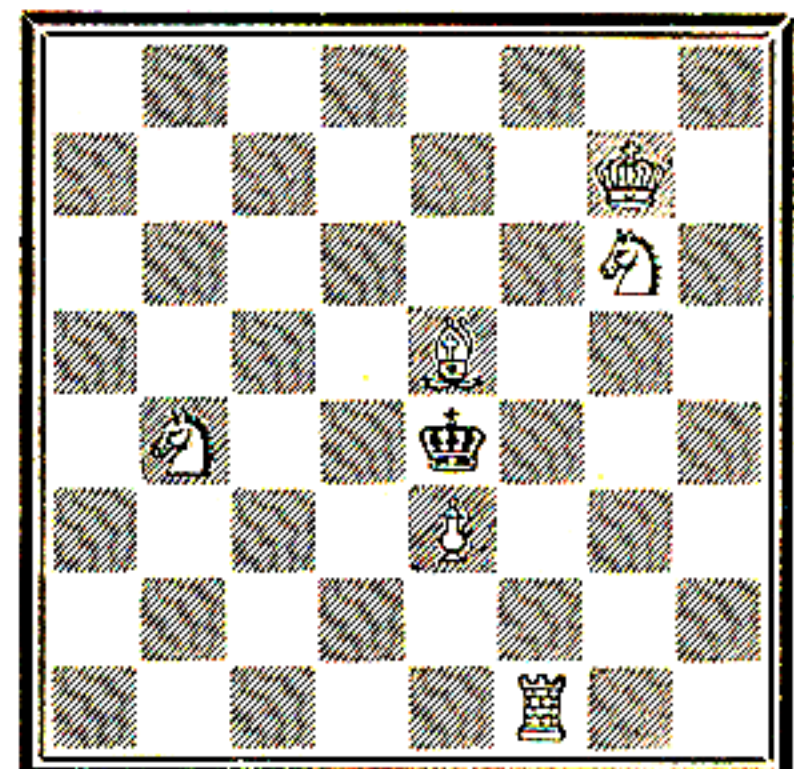
Mate in 2 moves.

323 (Original)
FRED. SPRENGER
New York City
Dedicated to M. Bukofzer



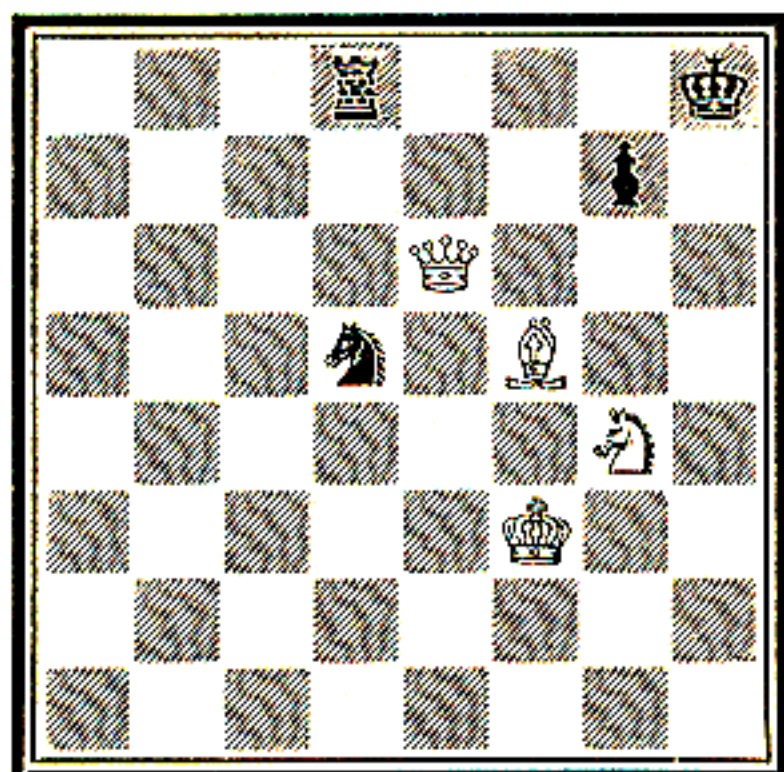
Mate in 2 moves.

324 (Original)
MAXWELL BUKOFZER
Bellaire, L. I.
Dedicated to Carlos Jimeno



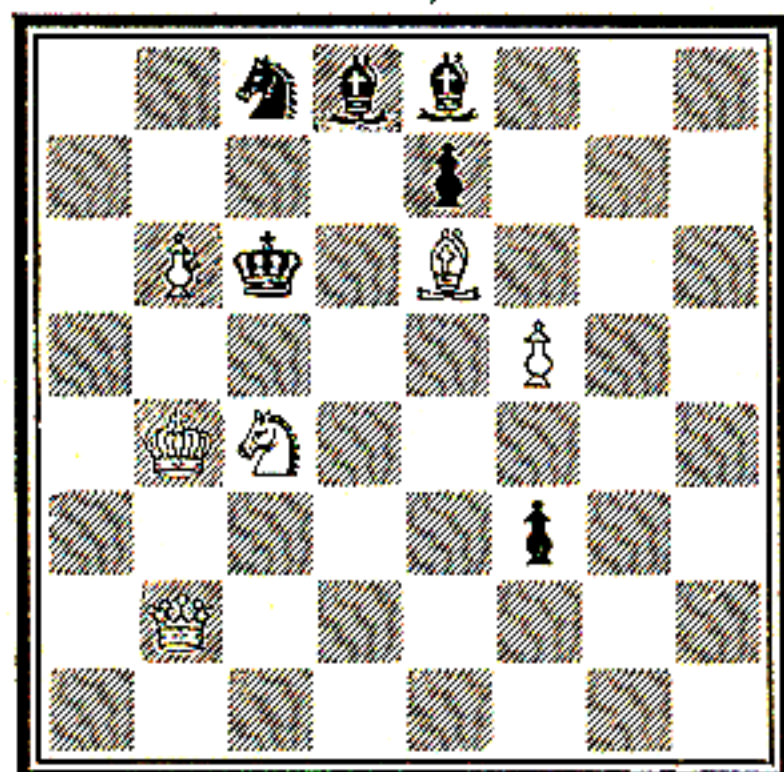
Mate in 3 moves.

325 (Original)
OTTO WURZBURG
 Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Dedicated to Carlos Jimeno



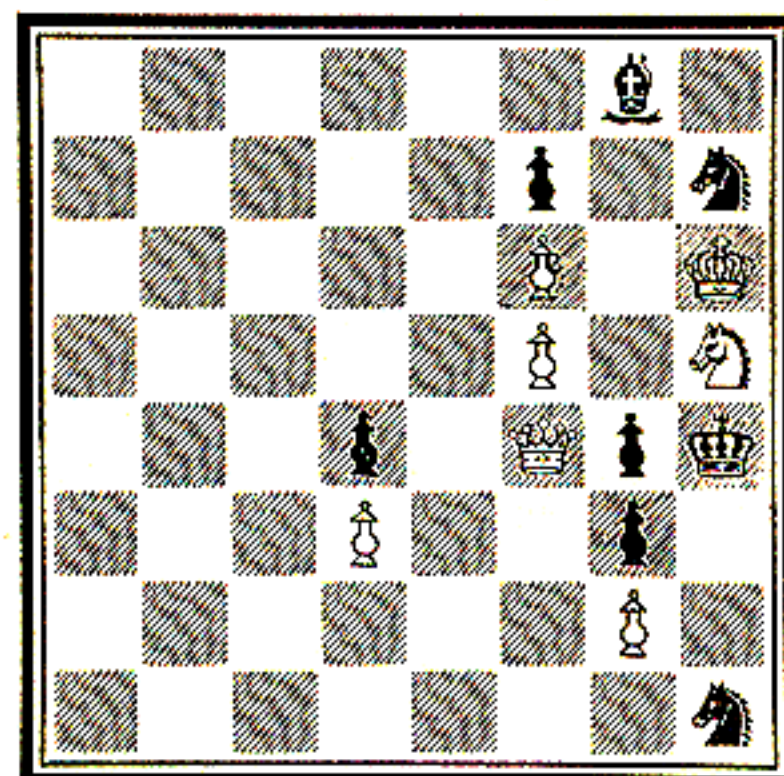
Mate in 3 moves.

326
 (Original)
J. F. TRACY
 Ontario, Cal.



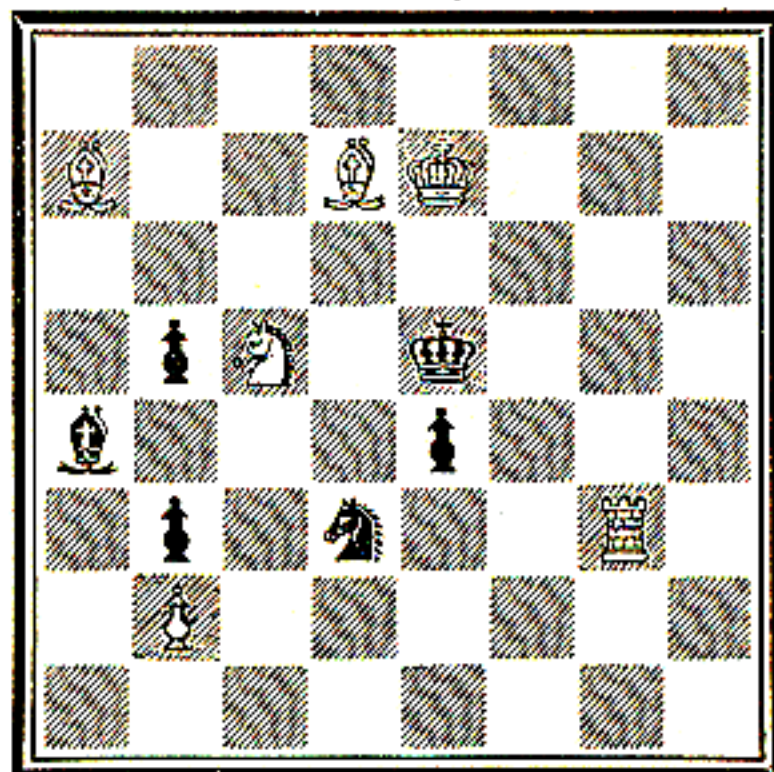
Mate in 3 moves.

327 (Original)
FRANZ PALATZ
 Hamburg, Germany
 Dedicated to M. Bukofzer



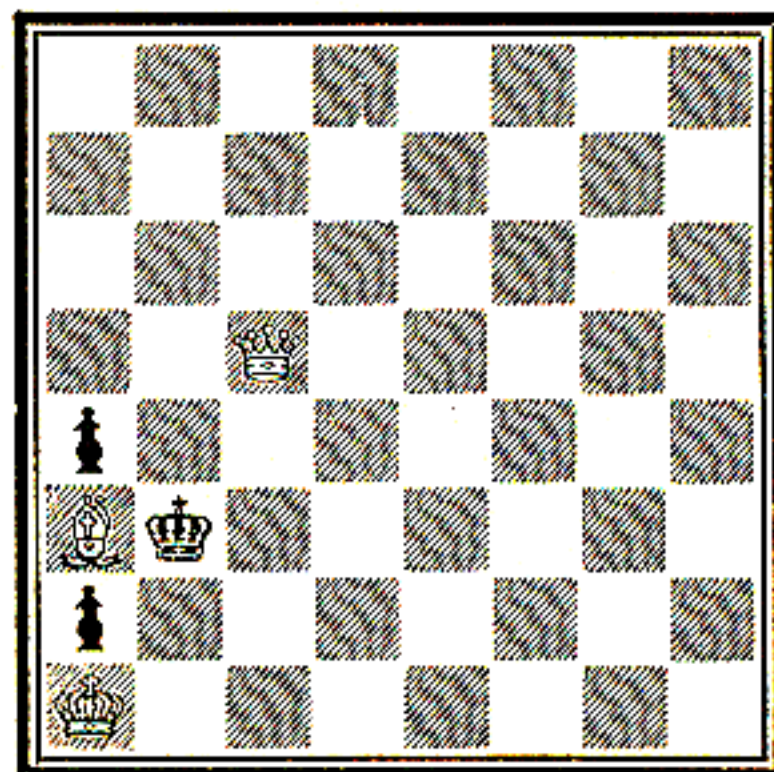
Mate in 4 moves.

328
 (Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
 Carrollton, Ga.



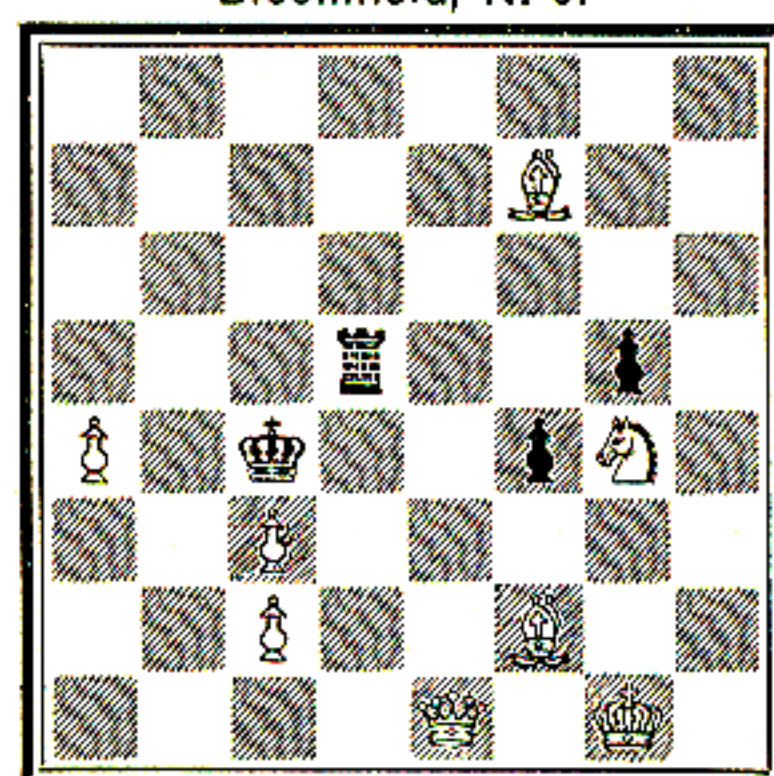
Mate in 4 moves.

329 (Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
 Mexico
 Dedicated to Dr. G. Dobbs



SELFmate in 4 moves.

330
 (Original)
J. R. MARSH
 Bloomfield, N. J.



SELFmate in 5 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: SEPTEMBER 10th, 1935.
 PLEASE DON'T BE LATE.

(Continued from Page 190)

No. 297. G. W. Hargreaves (2m) Se6

Brilliant and sparkling primer. Best two mover.—Beers. Giving two flight squares. What a difference compared with 296!—Sprenger. Very nice key, giving 2 outlets to the king.—Patrick. Unexpected key, leading to fine pins.—Nash. Semi-Schiffman defenses produced by the B. K.—Eaton. Beautiful thematic play.—Myers. Fine and dandy. Second place.—Tracy. Excellent key and altogether enjoyable.—Hill. The key is excellent.—Dr. Dobbs. SxP is a close try. Good key.—Patz. The key and pins are very good.—Korsgaard. An extra fine two-er.—Emery. Nice key and close tries.—Plowman. A very fine 2 mover.—Ratke. Neat. Lots of variety.—Murphy. Neat selfpin. Three additional mates for Black.—Genud. Neat example of flight-square play.—Stone. The flight squares are delightful.—Stichka. Excellent construction.—Souweine. Fair.—Peters. The prancing steed proves too much for Black.—Straus. Although key is fairly evident it is good and the discovered mates are fine.—Goldstein. Excellent problem with neat pinning of black forces.—Williams.

No. 298. F. Sprenger (2m) Rg5

Clever two mover with simple play.—Beers. Obviously the rook was the only piece that seemed to be out of the picture.—Patrick. Every black man exerts himself in vain.—Nash. Pretty Grimshaw.—Myers. Obvious solution.—Hill. Neat Grimshaw "Mutual".—Dr. Dobbs. Selfblocks are excellent.—Patz. PxP indicates key.—Korsgaard. Good problem.—Plowman. The key is too easy but the Grimshaw is good.—Ratke. Additional threat of mate forces interferences.—Murphy. This type of block self-interference has been done to a crisp.—Genud. No variations to speak of.—Stone. Black's threat of PxP discloses the key.—Souweine. Key obvious. Selfblocks pretty good.—Peters. Too obvious to be enjoyable.—Straus. Nothing to this one at all.—Goldstein. Interferences are pretty.—Williams.

No. 299. Rev. L. Mortriner (2m) Se5

Very clever and interesting.—Beers. Clever Meredith fighter.—Sprenger. Pretty little puzzle. Patrick. Excellent key that gives two flight squares.—Nash. Good key, in step with the mates.—Myers. Clever and artistic as ever.—Hill. A prim little 4-fighter.—Dr. Dobbs. Tricky.—Fittkau. Nice cooperation of Knights. Best 2 mover. My second choice.—Patz. The two knights make this very deceptive.—Korsgaard. Tricky sacrifice key.—Plowman. Simple but very good key and sparkling S play.—Ratke. Capital! Intricate S moves for a 2 mover.—Murphy. Neat echo with a self-pin.—Genud. Very pretty.—Halpern. Neat cooperation of pieces.—Stone. Pleasing miniature.—Souweine. Excellent two mover.—Peters. A Greek gift like the horse of Troy.—Straus. Best of the month.—Partos. Pretty little composition.—Goldstein. Fine example of star-flight theme with the S doing noble work.—Williams.

No. 300. W. Vanwinke (3m)

1 Kf2, Ke4; 2 QxS, etc.
1 . . . , Kd2, 2 QxS, . . .
1 . . . , Kd4; 2 Qe6, . . .

There is a pretty pin in this neat 3 mover.—Beers. Two modelmates in this pretty "give and taker".—Sprenger. Key is difficult and unexpected.—Nash. My second choice.—Myers. Neat and interesting.—Tracy. Difficult. Qf8 is a good try.—Hill. A characteristic Vanwinke as scintillating as his former offering.—Patz. Nicely constructed. The key move is the least suspected move. Second choice.—Plowman. —Just average. There is only one good mate.—Ratke. One nice long distance mate, but pawns on b file seem unnecessary.—Murphy. The only virtue in this is that there seems to be no cook.—Genud. Pretty model after KxP.—Stone. Her majesty does all the labor.—Straus. The royal pair does all the work.—Goldstein. Ordinary type, interesting play.—Williams.

No. 301. W. Jacobs (3m)

No solution after the author's key.

1 Kb6, if Bc4! 2 Kc5, BxP! 3?

This is a pity indeed, because Mr. Jacobs' offering would probably have won the honor prize.—Editor.

No. 302. W. Patz (3m)

1 Sb6, Kd4; 2 Sc4ch, etc.
1 . . . , Ke4; 2 . . . , . . .
1 . . . , d5; 2 Sd7, . . .
1 . . . , e6; 2 Qf3ch, . . .
1 . . . , e5; 2 . . . , . . .

Not at all bad.—Beers. Airy set-up in this nice fighter.—Sprenger. The position of the S suggests the key.—Nash. Apparently sound.—Myers. Quite intricate and good.—Hill. Promising for a beginner, but the dual is bad.—Patz. Bishop block is nice.—Fittkau. Too many duals.—Korsgaard. All queen mates.—Plowman. The obvious but the play is good.

—Genud. A study in duels. (Duals? Ed.).—Stone. Too easy.—Straus. Nothing startling. A dull problem.—Goldstein. Not enough variety and key is obvious.—Williams.

No. 303. B. Beers (3m)

1 Ba8, KxS; 2 Qh1, etc.

1 . . . , BxS; 2 Qb7, . . .

1 . . . , Kc1; 2 Sa4, . . .

Dr. Dobbs should get credit for the idea even though I worked it out.—Beers. The cleric effaces himself, much to everybody's advantage.—Cheney. A nice Bristol.—Sprenger. Fine combination of clearance and interference.—Nash. A Bristol and a Turton but the White Bishop's function is purely theoretical.—Eaton. A masterpiece. My vote.—Kowalski. Good. Ingenious. Clever.—Hill. A masterly presentation of the Bristol and Turtons combinations. My vote for the prize.—Dr. Dobbs. Nice Bristol.—Fittkau. Excellent Bristol. My first choice.—Patz. The clearance key and play is clever. Best of the month.—Korsgaard. This gets my vote for a pretty handling of the theme.—Dr. Berliner. A fine task accurately done. Simple and artistic. It gets my vote.—Emery. Nice clearance key, but not enough variations. Second choice.—Plowman. Bill comes through with a beautiful Bristol. My vote.—Ratke. Fine clearance key and splendid second moves. Best of month.—Murphy. The Bristol is of course, easily recognized, but this gets my vote for being "different".—Genud. My second choice.—Stone. Easy but elegant. My vote.—Burke. Inactive B hints at key.—Souweine. Key is obvious but the play is good.—Peters. Her majesty travels by express.—Straus. For its good key and clever mates this gets my vote.—Goldstein. Unusual problem with peculiar and tricky key.—Williams. The long diagonal holds a fascination for Beers.—Sanford.

No. 304. F. Palatz (4m)

1 d3, Qb5; 2 Ra8, Qb8; 3 BxQ, S any; 4 B mates.

Clever one-liner.—Beers. The subtle second move of White, Ra8, is worthy of all praise.—Cheney. Main variation excellent, unfortunate dual in the other play.—Sprenger. A masterly waiter. The pawn, ostensibly to prevent checks, serves a twofold purpose.—Nash. This type of strategy has probably a long German name, but it is not very attractive.—Eaton. A fine delicacy for the Palatz (palates).—Myers. Mighty fine.—Tracy. Pretty zugzwang study with an Indian-like ending.—Dr. Dobbs. Tricky, quiet key. Enjoyed this one.—Patz. Lots of good tries.—Korsgaard. Amusing.—Fittkau. Quite difficult to solve.—Emery. Inaccurate and short mates in many variations.—Plowman. A very, very well hidden theme. My second choice.—Ratke. Second choice. The Indian in this is almost original.—Genud. Neat single-liner with many close tries.—Stone. A tantalizing one.—Straus. I consider this the best of the lot.—Riggin. The one variation that is clever is not enough to cover the shortcomings.—Goldstein. Only one variation, but it contains some of the prettiest forced moves I have ever seen.—Williams.

No. 305. Dr. G. Dobbs (4m Sul)

1 Rb6, KxP; 2 Qd3ch, Kc5; 3 Qc4ch, KxR; 4 Qc7ch, KxQ mate.

1 . . . , BxR; 2 Qe2ch, KxP; 3 Qd3ch, Kc5; 4 Qd6ch, KxQ mate.

1 . . . , Bb8; 2 Rb6, KxP; 3 Rb4ch, Ke3; 4 Qf2ch, PxQ mate.

This problem was reprinted by mistake because there was a duplicate in my map. I regret the error. No credit is allowed to any solver.

I break a standing rule, that of *not* giving comments on faulty or republished problems, but the following remarks should *not* be suppressed. They express the highest kind of praise.

Would enjoy this even a THIRD time, if you chose to reprint it again.—Eaton. Although this already published problem merits ANOTHER prize, I am sure the Doctor would not accept it.—Genud. Already honored, but it is so good I would vote for it again.—Souweine.

No. 306. G. Goeller (6m Sul)

1 Rd7, Kh8; 2 Rg5! Kg8; 3 Bh7ch! Kh8; 4 Sc5, PxS; 5 Bf5, c4; 6 Rd4, f6xg5 mate.

Cooked in 5 moves by: 1Rd7; 1Sc7; 1Sg7; 1Sf4, 1SxB. Six move cooks do not count.

CORRESPONDENCE

R. E. Powers: Thank you sincerely for your correction (about the priority of the Nielson Problem) which I transmitted to the office of the *Chess Review* in time, I hope, to be included in the August issue. Anent 282 you are correct, but let the dead rest. Why not join us, Mr. Powers?

B. Beers: Substitutions of problems made as requested.

Zarbach, F. Sprenger: Please put full solutions on all corrected problems; also full name and address. I lost too much time looking up your home towns, when I published your contributions.

M. Charosh: Congratulations, papa! A *new* problem for you that you *must* solve all by yourself. Thanks for the liberal support. Problem destroyed as requested.

E. Nash: Your good birthday wishes in faultless Latin are much appreciated.

M. W. Patrick: Welcome back. Your compositions are getting better every time.

S. Limbach: Dank fuer die aufgaben. Werde belege senden.

S. Myers: Two movers are always welcome. Thanks for problems and glad to have you.

W. R. Towle and others: There are several reasons why I do not publish my own work often, the main ones being that I would keep others waiting too long and that folks might deem me vainglorious. Besides, my best work is usually in the 3 move type, of which I have almost too many on hand. However, I shall enter one of my problems now and then.

W. Vanwinkle: Wilbur, why no problems? Wilbur it no longer!

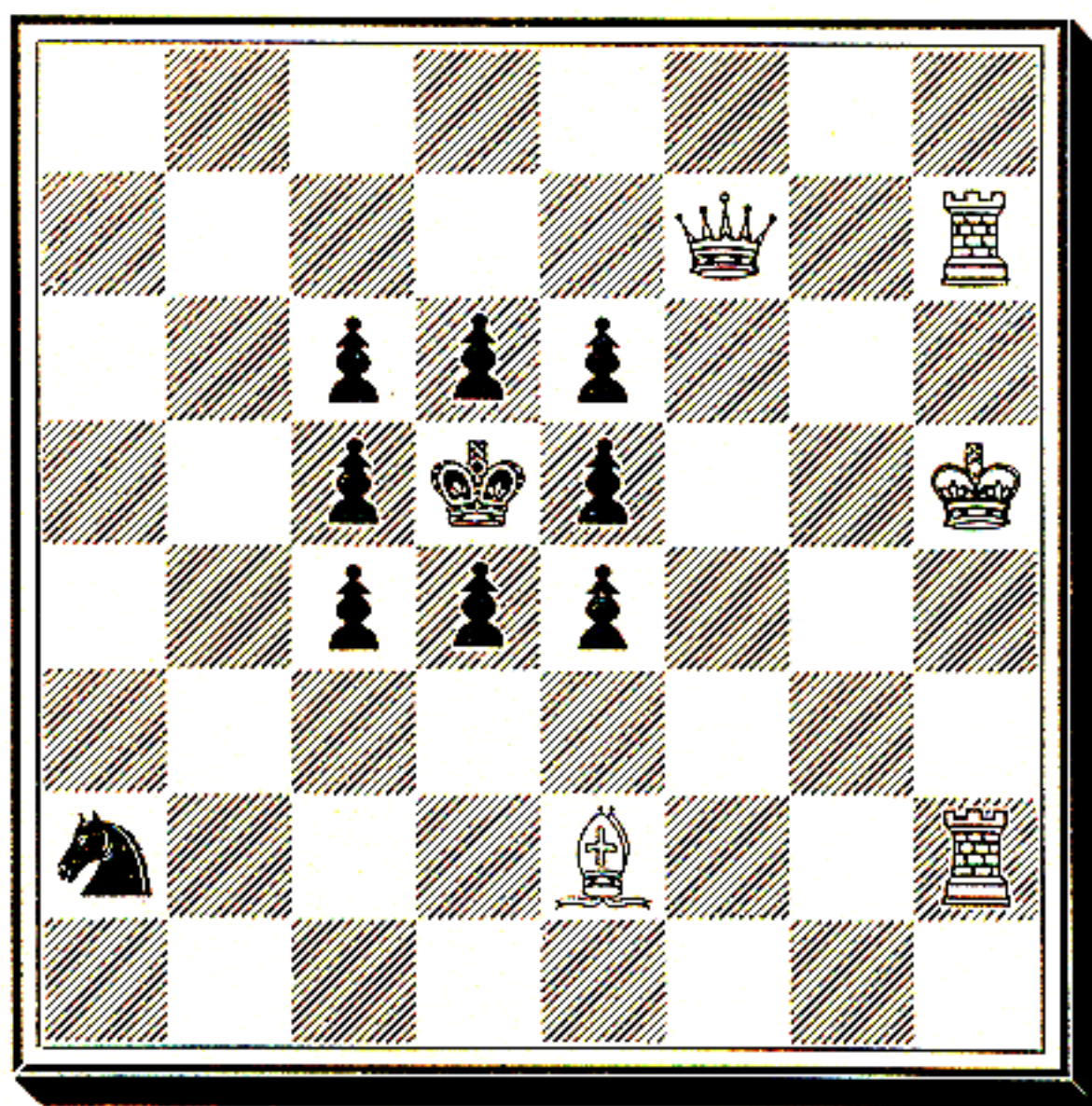
PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | Score |
|--------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Hochberg Bros. | 278 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 20 | 324 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. | 257 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 20 | 303 |
| Krisch, E. | 255 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | x | 25 | 302 |
| Daly, H. B. | 264 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 290 |
| Halpern, L. | 233 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 284 |
| Emery, G. R. | 250 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 281 |
| Riggin, C. | 255 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 281 |
| Patz, W. | 252 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 277 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 242 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 268 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 239 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 262 |
| Morris, M. | 212 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 20 | 258 |
| Braverman, S. | 211 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 20 | 257 |
| Young, E. F. | 222 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 245 |
| Genud, I. | 213 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 238 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 203 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 231 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 199 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 225 |
| Samford, C. C. | 195 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | | 216 |
| Murphy, P. | 193 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | x | | 215 |
| Nash, E. | 164 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 215 |
| Souweine, A. J. | 151 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 202 |
| Sprenger, F. | 172 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 200 |
| Malzberg, N. | 174 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | x | | 194 |
| Fittkau, C. | 170 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 193 |
| Hargreaves, G. W. | 178 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | 3 | | x | | 191 |
| Cheney, G. N. | 160 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | | 183 |
| Partos, G. | 151 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 182 |
| Kashdan, I. | 129 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 180 |
| Patrick, M. W. | 157 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 180 |
| Beers, B. | 135 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 166 |
| Eaton, V. L. | 142 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 165 |
| Straus, W. | 133 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 159 |
| Meyer, I. | 130 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 156 |
| Stichka, J., Jr. | 139 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | x | | 155 |
| Burke, H. | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 151 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 123 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 149 |
| Goldstein, N. | 123 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 149 |
| Peters, W. | 122 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 147 |
| Hill, A. F. | 120 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | | 146 |
| Plowman, G. | 108 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 136 |
| Myers, S. H. | 59 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | x | 20 | 104 |
| Thorne, E. H. | 79 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | x | | 92 |
| Lay, K. | 71 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | | x | | 90 |
| Moss, R. | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 88 |
| Shainswit, G. | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 5 | 88 |
| Berry, G. F. | 64 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | x | | 74 |
| Sapir, I. | 43 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 66 |
| Knorr, T. E. | 39 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 65 |
| Kowalski, S. | 39 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 64 |
| Shapiro, Milton | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | 0 | x | | 53 |
| Stone, T. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 25 | 51 |
| Chess, A. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 20 | 46 |
| Olin, R. | 27 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | | | x | | 43 |
| Towle, W. | 26 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 3 | 0 | x | 0 | 40 |
| Williams, J. R. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 10 | 33 |
| Layer, C. R. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | 0 | 23 |
| Zarbach, J. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | x | | 21 |
| Chapman, A. R. | 8 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | x | | 14 |
| Gonzalez, M. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | | | x | | 14 |
| Grote, F. | 12 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | x | | 12 |
| Lebowitz, M. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 0 | x | | 10 |
| Westlake, P. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | x | | 6 |

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San Francisco, Calif.



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SEPTEMBER, 1935

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The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

The Acid Test

To the average amateur the number of Fine's reverses in the International Team Tournament at Warsaw is probably astonishing—especially after his excellent performance in leading the field at Milwaukee, without the loss of a game. But this is surface reasoning. A more exact analysis will bare its fallacy.

At Milwaukee his only formidable rivals were A. W. Dake and I. Kashdan. All three refused to exert themselves against each other, being content to draw among themselves and slaughter the innocents. With a little aid from Lady Luck Fine was crowned King.

At Warsaw, however, Fine for the first time finds himself pitted against the strongest player of each country. These players are out for every possible point since they cannot count upon fattening their records against weaker opponents in succeeding rounds. Each game is hotly contested. No quarter is given or asked. And Fine is being given a liberal education in the gentle art of chess play. An education for which many a "near master" would gladly part with his eyeteeth.

It may well be that when the fires of Warsaw have burnt low the dying embers will reveal, molded in the crucible of international conflict:—a greatly improved Reuben Fine.

The Old Order Changeth

We announce with regret the retirement of Maxwell Bukofzer as head of our Problem Department. Taking the helm in January, 1934, he conducted a really enjoyable department, gradually increasing his space from five pages to eight. Our sincere conviction that eight pages is sufficient resulted in the severance of relations. Problemdom owes him a vote of thanks for his efforts in its behalf.

The October issue will introduce our new Problem Editor, who we believe will conduct a most interesting and informative department. With his advent *The Chess Review* inaugurates several changes in policy:

1. The best original problem contributed and published will again be honored as the frontispiece, but a six months subscription to *The Chess Review* instead of a cash award will be given.

2. Fairy problems of exceptional merit will be presented from time to time together with outstanding orthodox prize problems selected from the world's leading composers—but their solution will not be part of our regular ladder. Fairyland as a separate section with its own ladder will be abandoned.

3. Articles by the world's leading problemists will be published. Thus instead of presenting one man's ideas our problem friends will be privileged to listen to many different ideas—and reach their own conclusions.

For the time being all correspondence regarding the Problem Department should be addressed: *The Chess Review*, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

News Events

United States Team Victorious!

For the third consecutive time the United States has captured the blue ribbon of the chess world—the World Team Championship. Our boys got off to a shaky start but redeemed themselves nobly. A full account including cross tables of the play and a selection of interesting games will appear in our October issue.

New York State Championship

For the first time Isaac Kashdan competed in the New York State Championship, held this year at Binghamton, and, as was generally expected when his entrance was announced, added that honor to his collection. Out of eight games played he won seven and drew one.

The final standing:

| Player | Score |
|-----------------------|-------|
| I. Kashdan | 7½—½ |
| D. Polland | 6½—1½ |
| H. Lessing | 6 —2 |
| F. Reinfeld | 5 —3 |
| H. R. Bigelow | 4 —4 |
| T. Barron | 3 —5 |
| E. T. McCormick | 3 —5 |
| R. S. Goerlich | 1 —7 |
| R. Drummond | 0 —8 |

The New York State Chess Association also staged a Class A Tourney which was won by A. J. Souweine of New York, with a score of 5½ - 1½.

Eugene E. Putnam of Binghamton was elected President of the New York State Chess Association for 1935 and it was decided to hold the 1936 Tourney in Poughkeepsie.

B. C. F. International Congress

If the necessary funds can be raised England will be the scene of one of the strongest international master tournaments to be held in years.

The British Chess Federation is organizing a Grand International Congress to be held at Nottingham, August 10-28, 1936. Dr. A. Alekhine, the present World Champion, as well as J. R. Capablanca and Dr. E. Lasker, both former World Champions, have agreed to participate.

The cost of the Congress is estimated at £2200. Half of this sum has been guaranteed by the President of the Nottinghamshire Chess Ass'n. The B. C. F. is attempting to raise the remaining £1100.

Since a decision must be reached by October 19, 1935, every Association, Club or individual desiring to contribute something to make the event possible should write to Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, England, before that date, stating the amount that may be expected from them.

Central Pennsylvania Congress

The Central Pennsylvania Chess Association will hold its ninth annual congress at the Americus Hotel in Allentown, Pa., from August 31 to September 2. Entries are expected from Altoona, Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Shippensburg and Allentown.

Cincinnati Defeats Charleston

The Cincinnati Chess Club scored a decisive victory over the Charleston C. C. (W. Va.) by the score of 10 to 1. The match was held July 28, 1935, at the Hotel Hurth, Portsmouth, O., a point about half way between both cities. Landis Marks of Huntington, W. Va. acted as referee.

Chas. E. Kelley, President of the Marshall Chess Club, died at his home in Lake Mahopac, N. Y., last month. Mr. Kelley had not been well for the past few months.

He was an ardent chess amateur and contributed liberally to the upkeep of the game. Metropolitan chess has lost one of its outstanding bulwarks.

The Championship of Hungary

By LAJOS STEINER

The past two months have been very active ones for Hungarian chess players.

A tournament was held to determine who would accompany Andreas Lilienthal and Lajos Steiner to Warsaw for the International Team Matches. The leading scores were: K. Havasi and A. Steiner, tied for first and second with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points each; K. Korody and Dr. Vajda, tied for third and fourth with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points each. P. Rethy with four consecutive wins to his credit withdrew from the tournament.

Then followed the annual tournament at Tata. For the first time this tournament was officially designated to be for the Hungarian Championship. A field of 18 competed for the title including 4 foreign stars: Prof. A. Becker and H. Muller of Austria, Sacconi of Italy and E. Znosko-Borowski of Russia.

The result witnessed the rise of a new star on the Hungarian chess horizon. L. Szabo, 18 years old and just out of school, won the tournament in good style. Two other youngsters, Gereben and Kluger, also showed signs of great talent. The leading scores:

| Player | Won | Lost | Drawn | Points | Prize |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| L. Szabo | 10 | 1 | 6 | 13 | I |
| E. Gereben | 10 | 2 | 5 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | II & III |
| Prof. A. Becker | 10 | 2 | 5 | $12\frac{1}{2}$ | II & III |
| L. Steiner | 8 | 3 | 6 | 11 | IV |
| K. Havasi | 7 | 3 | 7 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Sacconi | 6 | 2 | 9 | $10\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Kluger | 6 | 3 | 8 | 10 | |
| H. Muller | 5 | 5 | 7 | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| A. Steiner | 5 | 7 | 5 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | |

At the conclusion of the tournament it was decided to ignore the results of the prior Team Selection Tournament and the following team was picked to represent Hungary at Warsaw; Lajos Steiner, Andreas Lilienthal, K. Havasi, L. Szabo and P. Rethy.

We are fortunate in being able to present the scores of two games played by the new Hungarian star and champion.

Hungarian Championship
July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(Notes by L. Szabo)

| Prof. A. Becker White | L. Szabo Black |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-B3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 |
| 6 P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 7 BxP | B-QKt5 |
| 8 O-O | O-O |
| 9 Q-K2 | P-B4 |
| 10 R-Q1 | Q-K2 |

Up to this point both players adhered to the theoretically "best" line for the deployment of their forces. With his last move Black varies from the normal 10 . . . Kt-B3!

11 P-R3?

H. Muller states this move is recommended by the Russian masters. Prof. Becker confessed after the game that he feared the continuations arising from 11 P-K4, B-Kt5.

11 . . .

Kt-K5!

This hinders P-K4.

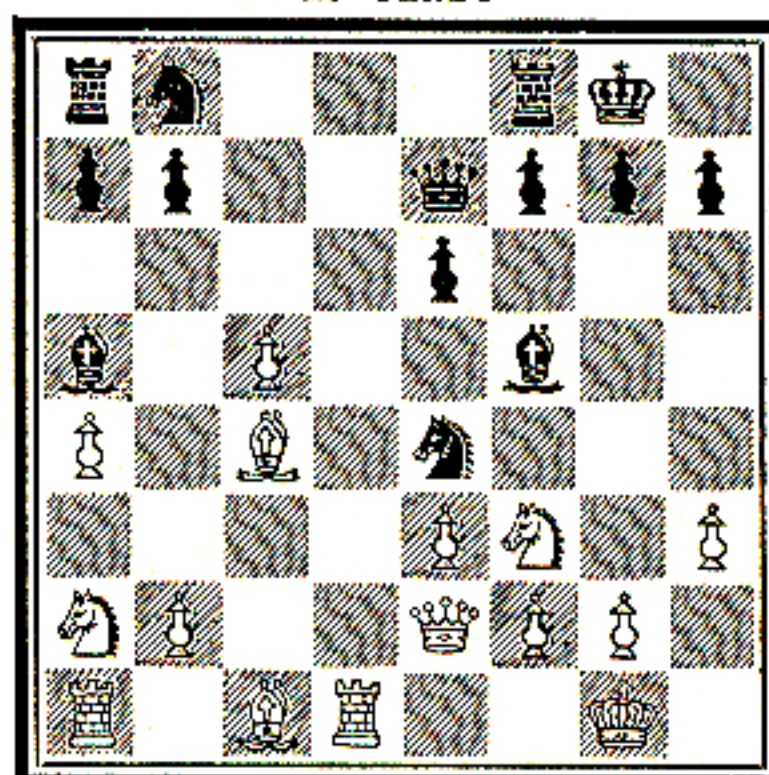
12 Kt-QR2

B-R4

13 PxP?

White obligingly transposes into the bad variation: winning the pawn.

L. Szabo



Prof. A. Becker

13 . . .

Kt-QB3!

Recapturing the pawn with either the Knight or Queen is wrong. In the former case 14 P-QKt4 wins a piece. In the latter: 14 P-QKt4, BxP; 15 KtxB, QxKt; 16 B-R3! wins the exchange.

14 Kt-Q4

KR-Q1

15 KtxKt

. . .

Attempting to retain the pawn, but capturing the Bishop was better.

15 . . .

RxRch

16 QxR

PxKt

17 P-QKt4

B-B2!

Not 17 . . . BxKtP; 18 KtxB, QxP; 19 Q-Kt3, R-Kt1; 20 B-R3! permitting White to meet 20 . . . P-QR4 with 21 Kt-R6! and 20 . . . Kt-Q7 with 21 Q-B3, followed by 22 R-QB1.

18 P-B3

This loses immediately but it is hard to find a defense.

18 . . .

R-Q1

19 Q-B2

If 19 Q-K1, B-Kt6; 20 Q-K2, B-B7ch; 21 K-R2, Q-R5; and wins easily.

19 . . .

Q-R5

20 PxKt

BxKP

21 Q-K2

21 Q-KB2 would be met by 21 . . . B-R7ch; 22 K-B1, B-Kt6; 23 Q-K2, Q-B3ch; 24 K-Kt1, R-Q8ch and mate in two. Or 23 Q-Kt2, R-Q8ch; 24 K-K2, Q-R4 mate.

21 Q-Kt6

22 B-Q2

If 22 Q-Kt4, R-Q8ch; 23 B-B1, Q-K8 wins.

22 Q-R7ch

23 K-B1 B-Kt6

Resigns

Hungarian Championship

July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| A. Szabo | | H. Muller | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|
| White | | Black | |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 19 R-K3 | R-Kt1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 20 P-K5 | P-B4 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 21 B-B3 | Kt-K1 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 22 R(K)-Q3 | Kt-K2 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | PxQP | 23 K-B2 | P-Kt3 |
| 6 KKtxP | B-K2 | 24 P-QKt4 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 7 PxP | KtxP | 25 KtxKt | RxR |
| 8 BxB | KtxB? | 26 RxR | KxKt |
| 9 KKt-Kt5! | QxQch | 27 B-B6ch | K-K2 |
| 10 RxQ | Kt-R3 | 28 R-R3 | P-KR4 |
| 11 Kt-Q6ch | K-B1 | 29 R-Kt3 | K-B2 |
| 12 P-K4 | Kt-B2 | 30 Kt-Kt5 | P-R3 |
| 13 B-K2 | Kt-B3 | 31 Kt-Q6ch | K-Kt2 |
| 14 P-B4 | K-K2 | 32 R-QB3 | Kt-K2 |
| 15 O-O | P-B3 | 33 B-B3 | K-B1 |
| 16 R-B3 | R-Q1 | 34 R-B7 | P-R4 |
| 17 R-Kt3! | K-B1 | 35 P-Kt5 | P-KR5 |
| 18 B-Kt4 | P-KKt3 | 36 P-R4 | Resigns |

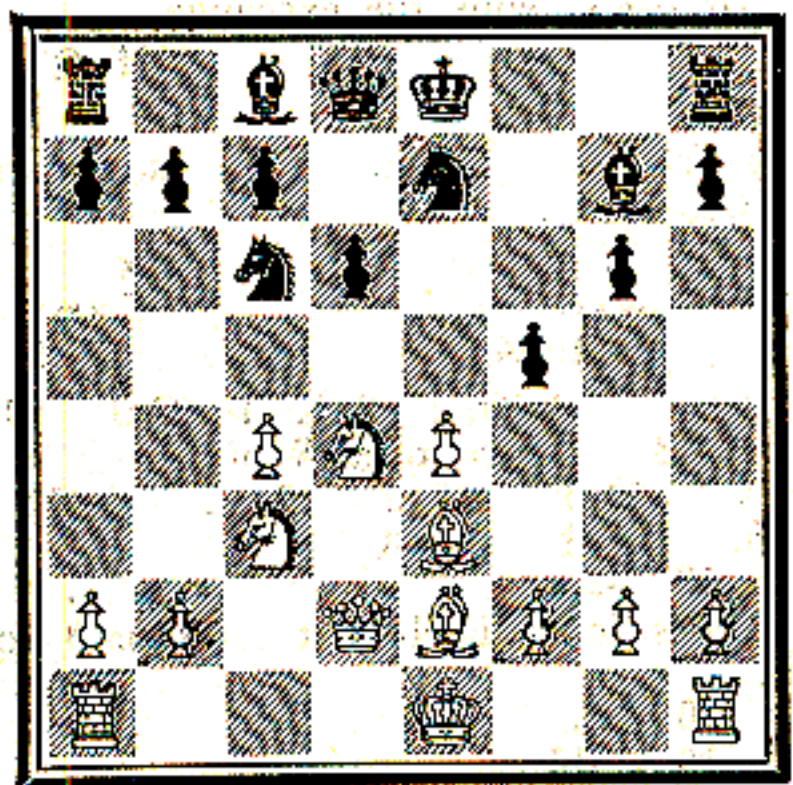
Black is in Zugzwang. After his pawn moves are exhausted a piece must fall.

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Aachen, 1934

Heinrich



Carls

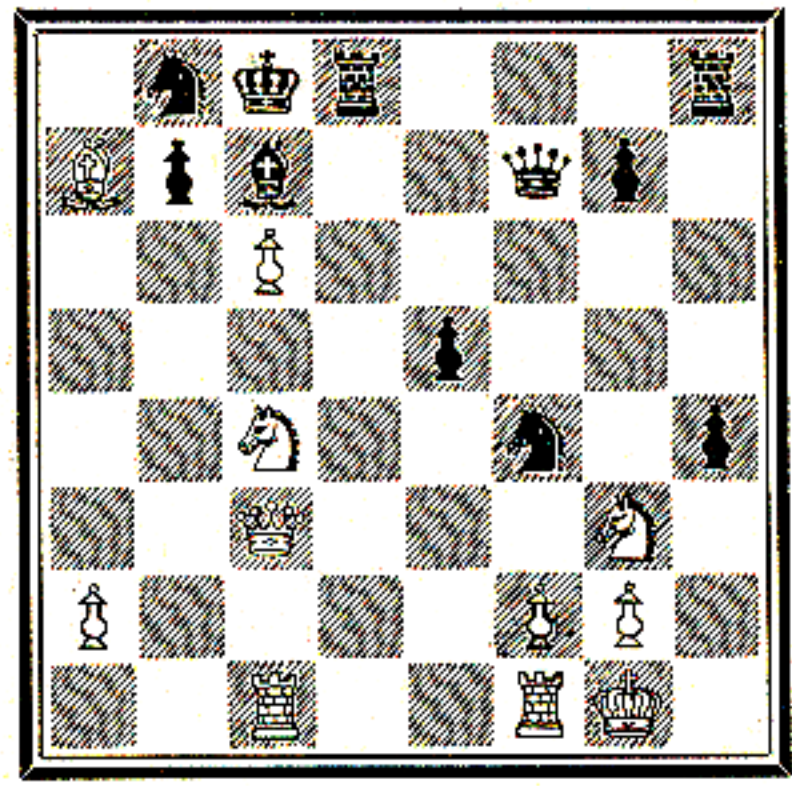
Black to Play and Win

The game: 1 . . . O-O; 2 O-O-O, KtxKt (now . . . P-B5 is met by 3 KtxKt, PxP; 4 KtxKtch); 3 BxKt and White soon won.

Black wins easily with 1 . . . P-B5. For instance: 2 KtxKt, PxP; 3 KtxQ, PxQch and 4 . . . KxKt.

Bucharest, 1934

Erdelyi



Balogh

White to Play and Win

The game: 1 PxPch, KxP; 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-R1. A draw should result, although White actually lost. After 2 BxKt, PxKt! 3 R-Kt1ch, K-B1; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, KxB, the game also seems even.

The winning move was 1 Q-Kt3!

A.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 1 | KtxBP |
| 2 Kt-Q6ch | RxKt |
| 3 QxQ | PxKt |
| 4 R-B2 | QR-R3 |
| 5 PxP Wins | |
| 1 | R-Q4 |
| 2 QxKtPch | K-Q1 |
| 3 B-Kt6 Wins | |

Threats of QxKt and KtxKP cannot be parried.

Balogh annotated this game in an effort to prove that he missed a win. Even then, however, he did not discover that his fatal mistake was the "obvious" move of PxPch.

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The Western Championship Tourney

The 36th annual meeting of the American Chess Federation (formerly known as the Western Chess Association), took place from July 21 to 31 at the Hotel Schroeder in Milwaukee, Wis. After the initial banquet at which the Hon. Daniel Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, welcomed the contestants, 12 of the 30 experts were seeded into three sections and the remainder distributed in these sections by lot.

In Section A the seeded players were R. Fine, W. A. Ruth, S. D. Factor and H. Morton. Fine and Ruth dominated the play. In spite of a crude oversight in his game with Townsen, which lost a piece on the 13th move, Ruth was second—half a point behind Fine. Factor and Morton tied for third place. The Tourney Committee decided no play-offs would be held for ties and both therefore qualified for the Final Masters' Tourney. Townsen played some good chess but lost to too many of the leaders.

SECTION A—PRELIMINARIES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 R. Fine | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 1/2 |
| 2 W. A. Ruth | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 S. D. Factor | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 4 H. Morton | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 5 A. N. Townsen .. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| 6 B. Dahlstrom ... | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 7 C. Kraszewski ... | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 8 R. Drummond ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 2 |
| 9 E. Nash | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1 1/2 |
| 10 S. Kreznar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1 |

Western Championship Tourney Preliminary Round July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| R. Fine White | | | | A. N. Townsen Black | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|---------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 20 QxP | P-QKt4 | | | | |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 21 Q-Q3 | Q-Kt4 | | | | |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 22 QR-K1 | P-Kt5 | | | | |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 23 Kt-R4 | P-B5 | | | | |
| 5 P-K3 | P-KR3 | 24 Q-R7ch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 6 B-R4 | O-O | 25 KtxB | KtxKt | | | | |
| 7 Kt-B3 | P-QKt3? | 26 P-KR4! | Q-B3 | | | | |
| 8 PxP | PxP | 27 BxP | QxB | | | | |
| 9 B-Q3 | B-K3 | 28 Q-Kt6ch | K-Kt1 | | | | |
| 10 O-O | P-B4 | 29 R-K8 | Q-B3 | | | | |
| 11 R-B1 | P-B5? | 30 Q-R7ch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 12 B-Kt1 | KKt-Q2 | 31 RxRch | KxR | | | | |
| 13 B-Kt3 | P-R3 | 32 Q-R8ch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 14 P-K4! | PxP | 33 QxKt | R-K2 | | | | |
| 15 BxP | R-R2 | 34 P-Q6 | R-Kt2 | | | | |
| 16 P-Q5! | QB-Kt5 | 35 Q-QB8 | QxBP? | | | | |
| 17 Q-Q4 | P-B4 | 36 R-K1! | Q-Q4 | | | | |
| 18 B-Kt1 | BxKt | 37 Q-K8ch | Resigns | | | | |
| 19 PxP | B-B4 | | | | | | |

Western Championship Tourney Preliminary Round July, 1935

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

| A. N. Townsen White | | | | H. Morton Black | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|--------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 KtxKt | PxKt | | | | |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 15 BxP | Kt-R4! | | | | |
| 3 QKt-B3 | P-Q4 | 16 Q-Q3 | BxB | | | | |
| 4 P-K3 | B-Kt2 | 17 QxB | P-B4 | | | | |
| 5 Kt-B3 | O-O | 18 Q-R4 | P-K5! | | | | |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | P-B3 | 19 Kt-Kt5 | P-KR3 | | | | |
| 7 B-Q3 | P-Kt3 | 20 P-B4 | PxKt | | | | |
| 8 PxP | PxP | 21 PxP | R-B1 | | | | |
| 9 B-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 22 B-B3 | Q-Q4 | | | | |
| 10 R-QB1 | Kt-K5 | 23 Q-B2 | P-B5! | | | | |
| 11 R-B2 | P-K3 | 24 PxP | BxP | | | | |
| 12 K-K2? | Kt-QB3 | 25 Q-Kt3 | Q-Kt4ch | | | | |
| 13 P-QR3 | P-K4! | Resigns | | | | | |

Western Championship Tourney Preliminary Round July, 1935

SCOTCH GAMBIT

| S. D. Factor White | | | | R. Fine Black | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 17 Kt-KKt5 | B-Kt5 | | | | |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 P-Kt4! | R-R2 | | | | |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 19 KtxKt | KtxKt | | | | |
| 4 B-QB4 | B-B4 | 20 P-R5! | P-R3 | | | | |
| 5 P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 21 Kt-K4 | R-Q1 | | | | |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt5ch | 22 P-B3 | B-B4 | | | | |
| 7 B-Q2 | BxBch | 23 BxKt | RxB | | | | |
| 8 QKtxB | P-Q4! | 24 PxP | RxR | | | | |
| 9 PxP | KKtxP | 25 RxR | BxKt! | | | | |
| 10 Q-Kt3 | QKt-K2 | 26 PxP | RxP | | | | |
| 11 O-O | O-O | 27 R-R7 | RxKP | | | | |
| 12 KR-K1 | P-QB3 | 28 P-Kt5! | R-QKt5 | | | | |
| 13 Kt-K4 | Q-Kt3 | 29 RxP | RxP | | | | |
| 14 QxQ | PxQ | 30 R-Kt8ch | K-R2 | | | | |
| 15 Kt-B3 | R-R4 | 31 P-Kt7 | Drawn | | | | |
| 16 P-QR4! | B-K3 | | | | | | |

The seeded players in Section B were I. Kashdan, A. E. Santasiere, J. H. Belson and B. F. Winkelman. Kashdan, as was expected, came through on top. Belson, the Canadian champion, was second despite a set-back at the hands of Kent. Santasiere was third though he had some rough going in his games with Holland and Belson. His win over Winkelman in a hard ending that went to 80 moves gave him his place. Winkelman put up a fine game against Kashdan but got into time difficulties and lost the ending. Two ties against Surgies and Rathman in positions that should have yielded more proved costly. Kent gave no indication of his real strength in the preliminaries.

SECTION B—PRELIMINARIES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 I. Kashdan | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 7 1/2 |
| 2 J. H. Belson | 1/2 | x | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 A. E. Santasiere | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| 4 B. F. Winkelman | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 H. G. Kent | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 K. D. Holland | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | x | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 4 |
| 7 M. Surgies | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | x | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 H. Woods | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 3 1/2 |
| 9 F. Rathman | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 3 |
| 10 R. Ratke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 1/2 |

Western Championship Tourney
Preliminary Round
July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| B. F. Winkelman White | | | | I. Kashdan Black | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------------|---------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 22 Q-B5 | B-Q1 | | | | |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 23 KtxRP? | QxQ | | | | |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 24 PxP | BxKt | | | | |
| 4 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 25 PxKt | P-B3 | | | | |
| 5 PxP | PxP | 26 Kt-Kt4 | P-K4 | | | | |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | P-K3 | 27 KtxKP?? | PxKt | | | | |
| 7 B-B4 | P-QR3 | 28 BxP | K-B2 | | | | |
| 8 P-K3 | B-K2 | 29 K-B2 | P-Kt3 | | | | |
| 9 R-B1 | O-O | 30 P-Kt4 | Kt-Q2 | | | | |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-QKt4 | 31 B-KB4 | Kt-B4 | | | | |
| 11 P-KR3 | B-Kt2 | 32 B-QKt5 | B-R3! | | | | |
| 12 O-O | R-B1 | 33 BxB | KtxB | | | | |
| 13 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 34 P-K4 | PxP | | | | |
| 14 Kt-QR2 | Q-R4 | 35 PxP | Kt-B4 | | | | |
| 15 RxR | RxR | 36 K-K3 | KtxRP | | | | |
| 16 R-B1 | RxRch | 37 K-Q4 | KtxP | | | | |
| 17 KtxR | Kt-K5 | 38 B-Kt5 | K-K3 | | | | |
| 18 Q-B2 | Q-Kt3 | 39 K-B5 | P-Kt6 | | | | |
| 19 Kt-K5 | Kt-B1 | 40 B-K3 | Kt-Q6ch | | | | |
| 20 P-B3 | Kt-Q3 | Resigns | | | | | |
| 21 Kt-Kt3 | P-QR4 | | | | | | |

The Seeding Committee's judgment suffered its only setback in Section C. Those seeded were A. W. Dake, C. Elison, A. C. Simonson and G. Eastman. Dake led by a wide margin, playing sterling chess and giving every promise of topping the field. Chevalier suffered from an initial loss to Eastman, which the Bostonian duly protested upon technical grounds—but the protest was disallowed. Nevertheless, he finished in a triple tie for second with Elo and Simonson—all three qualifying. Elison lost an important half point by drawing with Koller and just missed qualifying. Eastman suffered several surprising losses among which was a fine win secured by Barron.

SECTION C—PRELIMINARIES

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 A. W. Dake | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 1/2 |
| 2 R. Chevalier | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 A. E. Elo | 0 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 A. C. Simonson | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 5 C. Elison | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 6 G. Eastman | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| 7 T. Barron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 3 1/2 |
| 8 B. B. Price | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| 9 N. Schaefer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 1/2 |
| 10 F. Koller | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 |

Western Championship Tourney

Preliminary Round

July, 1935

RETI'S OPENING

| A. C. Simonson White | | A. W. Dake Black | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 20 Kt-Kt5ch | K-B1 |
| 2 P-KKt3 | P-QKt3 | 21 Kt-K6ch | K-B2 |
| 3 P-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | 22 BxB | KtxB |
| 4 B-QKt2 | P-KKt3 | 23 KtxR | Kt-Q5! |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 | 24 B-Kt4 | Q-B1! |
| 6 O-O | O-O | 25 Kt-K6 Kt(Kt2)xKt | |
| 7 P-B4 | P-B4 | 26 P-K4 | P-KR4 |
| 8 Kt-R3 | Kt-B3 | 27 B-Q1 | Q-Q2 |
| 9 Kt-B2 | P-Q4 | 28 P-B4 | P-R4 |
| 10 PxP | QxP | 29 Q-Kt2 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 11 Kt-K3 | Q-Q2 | 30 Q-Kt2 Kt(Kt2)-B4 | |
| 12 R-B1 | KR-Q1 | 31 Q-KB2 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 13 P-Q3 | QR-B1 | 32 Q-KKt2 Kt(Q5)-B4 | |
| 14 Kt-B4 | Q-B2 | 33 R-KB3 | Q-Q5ch |
| 15 Q-B2 | Q-Kt1 | 34 K-R1 | Kt-K6 |
| 16 Q-Kt1 | Q-R1 | 35 Q-K2 | KtxB |
| 17 B-KR3 | R-B2 | 36 RxKt | BxP |
| 18 QKt-K5 | Kt-K1 | Resigns | |
| 19 KtxBP! | KxKt | | |

In the Final Masters' Tourney, Fine played excellent chess but was aided materially by a few important "breaks". Against Elo he got into a lost position, but instead of a forthright win, the Milwaukee expert secured two pawns which, in a queen and pawn ending, he was unable to turn to advantage. Dake seemed satisfied to tie against the leaders and this told against him although he was playing in his best form. Further efforts to win seemed in order—especially in his game against Kashdan. Kashdan got into a drawing spasm and won only against the three at the bottom of the list. Tournaments, unlike matches, cannot be won by drawing.

Chevalier played solid chess and should do even better in the future. Factor lost only to Fine. Simonson essayed a Muzio Gambit against Factor, and for twenty moves enjoyed the exhilaration of ostensible attack. The experiment proved costly and in the end White was *merely* a rook and bishop behind. His only other loss resulted from a Stonewall that was badly mismanaged—Fine won quickly. Santasiere played better chess than in the preliminaries but seemed unable to get into the form of which he is capable. Morton's game was uneven but indicated that on occasion he can give an excellent account of himself.

Belson was overcautious and won no games. But he drew six, and, had Dame Fortune been a little kinder, could have finished much higher. Elo's game is just a shade under the leaders, and shows lack of practice against the kind of opposition encountered in such a tourney.

There is little doubt that he has the "making" of a real master—and will be at home in any company. Ruth's score was the surprise of the tournament, especially after his showing in the preliminaries and his record of the past year. Actually he felt the strain of two games a day more than the younger experts—and, in fact, played some excellent chess. After a few early reverses, however, he lost that aggressiveness that is an important part of his game.

FINALS—MASTERS' TOURNAMENT

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Total |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 R. Fine | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 8 |
| 2 A. W. Dake | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 1/2 |
| 3 I. Kashdan | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 4 R. Chevalier | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| 5 S. D. Factor | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 6 A. C. Simonson | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 5 1/2 |
| 7 A. E. Santasiere | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 H. Morton | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 J. H. Belson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3 |
| 10 A. E. Elo | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 2 1/2 |
| 11 W. A. Ruth | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | x | 2 |

Western Championship Tourney Finals - Masters' Group July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| R. Fine White | | | | A. C. Simonson Black | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-B6ch | QxKt | | | | |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 18 QxBch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB3 | 19 QxKt | R-Q1 | | | | |
| 4 P-K3 | Kt-Q2 | 20 Q-Kt4 | B-Q3 | | | | |
| 5 Kt-B3 | B-Q3 | 21 Q-Kt3ch | K-B1 | | | | |
| 6 B-Q3 | P-KB4 | 22 R-K6 | Q-B4 | | | | |
| 7 PxP | BPxP | 23 QR-K1 | Kt-Q4 | | | | |
| 8 B-Q2 | P-QR3 | 24 QxP | QR-Kt1 | | | | |
| 9 O-O | Q-B3? | 25 RxB!! | RxQ | | | | |
| 10 R-K1 | B-Kt1?? | 26 RxRch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 11 R-QB1 | Kt-K2 | 27 Kt-K5ch | K-K2 | | | | |
| 12 P-K4! | BPxP | 28 RxKt | Q-B7 | | | | |
| 13 BxP | PxB | 29 B-B3 | R-B2 | | | | |
| 14 KtxP | Q-B1 | 30 Kt-B3ch | K-B2 | | | | |
| 15 Q-Kt3! | P-R3 | 31 R(Q5)-K5 | Q-R5 | | | | |
| 16 QxKP | Kt-B4 | 32 P-KR3 | Resigns | | | | |

Western Championship Tourney Finals - Masters' Group July, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

| H. Morton White | | | | A. E. Santasiere Black | | | |
|--------------------|--------|------------|--------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-B3 | | | | |
| 2 B-Kt5 | P-Q4 | 14 B-Kt5 | B-Q2 | | | | |
| 3 Kt-Q2 | P-B4 | 15 BxKt | BxB | | | | |
| 4 P-QB3 | PxP | 16 Kt-K5 | B-Kt4? | | | | |
| 5 PxP | Kt-B3 | 17 Kt-Kt6 | Q-Q3 | | | | |
| 6 P-K3 | P-K3 | 18 KtxR | BxR | | | | |
| 7 Kkt-B3 | B-K2 | 19 KtxP | BxP | | | | |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-KR3 | 20 Kt-B4! | B-K5 | | | | |
| 9 B-R4 | O-O | 21 P-B3 | P-KKt4 | | | | |
| 10 O-O | Kt-Q2 | 22 Kt-R3?? | P-Kt5! | | | | |
| 11 BxB | QxB | 23 PxP | PxKt | | | | |
| 12 R-B1 | P-B4 | 24 P-K5 | Q-K2! | | | | |

| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 25 Q-B3 | Kt-K5 | 33 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 26 QxRP | Q-Kt4ch | 34 R-B3! | R-Q1 |
| 27 Q-Kt2 | K-R1 | 35 K-B2 | RxP |
| 28 QxQ | PxQ | 36 K-K3 | R-Q8! |
| 29 R-B7 | P-B5! | 37 R-B2 | R-K8ch |
| 30 PxP | PxP | 38 K-B2 | R-KR8 |
| 31 Kt-B5 | R-Kt1ch | | |
| 32 K-B1 | P-B6! | | |

In the Masters' Consolation Tourney, C. Eli-son and H. G. Kent tied for first with B. F. Winkelman half a point behind. Eli-son did not lose a single game—Kent made a fine comeback after his showing in the preliminaries—Winkel-man played a high calibre of chess, his loss to Kraszewski being an effort to win quickly in a position that was easily a draw and possibly a slow win. Kraszewski played unevenly, not drawing a single game. He is young and shows promise of developing into a real player. Dahl-strom also is young and capable of fine chess. He dropped too many points from drifting into bad positions. Woods was steady and a hard man to beat. Surgies played against his doc-tor's orders. Townsen worked too hard at all times.

FINALS—MASTERS' CONSOLATION

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-------|
| 1 C. Eli-son | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 2 H. G. Kent | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 3 B. F. Winkelman | 1/2 | 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 C. Kraszewski | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 5 B. Dahlstrom | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 4 1/2 |
| 6 H. Woods | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| 7 M. Surgies | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 4 |
| 8 A. N. Townsen | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 K. D. Holland | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | x | 1 | 3 |
| 10 T. Barron | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 |

In the Class A Tourney, S. Kreznar ran away with the first prize and F. Rathman, another Milwaukee player, took second. E. Nash of Madison, Wis., garnered third honors.

FINALS—CLASS A TOURNEY

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Total |
|---------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1 S. Kreznar | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 F. Rathman | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 4 1/2 |
| 3 E. Nash | 0 | 1/2 | x | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 4 R. Drummond | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 1/2 |
| 5 N. Schaefer | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 6 F. Koller | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3 |
| 7 B. B. Price | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1 | 2 1/2 |
| 8 R. Ratke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 |

A final banquet was held at which William J. Morgan, prominent Milwaukee attorney, acted as toastmaster and presented the prizes. The sum of \$936.00 distributed is a fitting commentary upon the efficiency of the leaders of the American Chess Federation. New offi-cers were elected: Arpad A. Elo of Milwaukee, President; Kirk D. Holland of Chicago, Vice-President; Ernest Olfe of Milwaukee, Secretary-Treasurer.

A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

Part II

It is important to understand clearly the pre-eminence of the position held by Capablanca in the chess world for nearly 15 years. A recital of his successive victories—at New York in 1913 (two tournaments), 1915 and 1916, at Hastings in 1919, at London in 1922, with a score of 13 wins, no losses, 4 draws, and at Lake Hopatcong in 1926—hardly suggests the outstanding quality of his play throughout this period. The younger generation that models its game after the technique of the present champion will find it difficult to understand the conviction of many experts that the Cuban was, without doubt, and probably still is, the greatest master of chess the world has ever seen.

These views will not remain unchallenged. Yet they fall far short of the general chorus of adulation that mounted higher and higher, reaching its most fulsome note after his great triumph at New York in 1927.

Wrote one critic in an article that was reprinted in a leading chess publication:

"J. R. Capablanca has in his recent success demonstrated more clearly than ever his superlative chess playing ability. He has a command of the board probably never equalled. To chess players the world over it must be obvious that human genius and capacity has not yet appeared to displace him. . . . For this reason it is doubtful that Capablanca with his present powers will be displaced."

In his review of that tournament William M. Russell wrote:

"But Capablanca was so superior to his opponents that he had only to work in the first and third quarters. He could afford to draw the rest of his games. **THE CHAMPION NEVER WORKS HARDER THAN HE HAS TO** and always plays to the score . . ."

And in the *London Times*—a judgment re-echoed the world over:

"Senor Capablanca has clearly been the outstanding figure of the tournament, playing in a style that stamps him as the finest player of this age. He has defeated every one of his opponents in turn, and not one of them (in four individual games) has been able to secure a single win against him."

It is not our purpose to foster nor to become involved in the perennial controversy that attends the title of chess champion. Until the

time and place and conditions of the contest are taken out of the hands of the party most vitally concerned, we will continue to witness the delays, recriminations, . . . that have harassed the world of chess as far back as memory goes. Nevertheless, the extended analysis of the strength and skill of Capablanca which is contained in the book of the 1927 tourney, by Dr. Alekhine, and the contrasting preface which Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson has written for his latest volume,* give added import to the words of impartial analysts.

Shortly before the London Tournament in 1922, Philip W. Sergeant, an outstanding authority, had stated:

"Since the triumph of Havana, and indeed before, the question has often been asked whether Capablanca has brought something new into chess, or at least something which was latent in it before, but never fully revealed. Then again it has been asked, HAS that "something" been revealed, or is it still Capablanca's secret? We would rather look on Capablanca's success as being due to the relentlessly logical character of his play, avoiding unnecessary complexities, but going to the very depths of the position nevertheless. The beauty of his chess is its correctness, comparable to the style of a great fencer or that of a "CLASSIC" batsman at cricket. And, just as they do, he makes the game look easy."

Several facts are noteworthy in the career of the Cuban master, that culminated in his most signal success early in 1927, and his most crushing defeat, near the end of that year. They are, in fact, essential to an appreciation of his proper role as challenger, and of his chances in a title match.

In the swift march of events, it is easy to forget that Capablanca was without a peer both as a lightning expert and as a simultaneous performer. In the latter field he stands head and shoulders above all competitors. He plays swiftly, surely and correctly. At Cleveland he secured 102 wins, 1 draw against 103 opponents. Even before he obtained his chance for a match with Dr. Lasker, the experts who witnessed these seances, felt certain that the result would be in favor of the young challenger. Further the strength of Capablanca increased steadily. His games showed greater depth, higher strategic maneuvers, a more complete mastery of the endings.

**A Primer of Chess* by Jose R. Capablanca—Harcourt, Brace and Company.

His protracted efforts to secure a match with the titleholder must indeed have been irksome to him. The manifold hazards he had to overcome made victory more difficult. But the score of that contest tells an astonishing story. Lasker himself had gained his title by winning twice as many games as his opponent, and had retained it by dint of losing less. *But at Havana he could not secure a single game.* And the record of invincibility that Capablanca had hung up since 1914, remained unmarred through the rigors of a championship contest. Was in fact augmented by a later match with Kostich—who could not secure a single draw, though he was five times defeated.

The score of four wins, 8 draws, no losses, by which Capablanca succeeded to the title, is eloquent of the calibre of his play. Such unerring precision was unprecedented. Other champions could not escape an occasional laceration in the melee of pieces. Even in their best years, Steinitz and Lasker had been caught in unfamiliar lines, or had suffered decisive defeat at the hands of a Zukertort, a Pillsbury or a Rubinstein. But no such lapses marred the record of Capablanca. In America there was much gossip that spoke of him as a "chess machine", and in Europe, a colorful reference to "Capablanca fright", that seized the masters.

But most cogent in all their implications, were the games themselves—the successive masterpieces that formed the bases of his victories. They had no parallel in the efforts of his predecessors. To Lasker chess was (and remains) a contest, a personal encounter in which he frequently avoided the best variations, and sought to give battle on unfamiliar ground. "The winner of a game of chess," he is reported to have said, "is he who makes the last mistake but one." Hence the aim to complicate, the emphasis upon psychological factors* that gave rise to the term, "the greatest contestant," to describe his play.

Only in the games of Rubinstein do we find an emphasis upon the *best* moves and a *unity* that are the earmarks of the Cuban. But, whereas the latter was always the master of his material, the former occasionally floundered in the very depths of his own ideas. In these years Capablanca alone among the grandmasters seemed at all times to unite the tactical and strategic talents that were required for continued victories.

For this reason it is easy to remember his games. They stand out from the usual tournament battles. Each is a classic exposition of a single theme. His partie against Nimzowitsch at New York (1927) was adequately described by the London Press, as "a genuine Capablanca". But withal the startling fact emerges that within a few months after his grandest victory, Capablanca, still under 40, and at the very zenith of his powers, lost his crown—a result so unexpected and startling as to mystify every expert and critic. Actually the press and the public, who follow ever *after* the fact, have failed to grasp the paradox of this upset—that a player of heroic stature, who had lost but three games in 13 years, (and, but a short time before had not lost a single game in 20, against his 5 leading competitors) should be six times defeated in a single match.

In Part III we will discuss the match at Buenos Aires, at which the title of champion passed from Capablanca.

London, 1922

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. E. Atkins
White

J. R. Capablanca
Black

| | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|----|---------|---------------|
| 1 | P-K4 | P-QB3 | 35 | R-QR1 | BxKt |
| 2 | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 36 | RxKt | B-Kt5 |
| 3 | P-K5 | B-B4 | 37 | R-Q1 | R-B5 |
| 4 | B-Q3 | BxB | 38 | R-QB1 | Kt-B3 |
| 5 | QxB | P-K3 | 39 | RxR | PxR |
| 6 | Kt-K2 | Q-Kt3 | 40 | Kt-Q2 | BxKt |
| 7 | O-O | Q-R3 | 41 | KxB | K-Q3 |
| 8 | Q-Q1 | P-QB4 | 42 | K-B3 | K-Q4 |
| 9 | P-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 43 | R-R1 | P-Kt3 |
| 10 | Kt-Q2 | PxP | 44 | P-B3 | R-QKt |
| 11 | PxP | Q-Q6 | 45 | R-R3 | P-QKt4 |
| 12 | Kt-QKt3 | QxQ | 46 | PxP | RxP |
| 13 | RxQ | KKt-K2 | 47 | B-B2 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 14 | B-Q2 | P-QR4 | 48 | P-QKt3 | PxP |
| 15 | QR-B1 | P-QKt3 | 49 | KxP | Kt-B3, dis ch |
| 16 | P-QR4 | K-Q2 | 50 | K-B3 | R-Kt8 |
| 17 | Kt-B3 | Kt-R2 | 51 | R-R4 | R-B8 ch |
| 18 | K-B1 | KKt-B3 | 52 | K-Q2 | R-B5! |
| 19 | K-K2 | R-B1 | 53 | R-R1 | P-R5 |
| 20 | B-K1 | B-K2 | 54 | R-R3 | Kt-R2 |
| 21 | Kt-Kt1 | P-B4 | 55 | R-R1 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 22 | PxP, e. p. | BxP | 56 | R-QKt1 | K-B3 |
| 23 | B-B3 | Kt-Kt5 | 57 | K-Q3 | R-B6 ch |
| 24 | B-Q2 | Kt(R2)-B3 | 58 | K-Q2 | R-Kt6 |
| 25 | B-K3 | Kt-R7 | 59 | R-B1ch | K-Kt2 |
| 26 | R-B2 | R-B2 | 60 | R-B2 | P-R6 |
| 27 | Kt-R3 | KR-QB1 | 61 | B-Kt3 | KtxP |
| 28 | R(B2)-Q2 | Kt-R2 | 62 | R-B7ch | K-Kt3 |
| 29 | R-Q3 | Kt-Kt5 | 63 | R-B4 | K-Kt4 |
| 30 | R(Q3)-Q2 | R-B3 | 64 | R-B8 | Kt-B3 |
| 31 | R-QKt1 | B-K2 | 65 | R-QR8 | R-Kt7 ch |
| 32 | R-QR1 | B-Q3 | 66 | K-K3 | RxP |
| 33 | P-R3 | R(B3)-B2 | 67 | B-B2 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 34 | R(R)-Q1 | Kt-R7 | | Resigns | |

*Compare Kahn vs. Lasker as a typical game of this kind. Moscow 1935, *Chess Review*, April, 1935, p. 92.

Game Studies

Played at Gyor
June 8, 1932

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Chalupetzky)

F. Chalupetzky

Kallos

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB3

2 P-QB4

P-Q4

3 KPxP

PxP

4 PxP

QxP

The better way to regain the pawn is 4 . . . Kt-KB3; 5 B-Kt5ch, QKt-Q2!; 6 QKt-B3, P-QR3; 7 B-K2, Kt-Kt3; etc.

5 QKt-B3

Q-Q1

6 B-B4

Kt-KB3

7 P-Q4

P-KKt3?

Black has no time for fianchettoing. A better development for him would be 7 . . . P-K3; 8 Kt-B3, P-QR3 (or Kt-B3) which would give him a halfway playable game.

8 Q-Kt3

P-K3

The hole created in Black's pawn structure by his last two moves is sufficient to lose, but the manner in which White takes advantage of Black's weakness in development is instructive.

9 B-KKt5

B-Kt2

10 P-Q5

PxP

11 O-O-O

O-O

12 KtxP

QKt-Q2

13 KKt-B3!

.....

13 Q-KB3 leads to nothing. The threat of 14 KtxKtch, BxKt; 15 RxKt failing because of 15 . . . BxBch.

13

Q-R4

Black finds the pin very annoying. 13 . . . P-KR3 would lose a pawn by 14 KtxKtch, BxKt; 15 BxRP. An attempt to free his Q side with 13 . . . P-QR3; would be prevented by White with 14 P-QR4.

14 B-Q2

Q-Q1

15 B-Kt4!

R-K1

16 KR-K1!

.....

White brings his last idle piece into play whereas Black's Q side is still locked in.

16

RxR

White threatened 17 KtxKtch followed by BxPch, etc.

17 RxR

KtxKt

18 BxKt

Q-B7ch!

19 Q-B4!

.....

If 19 K-Kt1, Kt-B3 would protect everything, e. g., 20 R-K7, B-B4ch; etc.

19

QxQch

20 BxQ

Kt-B1

If instead 20 . . . Kt-B3; 21 R-K7 etc.

21 R-K8

B-R3ch

22 K-Q1

P-R3

23 K-K1!

.....

To be able to play Kt-K5.

23

P-R4

24 B-Q6

P-Kt3

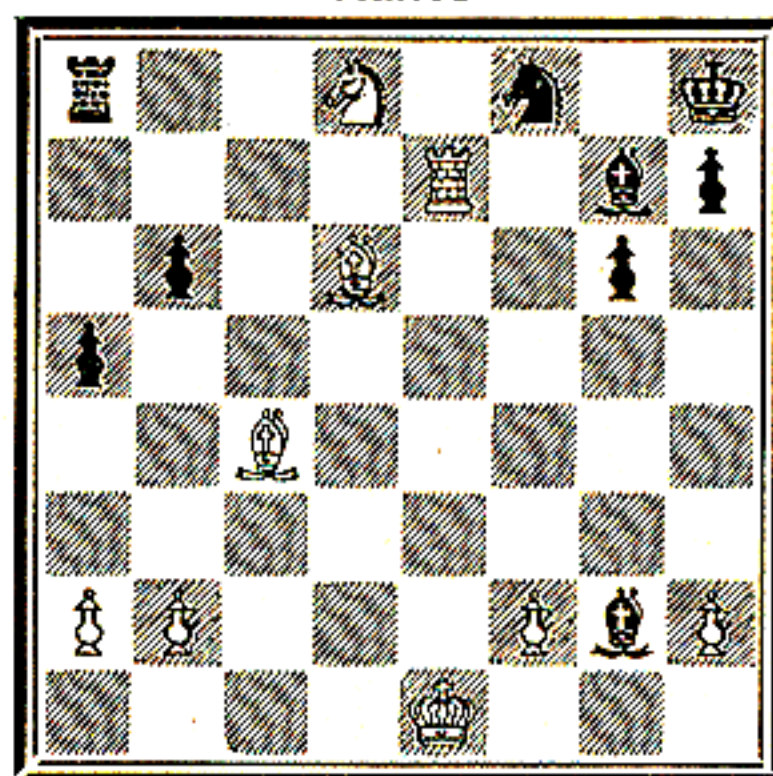
25 Kt-K5

.....

White could win the exchange here by: 25 B-Q4, B-QKt2; 26 RxR, BxB but prefers the text as a more elegant continuation.

25 B-QKt2
26 BxPch K-R1
Of course not 26 . . . K-Kt2; 27 BxKtch.
27 R-K7 BxP
28 B-B4 B-KKt2
29 Kt-B7ch K-Kt1
30 Kt-Q8ch K-R8

Kallos



F. Chalupetzky

31 RxB!!

White forces a mate in splendid fashion.

31

KxR

32 B-K5ch

K-R3

33 Kt-B7ch

K-R4

34 B-K2ch

K-R5

Interposing the Black Bishop only prolongs the mating process by one move.

35 B-Kt3ch

K-R6

36 Kt-Kt5 mate

Such endings are rare. Translated from the Wiener Schach-Zeitung,—S. S. C.

Western Championship Tourney
Preliminary Round
July, 1935

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

J. H. Belson

A. E. Santasiere

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-QB4

This constitutes the Benoni Counter Gambit experimented with extensively in the Alekhine-Bogolubow 1934 World Championship Match.

2 P-Q5

.....

The best reply as it cramps Black's game.

2

P-K4

Tempting 3 PxP e. p., BPxP!; and after . . . P-Q4 Black will have control of the center.

3 P-QB4

P-Q3

4 Kt-QB3

P-KB4

5 P-K4

Kt-KB3

6 B-Q3

.....

Forcing Black to commit himself to a weakening of his K side by 6 . . . PxP which would eventually necessitate . . . P-KKt3 with a weak pawn formation—or the actual text move which relieves the center of all counter pressure.

6

P-B5

7 Kt-B3

B-Kt5

8 B-K2

B-K2

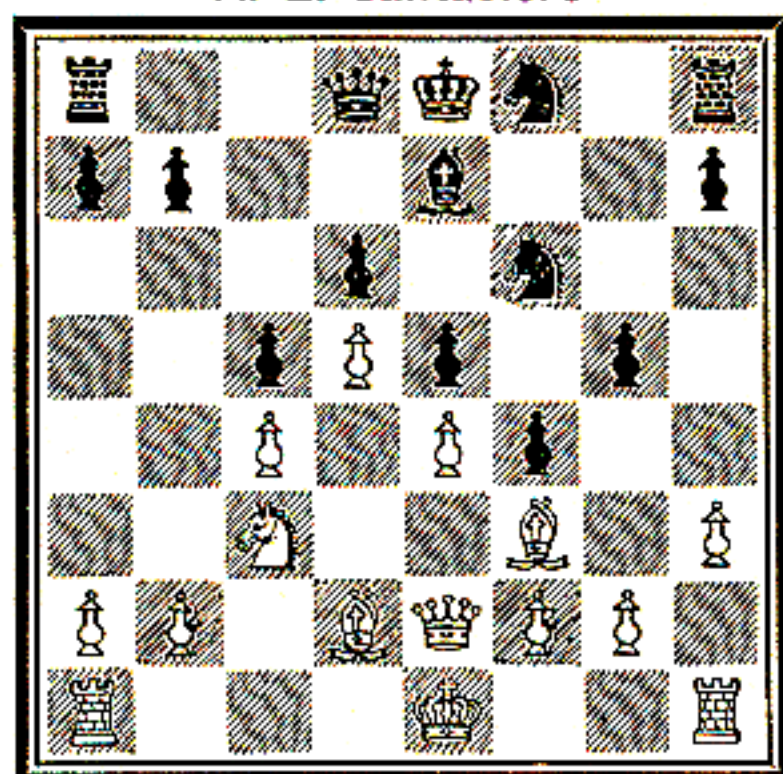
9 B-Q2 QKt-Q2
10 P-KR3 BxKt

Better than retreating to R4 as 11 Kt-KKt5 would prove embarrassing.

11 BxB Kt-KB1
12 Q-K2 P-KKt4?

Black wishes to develop the QKt via KKt3 and at the same time maintain the pawn center which would otherwise be broken up by P-KKt3! It involves, however, a further weakening of the K side which White by the clever sacrifice of a pawn promptly exploits.

A. E. Santasiere



J. H. Belson

13 P-KR4!

A very fine move involving the sacrifice of the K pawn in order to expose the Black King.

13 PxP
14 RxP KtxKP
15 B-R5ch K-Q2

Of course not 15 . . . Kt-Kt3; 16 BxKtch, etc.

16 Q-Kt4ch K-B2
17 R-R3 KtxKt

17 . . . Kt-B3 followed by . . . KtxB would seem preferable. The King Bishop by eventually dominating the diagonal KR3-QB8 exerts a tremendous power.

18 BxKt Kt-Q2
19 B-B7 Kt-B3
20 Q-B3 Q-KB1
21 B-K6 P-KR4

It is difficult for Black to formulate any workable plan of development. Although a pawn ahead White has such an overwhelming superiority in position that the win is only a matter of time.

22 B-R5ch P-Kt3
23 Q-R3! . . .

The prelude to some real fireworks! Of course the Bishop cannot be captured: 23 . . . PxP; 24 QxPch, K any; 25 R-QKt3mate.

23 Q-K1
24 P-QKt4

The opening of the Q side must prove decisive.

24 PxP
25 QxP

White is determined to give up the Q Bishop. Black rightfully looks with suspicion upon such generosity from his adversary.

25 Kt-K5
26 R-Kt1

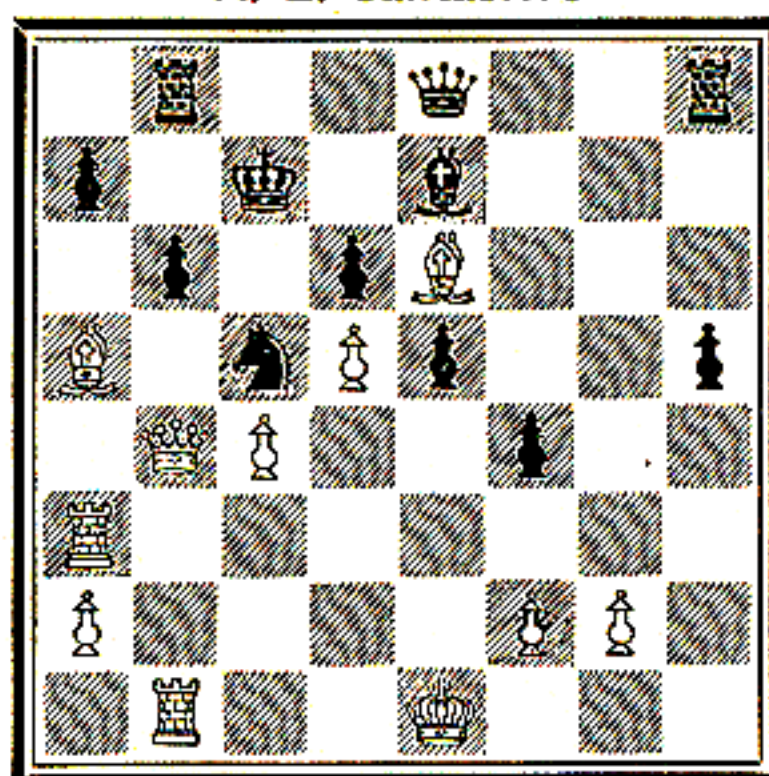
Threatening BxPch.

26 R-QKt1
27 R-R3

Bringing the last piece into the fray on the Q side.

27 Kt-B4

A. E. Santasiere



J. H. Belson

28 BxPch! PxP

Not 28 . . . RxB; 29 RxPch and mate in two.

29 R-R7ch K-Q1
30 QxPch!! . . .

Piling Pelion upon Ossa, White gives up his queen and—is perfectly justified.

30 RxQ
31 RxR Kt-Q2
32 BxKt QxB
33 R-Kt8ch Q-B1
34 RxQch KxR
35 R-R8ch K-Q2
36 RxR Resigns

An exceedingly well executed series of sacrifices by the Canadian Champion. In the opinion of the annotator the most brilliant game played in the Western Championship Tourney.

Played by Correspondence, 1934

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Ramon Rey-Ardid)

Dr. R. Rey-Ardid Niels Johansson
(Zaragossa) (Stockholm)

| | |
|----------|--------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 |
| 4 PxQP | KPxP |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 6 P-KKt3 | P-B5 |

The Swedish Defense to the Queen's Gambit introduced by Stahlberg and Stoltz, the stars of the present Swedish team which is leading the field at Warsaw, on the occasion of the previous International Team Tournament at Folkestone, 1933. It leads to exceedingly interesting play. For analysis see *The Chess Review*, July, 1934.

7 P-K4!

The usual continuation up to now has been: 7 B-Kt2 which permits Black to parry with: 7 . . . B-QKt5 followed by 8 . . . KKt-K2.

7 PxP

Had Black instead played 7 . . . B-QKt5; Dr. Ardid intended to continue with 8 PxP, QxP; 9 B-Kt2 followed by 10 O-O and the action of White's KB along the major diagonal is very powerful.

8 Kt-KKt5!

Not 8 KtxP because of 8 . . . B-Kt5ch!

8 QxP

Better than 8 . . . KtxP; 9 BxP, Kt-K3; 10 B-Kt5ch, B-Q2; 11 KtxKt! Or 8 . . . P-KR3; 9 Kt (Kt5)xKP, B-KB4; 10 BxP, QxP; 11 Q-Kt3!, BxKt; 12 BxPch, K-Q1; 13 B-K3, Q-K4; 14 O-O-Och, etc.

9 B-KB4! . . .

9 B-K3 would be incorrect because of 9 . . . QxQch; 10 RxQ, Kt-K4! with advantage to Black.

9 P-KR3

Other possibilities were:

I. 9 . . . B-QKt5; 10 QxQ, KtxQ; 11 O-O-O!

II. 9 . . . B-QB4; 10 QxQ, BxQ; 11 BxP, Kt-R3; 12 B-Q6!

III. 9 . . . QxQch; 10 RxQ, B-KKt5; 11 BxP!, BxR; 12 BxPch, K-Q1; 13 KxB, Kt-R3; 14 K-B1!

10 KKtxKP QxQch

If instead 10 . . . B-K3; 11 Q-R4, B-K2; 12 B-Kt2, R-Q1; 13 O-O followed by 14 KR-Q1 and White although a pawn behind has the better game.

11 RxQ B-K3

11 . . . B-KKt5; 12 B-K2, BxB; 13 KxB would still leave White with the better position.

12 Kt-QKt5! B-Kt5ch

13 K-K2! R-Q1

14 Kt(K4)-Q6ch K-K2

15 B-Kt2 . . .

15 KtxKtP would be a grave error because of 15 . . . B-KKt5ch; 16 P-B3, BxPch!, etc.

15 Kt-B3

16 KtxKtP B-Kt5ch

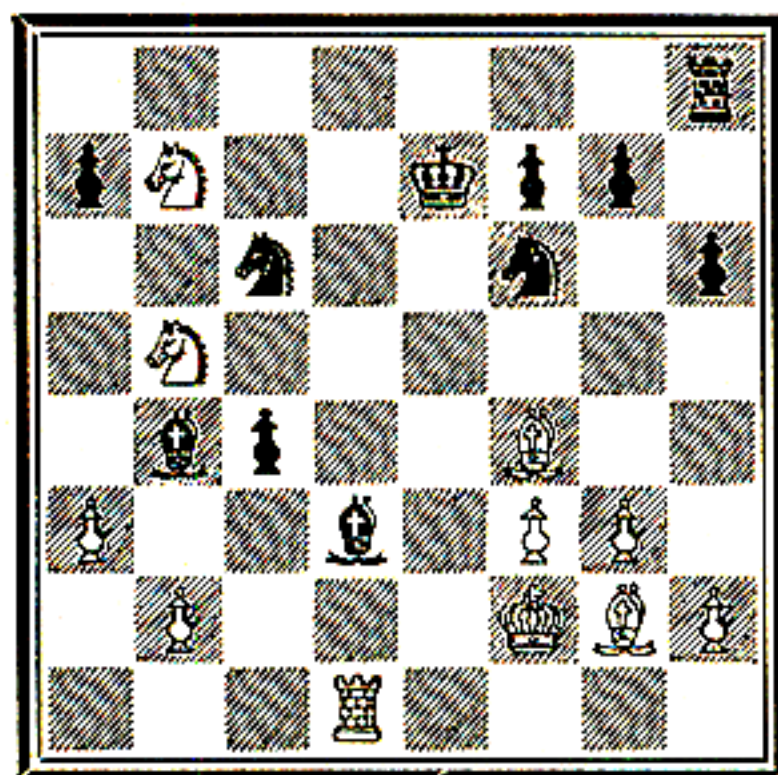
17 P-B3 RxR

18 RxR B-KB4

19 P-QR3 B-Q6ch

20 K-B2 . . .

N. Johansson



Dr. R. Rey-Ardid

20 P-KKt4!

Black stakes all on counter attack. Retreating the Bishop to QR4 gives White complete control of the board and permits the following problem like mating attack: 20 . . . B-R4; 21 KtxB, KtxKt; 22 R-K1ch, K-Q2; 23 B-R3ch, K-B3; 24 KtxPch, K-B4; 25 R-K5ch, Kt-Q4; 26 B-K3ch, K-Q3; 27 Kt-Kt5ch! K-B3 (of course not 27 . . . KxR; 28 B-Q4mate); 28 B-Q7ch!, KxB; 29 RxKtch, K-B3; 30 R-Q6ch!!, KxKt (30 . . . K-Kt2; 31 R-Kt6ch, K-B1; 32 R-R6! wins); 31 R-Kt6ch, K-R5; 32 R-Kt4mate.

21 B-K3 R-QKt1

The best! If 21 . . . B-R4; 22 B-B5ch, K-Q2!; 23 KtxB, KtxKt; 24 B-Q4, K-K3; 25 P-KKt4!, etc. Or 21 . . . B-QB7; 22 R-QB1, R-QKt1; 23 RxB, RxKt; 24 Kt-Q4, KtxKt; 25 BxKt, B-Q3; 26 R-K2ch! wins a piece.

22 PxP RxKt

23 B-B5ch K-Q1

Interesting play results from 23 . . . K-Q2, e. g.: 24 P-Kt3!, RxKt; 25 PxP, etc. Or 23 . . . K-K3; 24 R-K1ch, K-Q4; 25 Kt-B3mate.

24 P-B4! . . .

Opening up the lines!

24 RxKt

25 BxKt R-Kt1

26 P-QB5 K-B2

27 BxP R-Q1

28 PxP PxP

29 B-B3 K-B1

30 R-K1 P-Kt5

31 B-B6 R-Q3

32 R-K7 B-Kt3

33 B-Kt6 R-Q7ch

34 K-K1 R-Q3

If 34 . . . RxKtP; 35 R-R7 wins.

35 R-R7 Resigns

An interesting game from both the theoretical and practical point of view. Translated from Skakbladet. —S. S. C.

Helsingfors Tourney

March 31, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by S. S. Cohen)

G. Loven R. Spielmann

White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4 P-KKt3

3 P-KKt3 P-B3

4 B-Kt2 P-Q4

5 PxP PxP

6 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3

7 P-K3 . . .

At this point the development of the King Knight followed by the Queen Bishop would appear to be preferable. The text shuts in the Queen Bishop and its future development presents quite a problem.

7 B-Kt2

8 Q-Kt3? . . .

White is not yet sufficiently developed to attempt aggressive manoeuvres with the Queen.

8 QKt-R4!

9 Q-Kt5ch B-Q2

10 Q-Q3 O-O!

Spielmann sizes up the position with the intuitive sense of a Grand Master. White may gain a pawn but in so doing must give up one of his developed pieces leaving himself with only his King Bishop developed. The White Queen at Q3 cannot be considered developed. It is subject to attack by Black's minor pieces and would be much safer at its original Queen square. With this and his succeeding sacrifice Spielmann demonstrates once again why he is supremely qualified to be the author of his new book "Richtig Opfern" (Correctly Sacrificing).

11 KtxP KtxKt

12 BxKt Kt-B3!

Black now threatens Q-R4ch, and B-B4.

13 B-Kt2 B-B4

14 Q-Kt5 . . .

If instead 14 P-K4, QxP; 15 QxQ, KtxQ; etc.

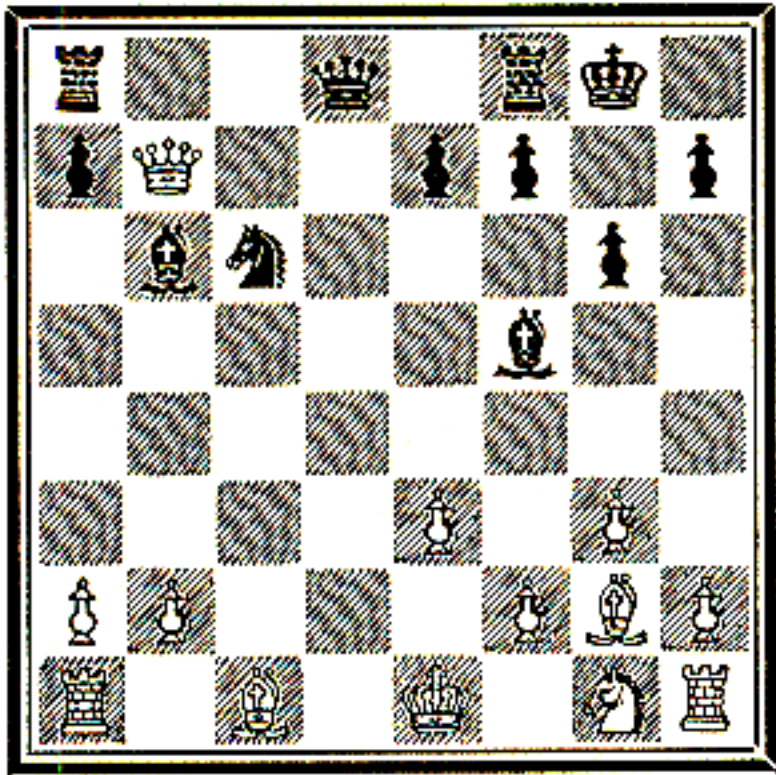
14 BxP!!

Opening up the lines! If 15 PxP, KtxP followed by Kt-B7ch, etc.

15 QxP B-Kt3!

The point of the previous moves. White cannot capture the Knight—with either Queen or Bishop. E. G.: 16 QxKt, B-R4ch; 17 K-K2, Q-Q6ch; 18 K-B3, B-Kt5ch!; 19 KxB, Q-B4ch; 20 K-R4, Q-R4mate. Or 16 BxKt, R-Kt1; 17 Q-R6, B-Q6; 18 Q-R3, B-R4ch; 19 B-Q2, BxBch; 20 KxB, B-K5ch and wins.

R. Spielmann



G. Loven

16 B-Q2 R-B1!
17 B-QB3

If 17 BxKt, R-B2; 18 Q-R8? Q-Q6; 19 B-K8, B-K5; etc. Or 18 Q-R6, RxB with a strong grip on the position.

17 B-Q6!
Taking away the Queen's flight square at R3.
18 BxKt R-B2
19 O-O-O . . .

This is the equivalent of resigning. A line that would hold out longer would be 19 Q-R8, Q-Q3; 20 B-K8, Q-K3; 21 Q-Kt2, RxB but Black's position is so superior it is only a matter of time.

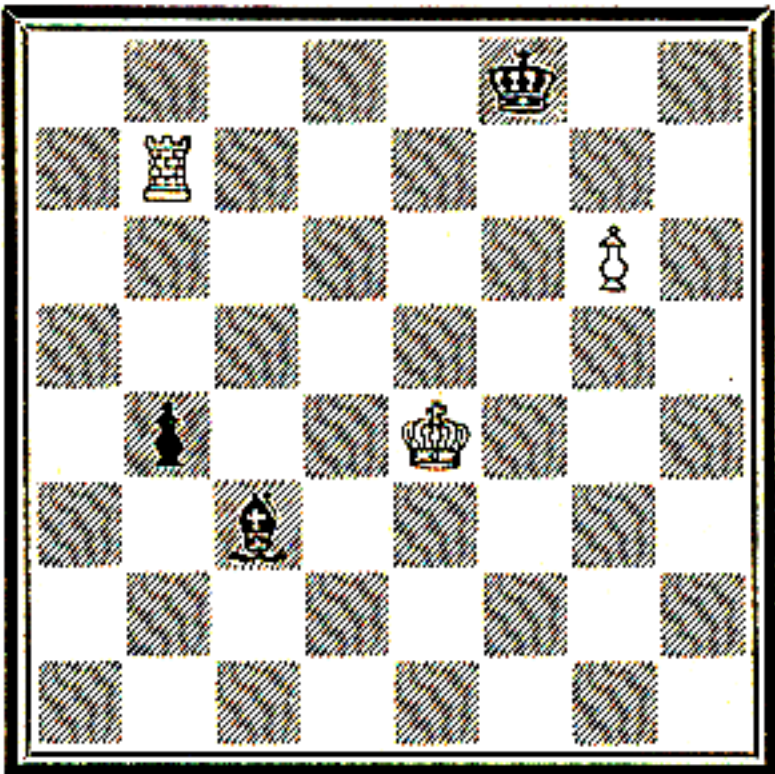
19 RxQ
20 BxR Q-B2
21 B-Q5 B-B5
22 Kt-B3 BxB
23 RxB Q-Kt2
Resigns

End Game Studies

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

In a recent game, given in the March issue of THE CHESS REVIEW, the following position was arrived at:

Black



White

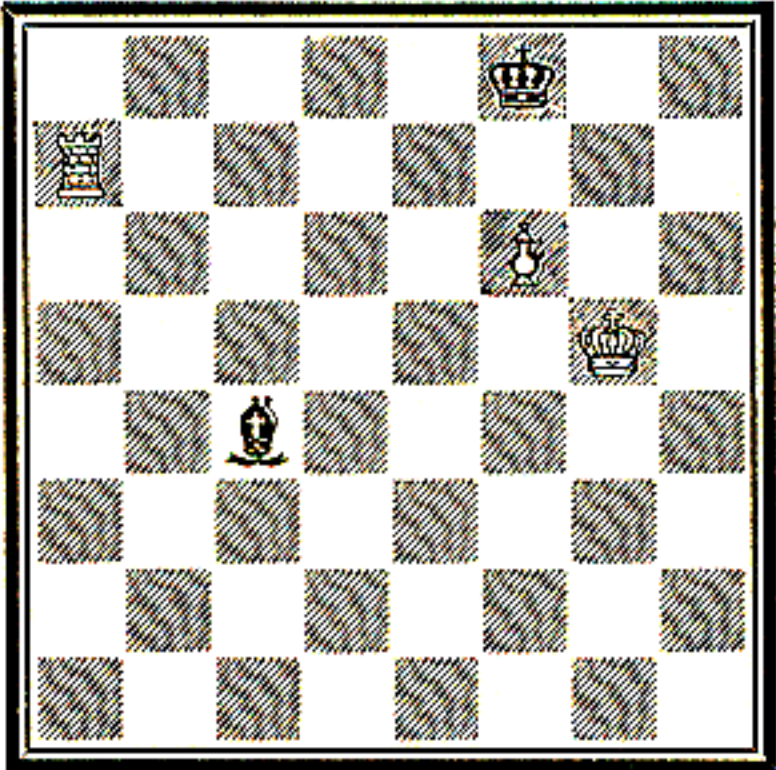
White to Play

Actually the game was drawn by three-fold repetition of position, but subsequent analysis indicated a beautiful win for White. Readers are requested to send the analysis of this ending to THE CHESS REVIEW.

That such endings should be included in the repertoire of every master seems obvious. Yet the fine lines of distinction that must be drawn in analagous positions will seem clear from an examination of several endings given by Berger.

In the first, which dates back to Del Rio, White merely draws.

Black



White

Drawn

(Continued on Page 212)

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I was born in Vienna in 1894. My father taught me the game of chess as a small child, though he himself was a weak player. As a twelve-year-old youngster it was my hobby to buy cheap second hand books. Whenever I had saved up a crown, I bought myself a few. Such books were of course unusually cheap. Such a small assortment as one might purchase for a crown was simply put together according to weight and were sometimes torn and incomplete.

In one of these collections I once found an incomplete copy of Dufresne's "Small Handbook of Chess." The entire introduction including the rules of chess, was missing. From the diagrams alone I discovered that it was a chess book. I was very much interested in the book, though having no knowledge of chess notation. My father also could give me no information about these mysterious signs. I tried to interpret them myself and finally succeeded after painstaking labor. Only the symbols O-O and O-O-O confounded me for a long period of time. I was very happy when at last all the secrets of the Queen's Gambit were revealed to me. In my opinion, this secret revealed that White after 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, PXP could recover the Pawn which he seemed to have sacrificed without reason by playing 3 Q-R4ch!!! But the King's Gambit presented an unfathomable mystery.

By studying the little book, however, my playing strength was considerably increased. Up to that time I had played with my father for years but had won only on rare occasions, by reason of rank oversights. But by the time I was 13 years old, I could, on account of my theoretical superiority, give my father Queen odds. This naturally grieved the old gentleman and we broke off all chess amenities between us.

When I was 14, I entered a chess club which happened to be near my home. I was placed in the second class, in which I won all my games and was immediately promoted to the first class. In the club championship tournament I won fourth prize, and several months later I became the club champion. The club handed me my prize, a tournament book, but at the same time communicated to me a sad fact. It seemed that the club had certain political inclinations and could only allow those to remain members who were affiliated with the same party. The ultimatum was presented to me—either to join the party or resign from the

club. Of course I understood nothing of politics at the time, but on principle refused to be terrorized and decided therefore, with heavy heart, to leave the club.

This matter had very serious consequences in my life. I could not afford to join the exclusive city club and was forced to remain cut off from all chess activity. Since studying chess books did not give me sufficient satisfaction, and I derived no pleasure from mere coffee house games, I gave the game of chess up willy-nilly. That was when I was about 15 years old. For fully ten years, until I was about 25, I played no more chess.

After the war, I happened one day into the Cafe Central, the most famous chess cafe in Vienna. I was invited to play. I played and won—played again and won—and it was not long before the old passion for the game was reawakened within me.

I joined a chess club and was invited to a Hauptturnier of the Austrian Chess Association. There I earned the title of Master. This gave me secret amusement for I had an entirely different conception of what it meant to be a master! In 1922 I was allowed to participate in the International Masters Tournament of Vienna. The result for me was terrible—for I finished last. The handicap of ten years of inactivity was too big. Those ten years could never be recalled.

The idea of a professional chess career had never occurred to me up to that time. My ambition was to become a painter. Because this was impossible on account of the expense, I became an official in the Vienna City Hall. On the side, I busied myself with occasional writing and journalistic effort. I had success in this and in 1923 I gave up my steady position to become a free lance writer. Unfortunately, the inflation began in Germany at this time, which swept the ground from underneath me, for I had relied chiefly on my income from Germany.

It therefore became necessary to find some other means of livelihood and so I turned to chess. In this too, however, I soon turned to the writing and journalistic side. In 1925 in Baden Baden, where I was present as a reporter, by chance I became the special chess correspondent for the United Press of America, and have held this position to the present time. For some time past, this has had only a theoretical value for there were no chess activities about which to report.

Towards the close of 1925 an International Chess Tournament was held in Debrecen, Hungary, to which I was invited as a substitute. To the general surprise, but more particularly to my own, I won first prize. Since that time I have won prizes in many tournaments, though in many more I have failed to place. Most of my failures can be accounted for by an incredible nervousness on account of time pressure. Because of this, I have lost many completely won games. A most striking example was in San Remo. There, although I failed to place, a little more cold-bloodedness would have earned me a high place. Remarkably enough this nervousness comes upon me only when I am in time pressure—for generally I am quite calm.

In the course of time I have written several chess books: "*The Art of the Defense*", "*Berlin Tournament Book of 1926*", "*Supplement to Bilguer's Revision of the Handbook*", and the "*Bled Tournament Book*" with complete analysis. I also collaborated in the writing of several books, for example the "*Tournament Book of Kecskemet 1927*" to which I made the principal contribution. My latest contribution to chess literature is a collection of 100 games of Akiba Rubinstein under the title of "*Rubinstein Gewinnt*."

On account of the depression I was unable to find a publisher for the Russian periodical "*Schach Matny Listok*." The work had to appear in Russian, unfortunately. I have not seen a cent in royalties since the Russian Government allows no money which is earned in this manner to be taken from the country. My honorarium (more than \$1,000), was deposited for me in a Russian State Bank and will probably remain there for all eternity. How hard it is to be a writer on chess!

(Translated by James R. Newman)

Kecskemet, 1927 BIRD'S OPENING

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| A. Brinckmann | H. Knoch |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-KB4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-K3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | B-Kt5! |

Quite right. Black rids himself of the Kt, which usually plays an important role in the control of K5.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 4 P-KR3 | BxKt |
| 5 QxB | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 P-Q4 | .... |

Else Black obtains a promising game with ... P-K4.

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 6 | Kt-K5 |
| 7 B-Q3 | P-KB4 |

Now we have arrived at a kind of Stonewall position favorable to Black because of his powerfully posted Kt.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 8 O-O | P-K3 |
| 9 P-B4 | P-B3 |
| 10 B-Q2 | B-Q3 |
| 11 P-B5 | .... |

Since Black has good attacking chances on the K side (... P-KKt4), White plays for a demonstration on the other wing.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 11 | B-B2 |
| 12 P-QKt4 | Q-B3 |
| 13 BxKt | .... |

White carries out the capture at a moment when his opponent cannot very well recapture with the BP. For then the eventual ... P-KKt4 would open the KB file for White.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 13 | QPxKt |
| 14 Q-K2 | P-KR4 |

Perhaps premature.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 B-B3 | Q-K2 |
| 16 P-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 17 PxP | PxP |
| 18 P-KR4 | .... |

Preventing a further advance for the time being; Q-R6 would be answered by ... K-Q2.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 18 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 19 P-Kt3 | K-B2 |
| 20 Kt-Q2 | P-Kt4! |

Not only sacrificing a Pawn, but the exchange as well—all in order to break up White's K side.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 21 P-Q5 | BPxP |
| 22 BxR | RxB |
| 23 RPxP | P-R5! |

Black has ample compensation in the opening of the KR file.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 24 KR-B1 | PxP |
| 25 Kt-B1 | .... |

Intending to regain the temporarily offered Pawn in the most advantageous manner. Strangely enough the plan does not work out satisfactorily, as Knoch discovers surprising ways of exploiting the weaknesses in White's position.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 25 | P-Q5! |
|---------|-------|

The beginning of a plan to dispose of White's two important defensive Pawns (the first to fall was the KtP).

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 26 Q-QKt2 | K-Kt3! |
|-----------|--------|

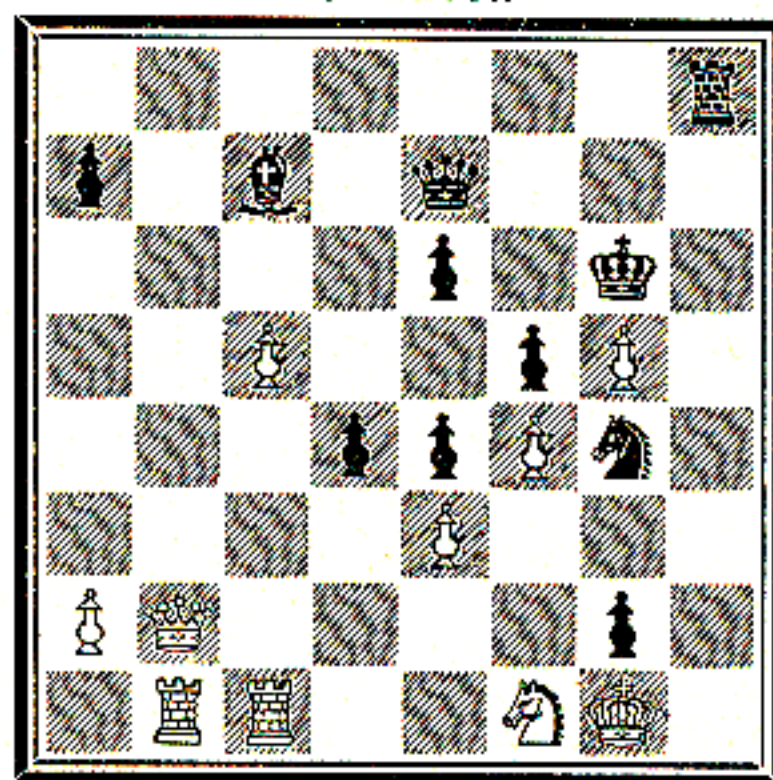
Making room for ... Q-R2. If now 27 QxP, Q-R2! wins.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 27 QR-Kt1 | |
|-----------|------|

Or 27 KtxP, R-R6 and wins.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 27 | P-Kt7!! |
|---------|---------|

H. Knoch



A. Brinckmann

28 QxP

KxP is answered by . . . Q-R2.

28

29 KtxKt

KtxP!

PxKt

Now White must lose the KBP and his game falls to pieces.

30 R-Kt7

.

Q-Kt3 is met by . . . P-K4!

30

R-R5!

Revealing the point of his 27th move: the KKt file is open!

31 K-B1

RxPch

32 K-K1

B-R4ch

Resigns

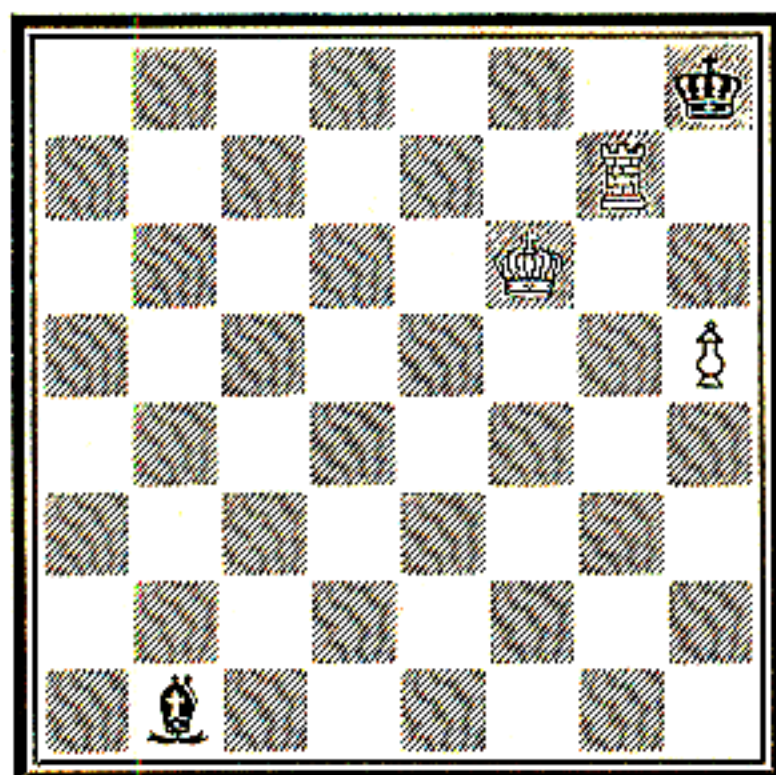
For this fine game, Knoch was awarded one of the brilliancy prizes.

(Translated from the Dutch by Fred Reinfeld)

(Continued from Page 209)

Two contrasting positions that merit study are the following:

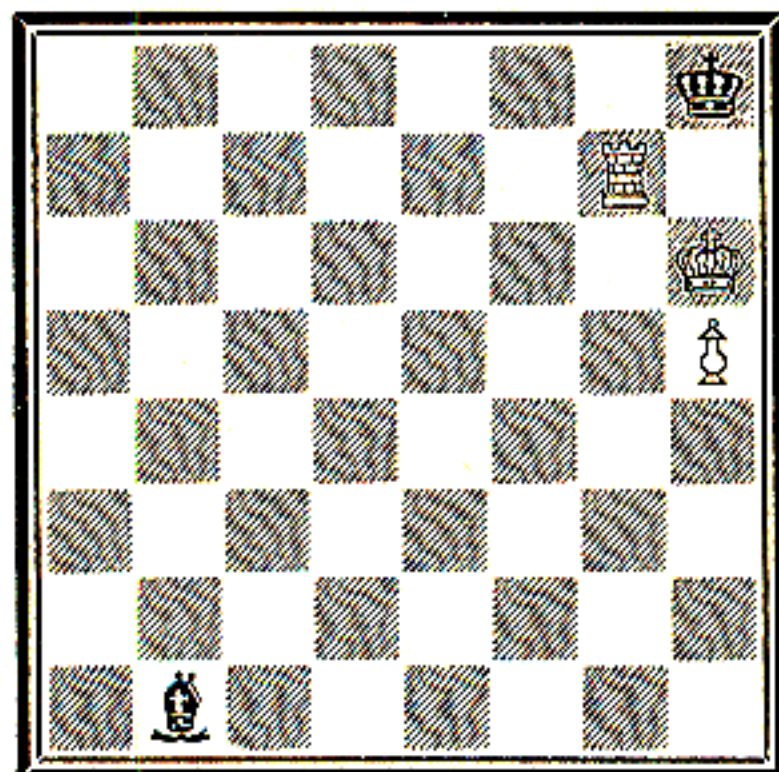
Black



White
Drawn

Preti, 1858

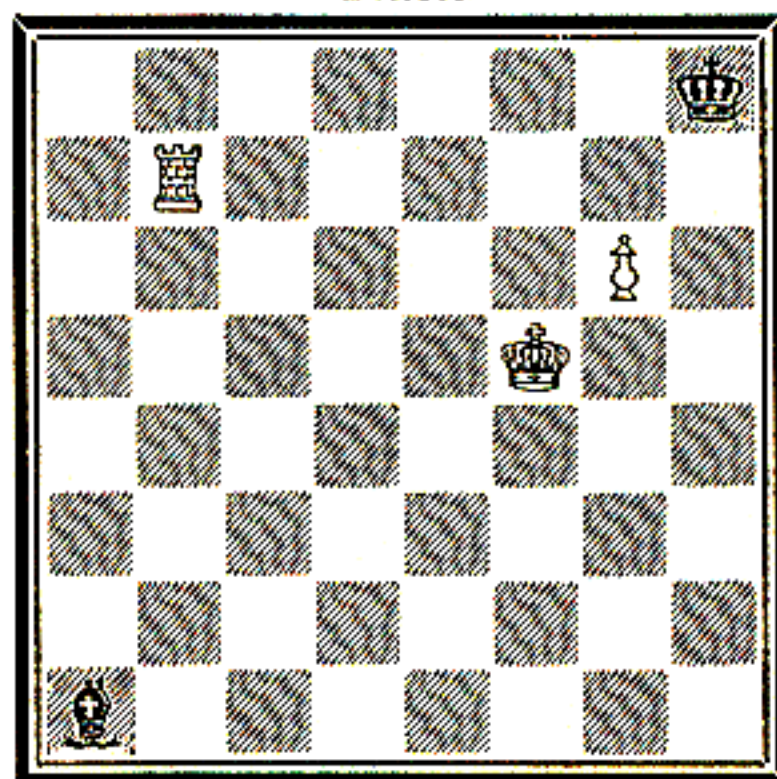
Black



White
White to Play and Win

In the final study which goes back to Salvio, and was reprinted by Kling and Horwitz in 1851, we have the exact counterpart of the game ending above referred to.

Black



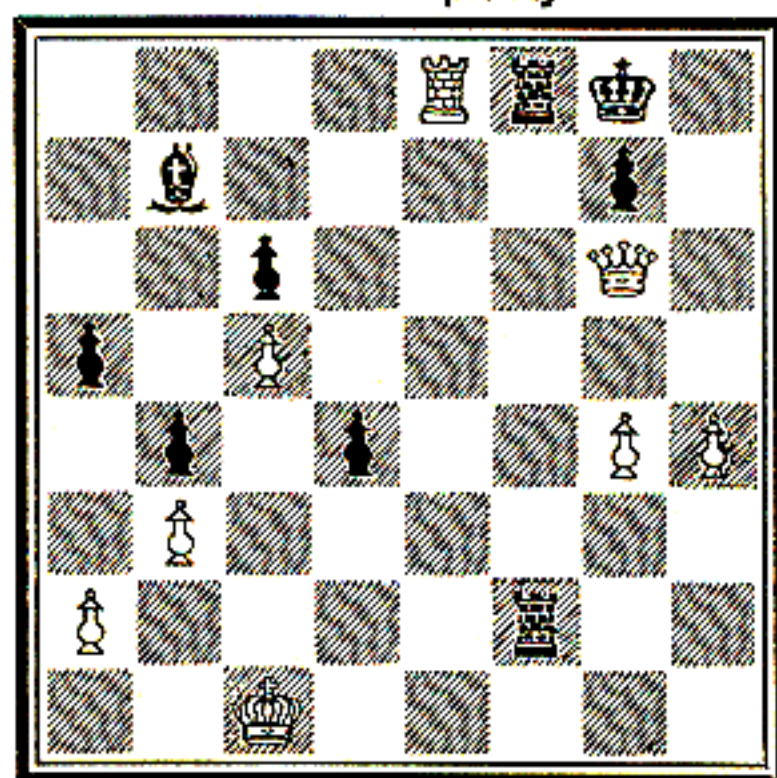
White

White to Play and Win

The end of a hard fought game!

H. M. Phillips

E. J. Korpanty



T. T. Robinson

I. A. Horowitz

At the Queens Chess Club, Woodside, N. Y., an impromptu consultation game was arranged. The players paired off as above, and Fritz Brieger, honorary president of the club, acted as referee.

The diagrammed position was the final stage of the game. White had just played Rook to the eighth and felt confident that victory was a matter of time. When lo and behold! Black countered with 1 . . . R-B8ch! 2 K-Q2, R-B7 ch; 3 K-Q1 (not 3 K-Q3, B-R3ch and a rook is lost, nor 3 R-K2, RxRch; 4 KxR, B-R3ch with perpetual check), R-B8ch; 4 R-K1, B-R3! and White offered a draw.

Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Champions and More Champions

The Canadian Championship for 1935 will be decided in the Sun Life Building at Montreal, with play starting the week of September 2nd. The program of preliminaries along with promoting, and the actual conducting of such an important event, presents a task which will be borne mainly by a committee of executive officials representing the Canadian Chess Federation, including such co-workers as G. Gaudet, S. B. Wilson and B. Freedman, with a specially appointed tournament committee in assistance, of which Messrs. J. Schneider and P. Robert enter the scene as directors. Of particular interest is an item respecting the honorary presidency of the Dominion Congress, which was accepted by Mayor Houde, of Montreal.

The following entries are expected: Toronto: Belson, Morrison, Gale, Martin, Crompton, Swales and Drummond; Quebec: Whitfield, Galt, Moncur, Hamilton, Lachance and Therien; Montreal: H. Opsahl, Temiskaming, Fox, Blumin, Brissbois, Harvey and Payette.

The official record of Dominion champions follows:

| Year | Place | Winner |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1881 | Quebec | J. W. Shaw |
| 1882 | Quebec | E. Sanderson |
| 1884 | Ottawa | F. Lambert |
| 1888 | Quebec | N. MacLeod |
| 1889 | Montreal | R. P. Fleming, J. E. Narraway, tied |
| 1890 | Quebec | R. Short |
| 1891 | Montreal | A. T. Davison |
| 1892 | Toronto | W. Boulton |
| 1893 | Quebec | J. E. Narraway |
| 1894 | Montreal | A. T. Davison |
| 1897-8 | Orillia, Toronto | J. E. Narraway |
| 1899 | Montreal | M. Smith |
| 1908 | Toronto | J. Sawyer |
| 1910-13 | Montreal, Winnipeg | J. S. Morrison |
| 1920 | Toronto | S. E. Gale |
| 1922-24-26 | Montreal, Hamilton | J. S. Morrison |
| 1927-29-31-32 | Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Haileybury | M. Fox |
| 1933 | Winnipeg | R. E. Martin |
| 1934 | Toronto | J. H. Belson |
| 1935 | Montreal | ? |

Miscellaneous News

Play was recently concluded in the double-round quadrangular practice tournament staged at the Toronto Chess Club, with Belson, Martin, Gale and Crompton in a fray intended to aid their conditioning for the big Montreal tilt. The result was not altogether surprising, even though Belson and Martin both failed to hit the top peg.

S. E. Gale, ex-Dominion champion, played in superb form and was conceded a chance of topping off his opposition right from the start. However, the finish was by no means an indication of a walkaway: Gale, 4-2; Belson, 3½-2½; Martin, 3-3; Crompton, 1½-4½.

It is not likely that players from Winnipeg, or the extreme West, will make the long journey to Montreal, although if Ernie Lancashire, recent visitor to Montreal from the West, intends to remain for the Dominion Congress, it is probable that he would undertake the task of representing Winnipeg.

Apart from a little continued activity at the Winnipeg Garwell Chess Club, the past month was somewhat calm in its chess-atmospheric conditions; so at last, all is practically quiet on the western front!

Correspondence Match, 1935

GIUOCO PIANO

P. Auerbach
(Toronto)

White

W. F. Gladney
(Baton Rouge, U. S.)

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 16 KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 17 RxKtch | K-B2 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 | 18 P-Q6 | PxP |
| 4 P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 19 B-R3 | R-K1 |
| 5 P-Q4 | PxP | 20 RxR | KxR |
| 6 PxP | B-Kt5ch | 21 R-K1ch | K-B2 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | KtxKP | 22 BxP | P-QR4 |
| 8 O-O | BxKt | 23 R-K7ch | K-Kt3 |
| 9 P-Q5 | Kt-K4 | 24 P-KB4 | R-R3 |
| 10 PxB | KtxB | 25 B-B5 | R-K3 |
| 11 Q-Q4 | Kt(B4)-Q3 | 26 P-B5ch | KxP |
| 12 QxKtP | Q-B3 | 27 RxRP | P-Kt3 |
| 13 QxQ | KtxQ | 28 B-Q4 | K-Kt3 |
| 14 R-K1ch | Kt(B3)-K5 | 29 R-R8 | B-R3 |
| 15 Kt-Q2 | P-KB3 | Draw agreed. | |

Miniature Games

Inter-Club Match

June 10, 1935

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. F. Krammelhofer
White

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4 P-K5 P-QB4
5 B-Q2 Pxp

Better is 5 . . . QKt-B3; 6 Kt-Kt5, BxBch; 7 QxB, KtxQP; etc.

6 Kt-Kt5 B-B4
7 P-QKt4! B-B1
8 KtxQP Q-Kt3?
9 KKt-B3! Bxp?
10 B-Kt5ch B-Q2
11 QBxB BxB
12 R-QKt1

Threatening B-B3

12 B-B5
13 P-B3 Q-R3

White threatened B-B8.

14 Kt-KKt5!

J. Faschinger
Black

Threatening KtxBP!, KxKt; 16 Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 17 Q-B3ch followed by Q-B8ch, etc.

14 Kt-R3
15 B-Q6!

Cutting off the Black Queen from its K3 square.

15 K-Q2
16 KtxBP!

Played with energy and skill. If 16 . . . KtxKt; 17 KtxKP!!, KxKt?; 18 Q-Kt4 mate.

16 B-K7
17 Q-Kt3 KtxKt
18 QxPch QxQ
19 RxQch K-B1

And White announced mate in 3.

Yarmouth Congress
Major Open Tournament
July, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

L. Prins
White

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-QB4 P-QB3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 P-Q4 PxpP
5 KtxP B-Kt5ch
6 B-Q2 Qxp

V. Ivanoff
Black

7 BxB QxKtch
8 B-K2 QKt-R3
9 B-Q6! Kt-K2
10 Kt-B3 P-B3
11 O-O K-B2
12 B-Q3 Resigns

Played at Tarnopol, 1920

FRENCH DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 Pxp KtxP
5 Kt-K4 P-KB4?
6 Kt-Kt5 B-K2
7 KKt-B3 P-B3
8 Kt-K5! O-O
9 Kt(Kt5)-B3 P-QKt3

Feldt
Black

10 B-Q3 B-Kt2
11 O-O R-K1
12 P-B4 Kt-B3
13 B-B4 QKt-Q2
14 Q-K2 P-B4?
15 Kt-B7! KxKt
16 QxPch! K-Kt3
17 P-KKt4
and mate next move

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF!

Vienna Club Tournament
April, 1935

CENTER COUNTER GAMBIT

A. Gerschenkron
White

1 P-K4 P-Q4
2 Pxp P-QB3
3 P-Q4 Pxp
4 B-Q3 Kt-KB3
5 P-QB3 QKt-Q2
6 Kt-B3 P-K3
7 O-O B-K2
8 Q-K2 O-O

E. Fischer
Black

9 B-KB4 P-QR3
10 QKt-Q2 P-QKt4
11 Kt-K5 R-K1?
12 Kt(Q2)-B3 B-Kt2??
13 KtxBP! KxKt
14 QxPch!! KxQ
15 Kt-Kt5mate

Played in Germany
April, 1935

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Koberz
White

1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Pxp Pxp
4 P-QB4 Kt-KB3
5 QKt-B3 Kt-B3
6 B-Kt5
7 B-K2! Q-Kt3?
8 BxKt KPxB
9 Pxp QxKtP
10 Q-B1??

Bötwinnik's move. For analysis consult *The Chess Review*, June and July, 1935.

The correct move was 10 Kt-Kt5! If Black continues 10 . . .

W. Kolneder
Black

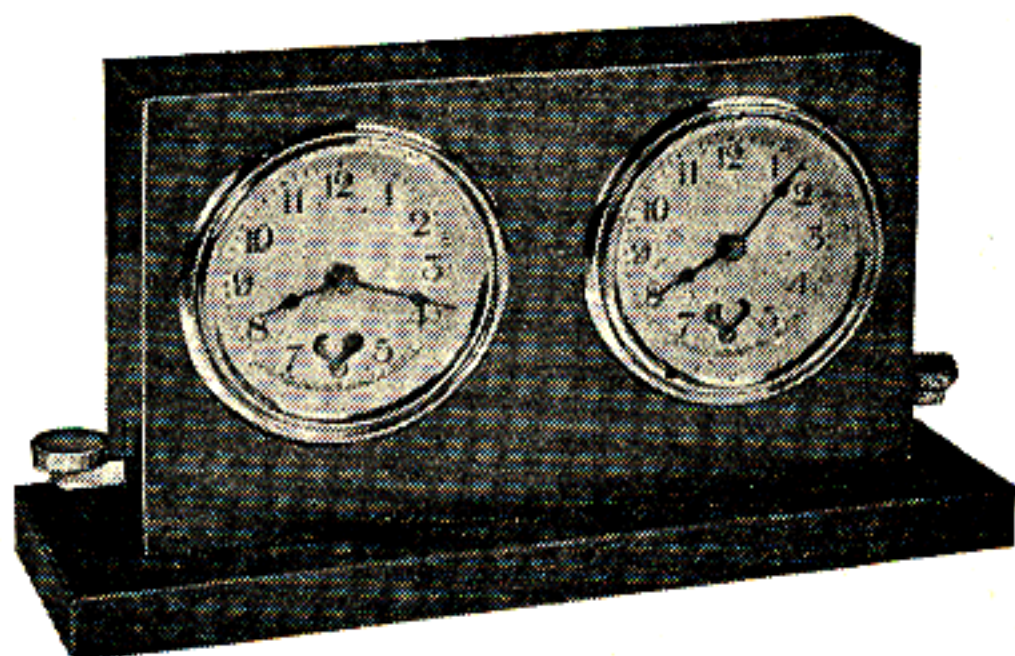
Bxp; then 11 Kt-B7ch, etc. If 10 . . . B-Kt5 ch; 11 K-B1, etc. If 10 . . . Kt-Kt5; 11 R-Kt1, etc.

10 B-QR6!
11 PxKt O-O-O!
12 P-Q5 B-KB4
13 K-Q1 RxPch!!
14 KtxR? Q-Q4ch
15 Q-Q2

White could hold out longer by 15 K-K1 but he was lost, nevertheless.

15 QxRch
16 Q-B1 QxQmate

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60-10 Roosevelt Avenue Woodside, N. Y.

Selected Games

Western Championship Tourney
Finals - Masters' Group
July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. W. Dake

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 B-Kt5 P-B3
5 P-K3 QKt-Q2
6 PxP KPxP
7 B-Q3 B-K2
8 Q-B2 O-O
9 KKt-K2 R-K1
10 P-KR3 Kt-K5
11 BxB QxB
12 BxKt PxP
13 P-KKt4 Kt-B3
14 Kt-Kt3 P-KR3
15 O-O-O P-QKt4
16 K-Kt1 P-QR4
17 R-QB1 B-Q2
18 KR-Q1 QR-B1

I. Kashdan

Black

19 QKt-K2 Kt-Q4
20 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
21 QKt-K2? Kt-Q4
22 Kt-B3? KtxKtch
23 QxKt B-K3
24 Kt-R5 P-B3
25 Kt-B4 B-B2
26 Q-B5 Q-Q2
27 Q-B5 Q-Q3
28 R-B5 R-B2
29 P-KR4 P-R5
30 P-Kt5 BPxP
31 PxP P-Kt3
32 Q-R3! P-R4
33 R-Kt1 K-Kt2
34 Q-Kt3! R-Q2
Drawn???

Played in Riga
November, 1934

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

W. Mezgailis

White

1 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3
2 P-QKt3 P-KKt3
3 B-Kt2 B-Kt2
4 P-B4 P-Q3
5 P-Q4 O-O
6 P-Kt3 R-K1
7 B-Kt2 QKt-Q2
8 O-O Kt-R4
9 Kt-B3 P-K4
10 PxP PxP
11 Q-Q2 P-QB3
12 QR-Q1 P-KB4

A. Strunke

Black

13 P-K4 P-B5
14 B-KR3 Q-K2
15 BxKt R-Q1
16 Kt-Q5! QxB
17 Q-R5! P-Kt3
18 KtxKtP Q-QB2
19 BxP! BxB
20 QxB QxKt
21 P-B5! RxR
22 RxR Q-R4
23 P-QKt4!
and wins the Q.

Cracow C. C. Championship

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Lammal

White

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 P-Q4 PxP
4 KtxP P-QR3
5 Kt-QB3? Q-B2
6 B-Q3 Kt-QB3
7 KKt-K2 Kt-Kt5
8 O-O KtxB
9 QxKt P-QKt4
10 P-QR3 B-Kt2
11 Kt-Kt3 Kt-B3
12 P-B4 P-Q4!
13 P-K5 B-B4ch
14 B-K3 BxBch

Em. Rubinstein

Black

15 QxB P-Q5!
16 QxP R-Q1
17 Q-B2 Kt-Kt5
18 Q-K2 Q-Kt3ch
19 K-R1 P-KR4
20 KtxP? RxKt
21 QxKt R-Q7!
22 Kt-K2 P-Kt3
23 R-KKt1 Q-B7
24 QR-K1 RxBP
25 Kt-B3 BxBch!
26 QxB RxPch!!
27 KxR Q-R5mate

Margate Tourney
April 26, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

W. A. Fairhurst

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KKt3
3 P-KKt3 B-Kt2
4 B-Kt2 O-O
5 P-K4 P-Q3
6 Kt-K2 P-B3
7 QKt-B3 Q-B2
8 O-O P-K4
9 P-KR3 P-KR3
10 B-K3 QKt-Q2
11 R-B1 R-Q1
12 Q-Q2 K-R2
13 P-B4! P-QR3
14 BPxP PxP
15 P-Q5 P-B4
16 R-B2 Q-Q3

Miss V. Menchik

Black

17 QR-B1 QR-Kt1
18 P-QR4 P-Kt3
19 Kt-B1! R-B1
20 Kt-Q3 Q-K2
21 P-R5! P-QKt4
22 KtxBP! KtxKt
23 P-Q6 Q-K3
24 BxKt QxBP
25 Q-K3 Kt-Q2?
26 B-R7 R-Kt2
27 Kt-Q5 Kt-Kt1
28 BxKt RxB
29 RxP RxR
30 RxR B-K3?
31 Kt-B6ch K-R1
32 QxRPch! Resigns

Bad Niendorf Tourney
June, 1934

RUY LOPEZ

A. Brinckmann

White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-Q3
4 Kt-B3 B-Q2
5 BxKt BxB
6 P-Q4 Kt-B3
7 Q-Q3 PxP
8 KtxP B-Q2
9 P-KR3 B-K2
10 O-O O-O
11 B-B4 Kt-R4
12 B-R2 KB-B3
13 P-KKt4 BxKt
14 QxB Kt-B3
15 QR-Q1 B-B3
16 P-K5 Kt-K1

Erik Andersen

Black

17 PxP KtxP
18 BxKt PxP
19 QxP Q-Kt3
20 P-Kt3 QR-Q1
21 Q-Kt3 P-B4!
22 RxR QxR
23 R-Q1 Q-R4
24 R-Q4 R-K1!
25 K-R2 P-B5!
26 Q-Q3 Q-K4
27 Q-B4ch K-R1
28 R-K1 P-KR4
29 PxP Q-KKt4
30 R-KKt1 R-K8!!
Resigns

Barcelona Tourney
July, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

B. Koltanowski

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 P-K3 P-QKt3
4 B-Q3 B-Kt2
5 QKt-Q2 P-B4
6 P-B3 Kt-B3
7 P-QR3 Q-B2
8 P-K4 PxP
9 PxP P-Q3
10 P-QKt4 B-K2
11 B-Kt2 R-QB1
12 R-QB1 Q-Kt1
13 O-O O-O
14 Q-K2 KR-K1
15 Kt-Kt3 B-B1

B. Reilly

Black

16 P-K5 Kt-Q4
17 BxBch! KxB
18 Kt-Kt5ch K-Kt3
19 Q-Kt4 P-B4
20 Q-R4 Kt-B3
21 PxKt KxP
22 RxKt! BxR
23 P-Q5ch P-K4
24 PxP RxP
25 P-B4 P-Kt3
26 Kt-Q4! PxKt
27 Q-R7 B-Kt2
28 BxBch R-K4
29 Kt-B3! Resigns

PROBLEMS

"The Poesy of Chess"

BY MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Problems, Problem solutions, criticisms, comments and all matters pertaining to the Problem Department, should be sent directly to the Problem Editor at 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y. For personal replies and the return of unsuitable contributions, inclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Good-bye!

With profound regret I announce to my many faithful friends that with this issue my affiliation with *The Chess Review* terminates.



I want to express my sincerest and heartfelt gratitude to all of you who stood by me during the almost two years of my activity for *The Chess Review*. It has been one of the sweet pleasures of my life to be associated with you. If there are some among you that feel that they were benefitted by my efforts, I shall be amply repaid for the scores of midnight hours I gave to the Problem Department.

With sorrow in my heart I anticipate the demise of Fairyland. I worked very, very hard to introduce to the U. S. what other countries enjoy for a decade and longer. However, it seems that I have toiled in vain. Such is fate.

I shall turn over all problems now in my keeping to *The Chess Review* on September 25. Those of you that, for any reason, desire to have their problems returned, will kindly send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to me before the just mentioned date. After September 25, 1935 MY responsibility for your contributions ceases.

Do not address the solutions for the problems in this number to me. Send them to *The Chess Review*, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y.

And so—good-bye!

The July Honor Prize for the best problem goes to: A. J. FINK.

The July Ladder Prize goes to: L. HALPERN.

My hearty congratulations.

Problems were received with thanks from: C. E. Adams (2); S. Myers (2); B. Beers (4); M. Charosh (8); J. Stichka, Jr.; Hochberg Bros.; W. Peters (2); G. Plowman (2); W. Straus; H. Burke.

Solutions to all problems in this issue must be sent to THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y. (NOT TO ME!) before or on October 10, 1935. No ladder credits for fairy solutions will be allowed after this issue.

SOLUTIONS

No. 307. Hugo Legler (2m) Qc7

An economical version of one of Fink's. A clever idea.—Dr. Dobbs. Accurate as is usual with Legler's work.—Vanwinkle. Neat little two-er.—Beers. Very cute.—Tracy. Not much to this.—Hill. Pleasing problem, fine mates, accurate play.—Myers. The key is obvious but the mates are pretty.—Williams. The threat Key is good.—Patz. Nice variation play.—Plowman. Fair. Rather overloaded in view of the few mates.—Goldstein. Her majesty tries the back door.—Straus. Eluding Key.—Westlake. More variations than expected. Neat economy.—Meyer. No idea. Poor Key. Heavy construction.—Stone.

No. 308. Dr. G. Dobbs (2m) Se2

The feature is the changed mate.—Dr. Dobbs. Best two-mover.—Vanwinkle. Very fine.—Souweine. Very pretty changed mates. Second choice.—Beers. Good work.—Tracy. Charming. The mates are most illusive.—Hill. Unusual echo play when K. moves.—Myers. A good waiter with neat variations.—Williams. Excellent. Nice model. Good tries.—Patz. Pe3 prevents Sb5.—Plowman. Splendid.—Berry. Dr. Dobbs is up to his usual form.—Hannan. The clever S. moves betray the master's touch.—Goldstein. A judicious mixture of practically all devices found in 2-ers, blocks, flight, discoveries, etc. Dr. Dobbs expresses himself well.—Straus. Easy.—Westlake. Brilliant changed mate. Pretty flight-giving key. Black position unexpected.—Meyer. Excellent key giving additional flight and changing reply to suit flight. My vote.—Stone.

No. 309. A. Kish (2m) Bc7

A teaser with deceptive tries.—Vanwinkle. Brilliant. Gets my vote.—Beers. Interesting though Key is apparent.—Tracy. Excellent. Kish certainly knows how to hide his Key.—Nash. The Key is well determined.—Emery. Splendid problem both in idea and construction.—Hill. Very difficult square evacuation Key with nicely determined spot to land on.—Myers. I enjoyed this one. Seems as though the B. anywhere along the diagonal would solve. Well economized.—Patz. B. blocks B. when pawn underpromotes. My second choice.—Plowman. The precise Key and pleasing variety of mates are fine and the promotions excellent.—Goldstein. The promotions are, of course, the features of this teaser.—Straus. Best and most interesting.—Westlake. Featured by two different Pawn promotions. Key nicely forced.—Meyer. Clever tries and interesting play.—Stone. Difficult and accurate.—Burke.

No. 310. Dr. P. G. Keeney (2m) Bf5

Some interesting valves and bivalves.—Dr. Dobbs. Too many duals.—Vanwinkle. Some awfully nice interferences in this one.—Beers. Best of the two-ers. I vote it second place.—Tracy. The try Bd5 is neatly aborted.—Hill. The four knight interferences are elegant. My vote for this fine dedication problem.—Sprenger. I, too, would vote for this delightful gift from my old pal if I had a vote. I think the problem is splendid. Many thanks, Palmer.—Bukofzer. Excellent problem by my Cincinnati friend. My second choice.—Myers. Most difficult of the two-ers for me. My second choice.—Williams. Neat selfblocks.—Patz. Too bad this had duals.—Plowman. Required some tall looking! The selfblocks are delightful. Best two-mover.—Goldstein. Shows the touch of an excellent composer. My second choice.—Straus. Amusing.—Westlake. Second choice as best of the two-ers. Brilliance and number of variations outstanding.—Meyer. Uneconomical.—Stone.

No. 311. Z. Zilahi (2m) Bg1

No solution after 1 . . . , SxS.

No. 312. M. Charosh (3m)

1 Be8, Kd6; 2 Rf3ch, etc.
1 . . . , Ke4; 2 Bc6ch, etc.
1 . . . , e4; 2 Bg6, etc.

A pleasing though not too original near-miniature.—Dr. Dobbs. Very neat but not difficult.—Vanwinkle. Short,

(Continued on Page 220)

FAIRYLAND

Since this is, in all probability, the last presentation of the fairy section, I abstain from bringing to your attention the new fairy piece invented by Dr. Dobbs, the so-called "Carom Bishop." The Doctor himself is of the opinion that it is not advisable to cram in this new piece, with no opportunity of subsequently illustrating its action. I offer, therefore, the four routine problems and leave the future of fairyland in the lap of the gods.

No. F 44 is a unique contribution from the "King of the fairies", Thomas R. Dawson, who, I feel, will regret the demise of this section most keenly. I believe that you will enjoy his final offering which portrays his genius in a most egregious manner.

No. F 45 is a natty maximate-sui from the workshop of our much esteemed Cleveland artist, Erwin Krisch. It is a fine problem.

No. F 46. My old comrade, our beloved Dr. Dobbs, gives us another charming proof that he has risen in fairy chess to the same lofty heights that he has conquered in orthodox chess. It is a cunning offering.

With No. F 47, which I have dedicated to the man who has done more for my fairy department than any other American assistant I found, the clever Erwin Krisch, I bid goodbye to my fairy family. The problem demonstrates the complete demotion process in the simplest garb I could devise. "I hope you like it!"

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 35 (Dawson)

1 g7, threat 2 g8 = G, any; 3 a8 = G mate.
1 . . . , Kg1; 2 . . . , Rg5; 3 Gc5mate.
1; 2 . . . , Kh1; 3 a8 = G.mate. Portraying pin model mates.
1 . . . , RxG; 2 a8 = Gch, Kg1; 3 Gc5mate.
The G. promotions are neatly done.—Dr. Dobbs. The promotions are ingenious but, of course, obvious.—Genud. Pins are elegant. Instructive as to the powers of the G.—Patz. A Zulu could not enjoy the live ones more than I enjoyed the wooden ones.—Sprenger. Dawson CAN'T compose a bad problem.—Stone. A beauty with a novel idea.—Meyer.

F. 36 (Krisch)

Author's Sol.—1 Qxa6, Bh2; 2 Bg3, Sc6; 3 Rd1, O-O-O; 4 Qa8mate.
There are about 20 cooks to this problem. In order not to completely smash our ladder I am compelled to restrict the points to 5 solutions, a total of 20 points.

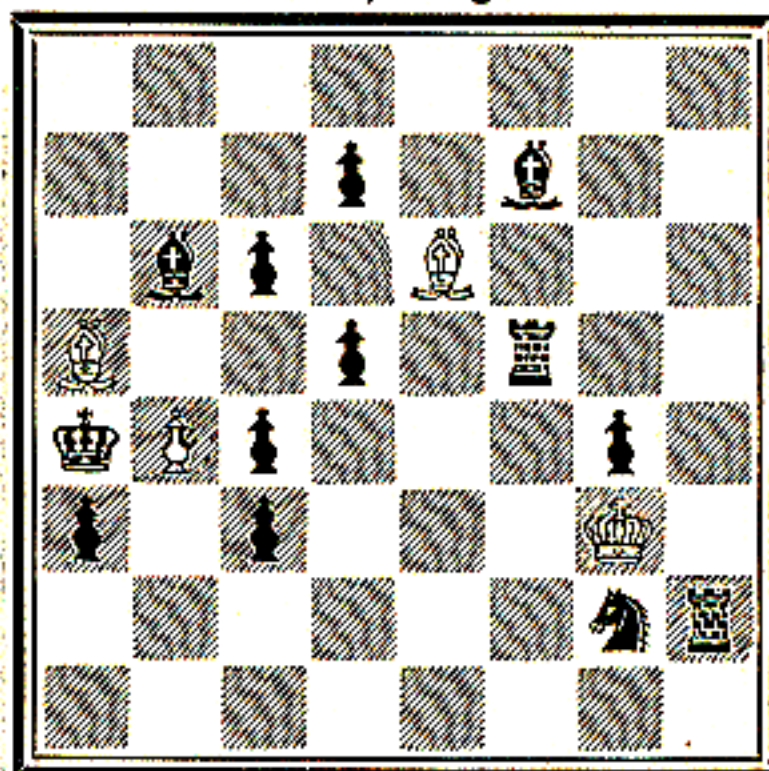
F. 37 (Vandenberg)

Author's Sol.—1 Sc3, Sg4; 2 Kd5, G.b2; 3 Se2, G.f2; 4 Sd4, Sf6mate.
Cooked by: Sc7, Sb4, Se7, Sf4, Se3, with the identical play in each case.

F. 38 (Dr. Dobbs)

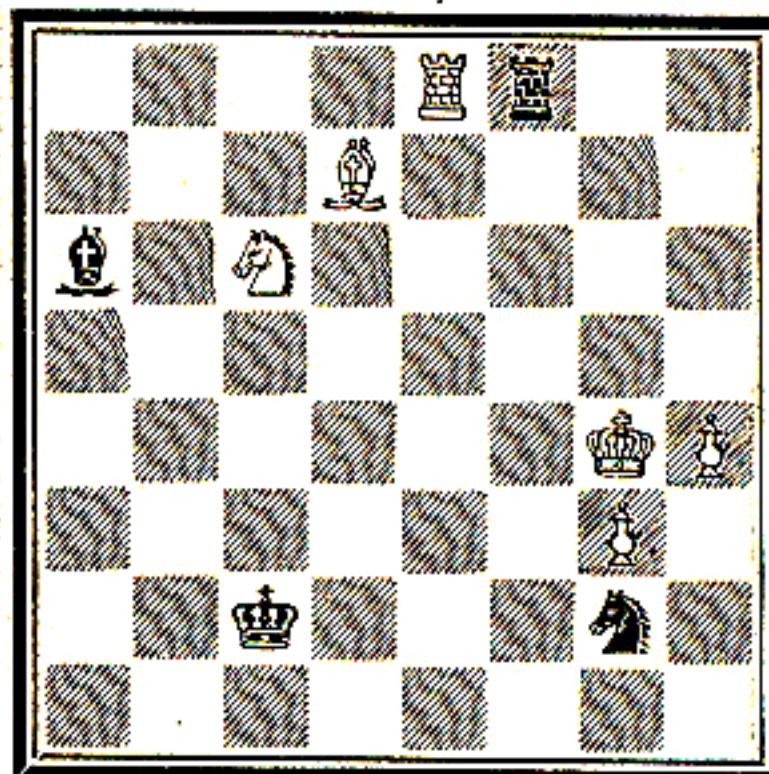
1 Kd4, Rxh7; 2 Qe7, Rh1; 3 Bd1ch, RxB; 4 Rb4ch, KxR; 5 Rc4ch, SxRmate;
1 . . . , Rh1; 2 Be1, RxP; 3 Qd7ch, RxQ; 4; 5 mate.
1 . . . , Rxe4ch; 2 Kc3, Rh4; 3 Bd1ch, Bc2; 4 Qb3ch, SxQ; 5 Rc4ch, RxRmate.
1; 2 . . . , Rb4; 3 Qb3ch, SxQ; 4 Bd1, Rh4; 5 Rc4ch, RxRmate.
Extremely pretty and difficult.—L. Halpern. A "Honey" if there ever was one.—Stone. Dr. Dobbs' Selfmaximater is a masterpiece if I ever saw one. It is utterly magnificent and so subtle that I had a "pain in the head" from solving it.—Myers. By far the best fairy I have ever seen and deserving to rank among the greatest of all.—Meyer. Bravo, Gilbert! You make me feel proud to have won you over to fairy chess. Dawson will have to look to his crown!—Bukofzer.

F. 44. (Original)
T. R. DAWSON
London, England



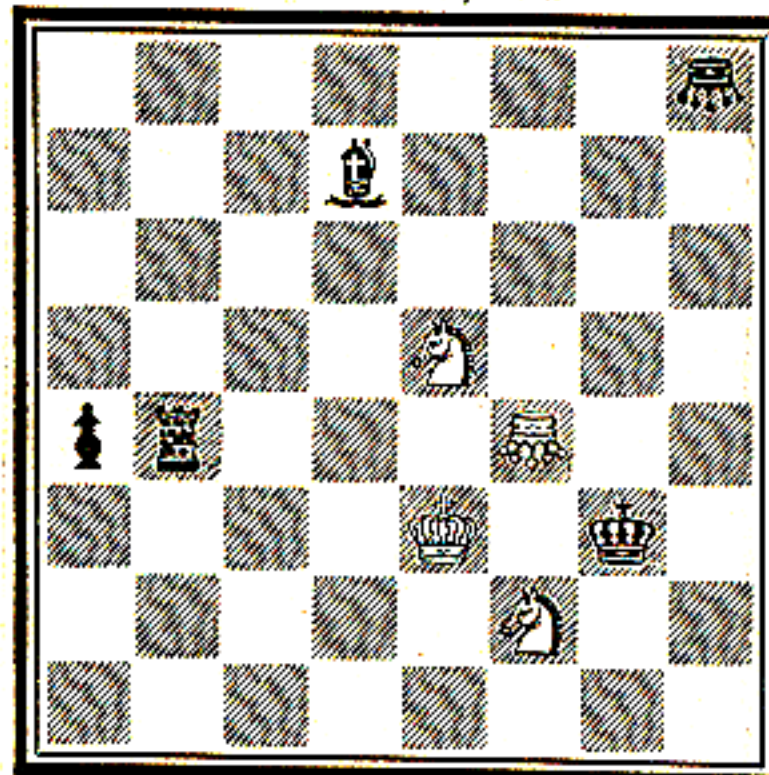
Black plays and HELPS White to mate in 2 moves.
Move all men down one row and do same.

F. 45. (Original)
ERWIN KRISCH
Cleveland, Ohio



Maxi-SELFmate in 4 moves.

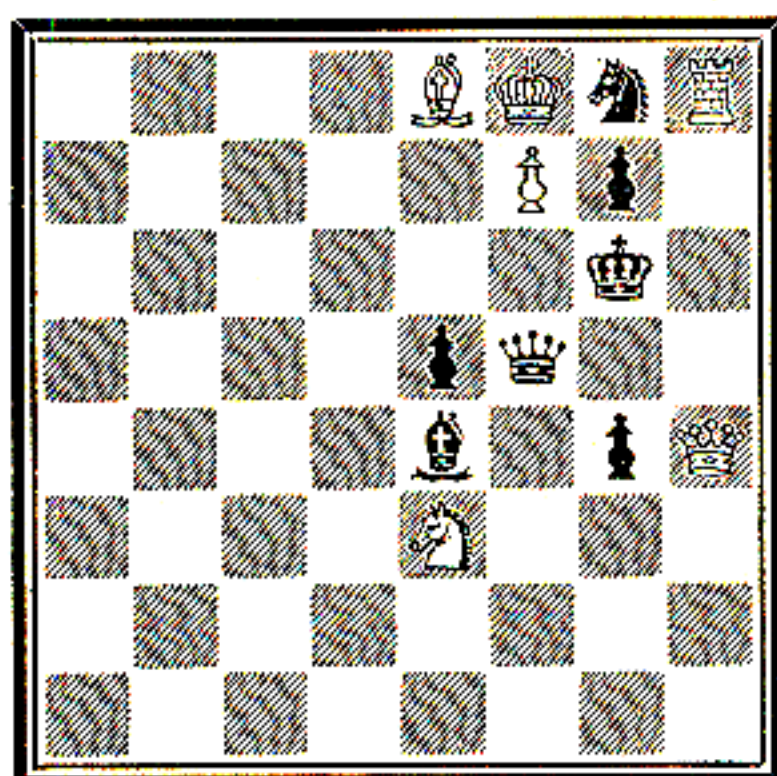
F. 46. (Original)
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



Maximate in 4 moves.

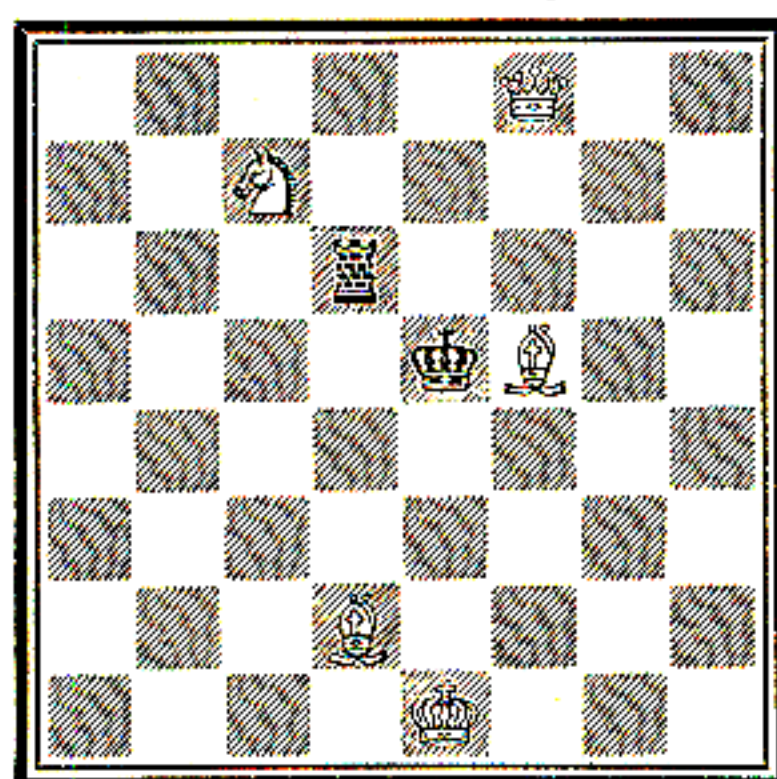
(Continued on Page 220)

331
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



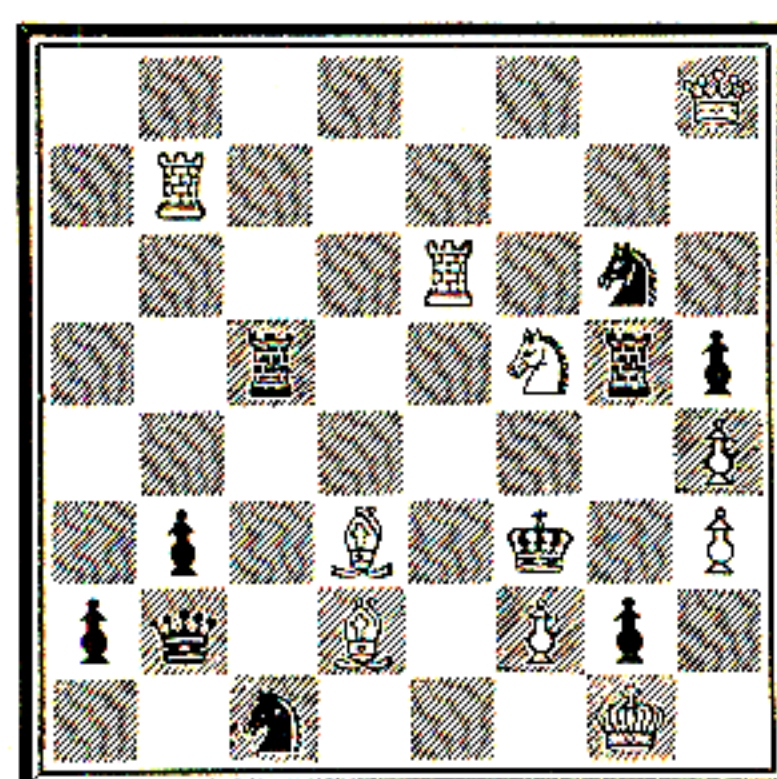
Mate in 2 moves.

332
(Original)
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York City



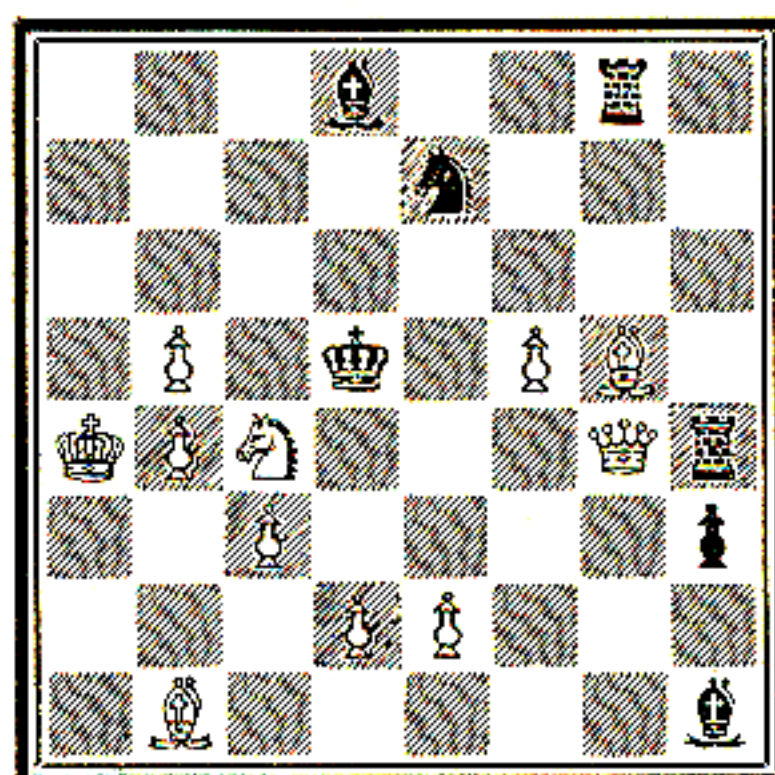
Mate in 2 moves.

333
(Original)
CARLOS JIMENO, Jr.
Mexico



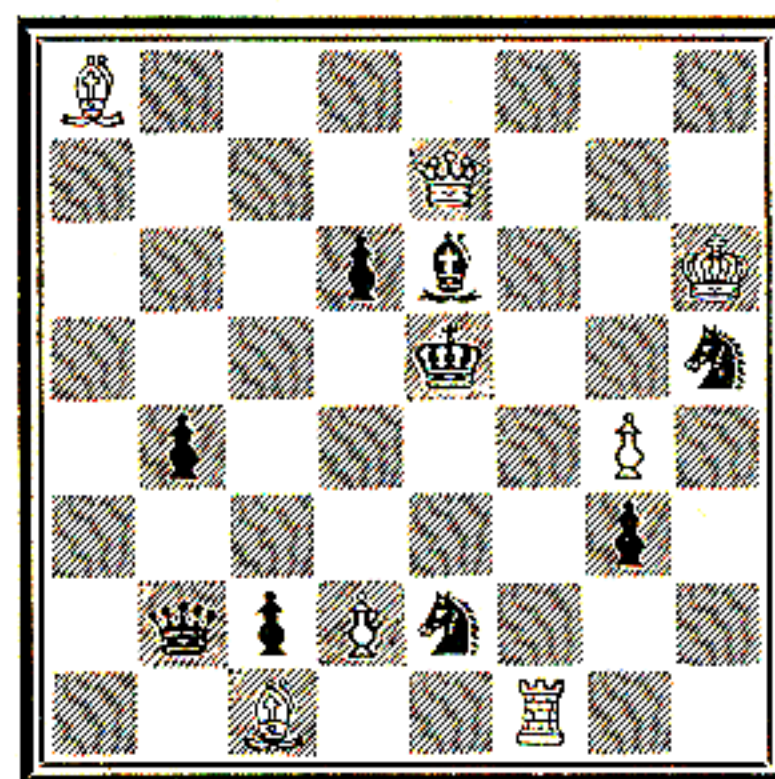
Mate in 2 moves.

334
(Original)
WALTER PETERS
Irvington, N. J.



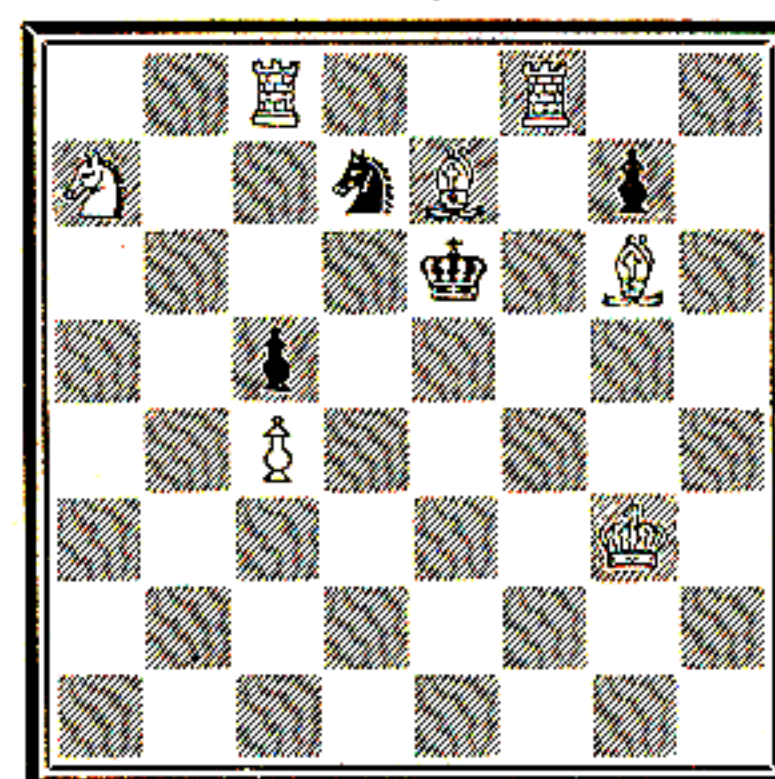
Mate in 2 moves.

335
(Original)
JOHN ZARBACH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



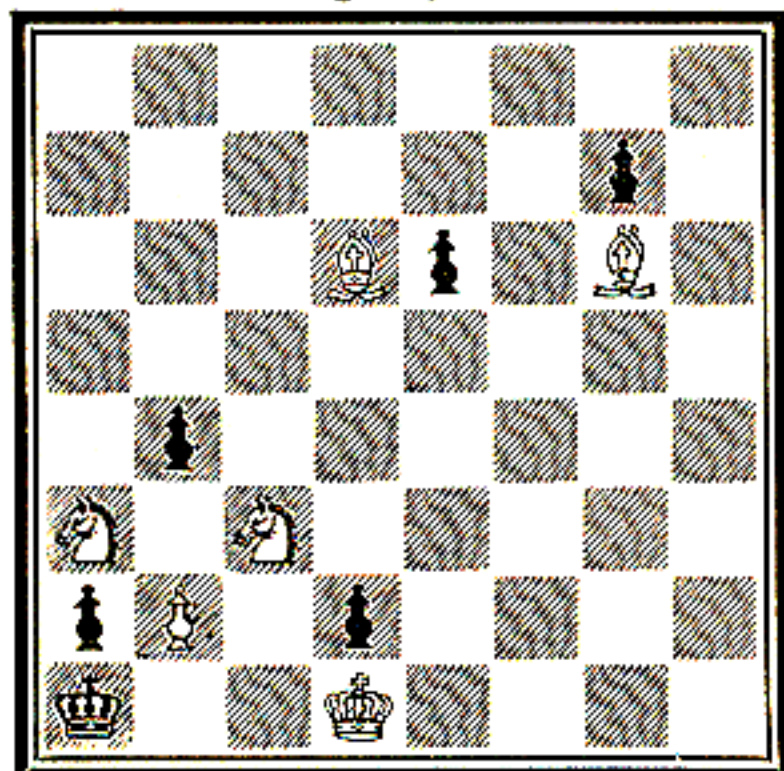
Mate in 2 moves.

336
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Cal.



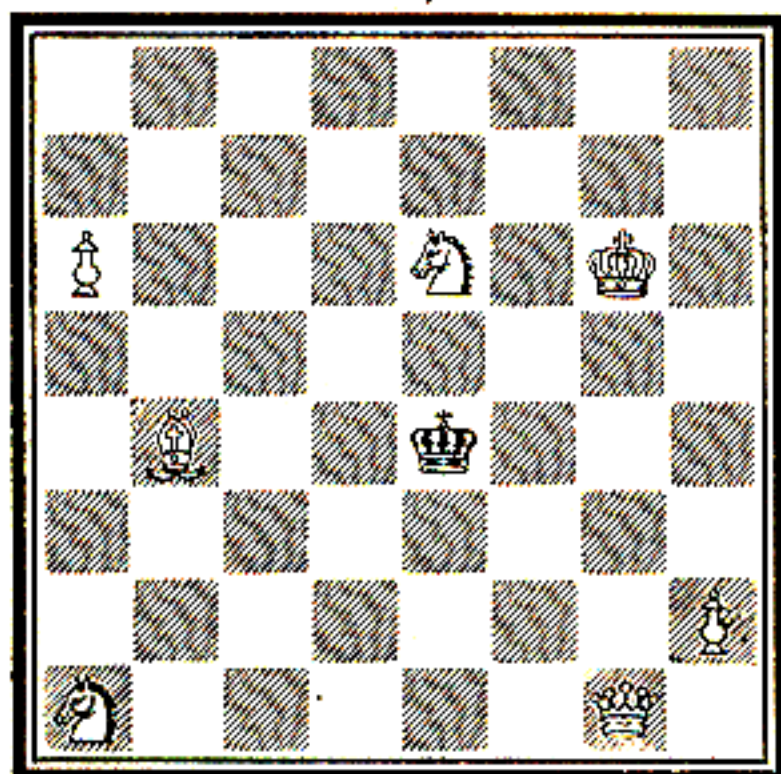
Mate in 3 moves.

337
(Original)
THEODORE C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.



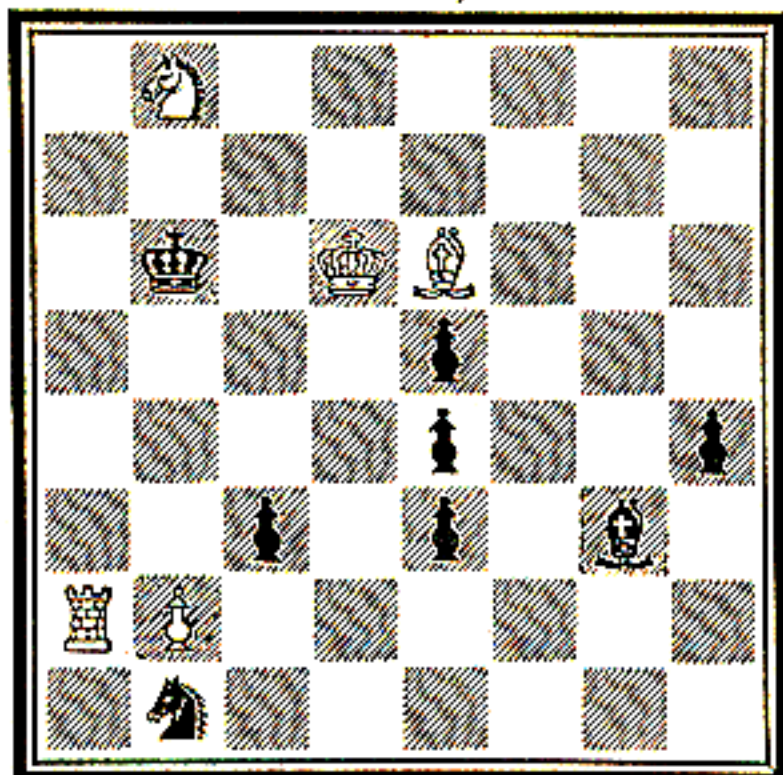
Mate in 3 moves.

338
(Original)
EARL F. YOUNG
Orlando, Fla.



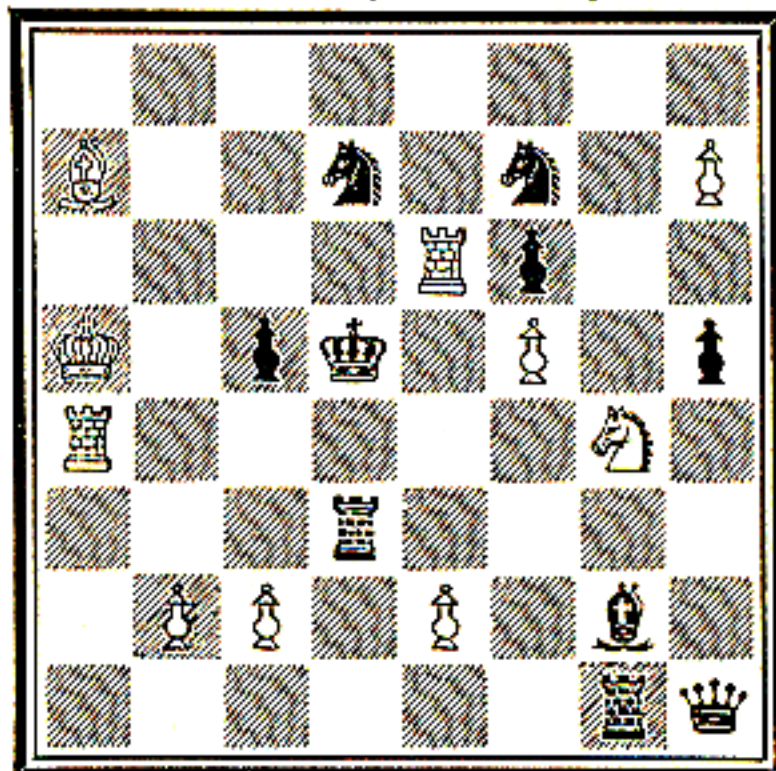
Mate in 3 moves.

339
(Original)
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



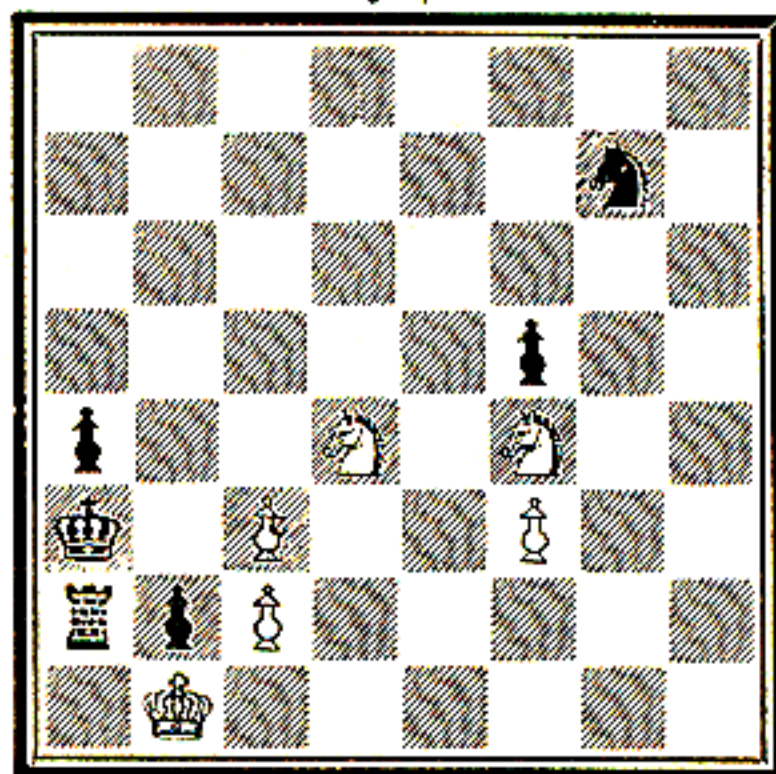
Mate in 4 moves.

340
(Original)
GOTTFRIED GOELLER
Rottweil, Germany



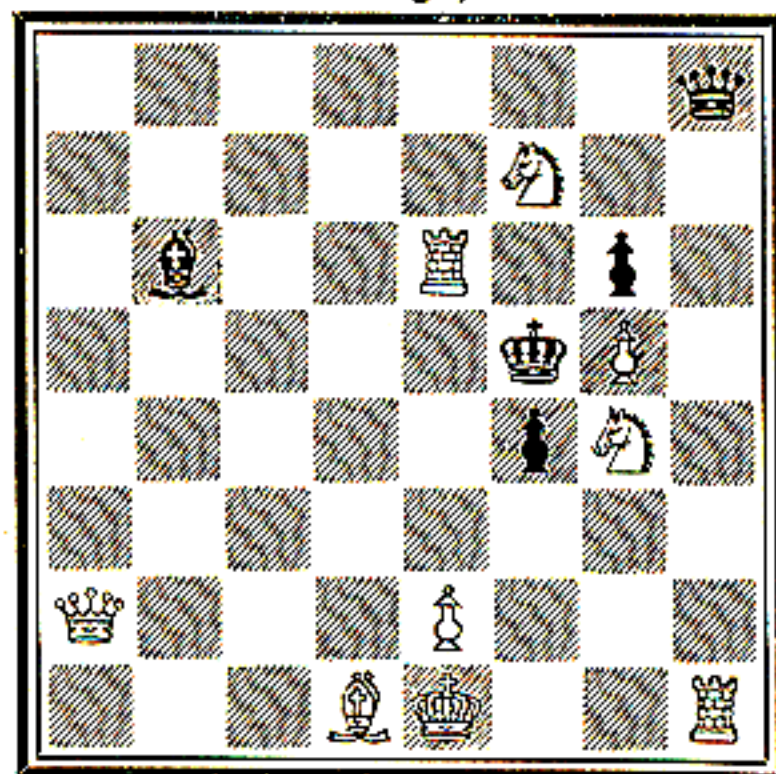
Mate in 5 moves.

341
(Original)
MANNIS CHAROSH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



SELFmate in 3 moves.

342
(Original)
JACOB D. NEUSS
Woodbridge, N. J.



SELFmate in 5 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: OCTOBER 10th, 1935.

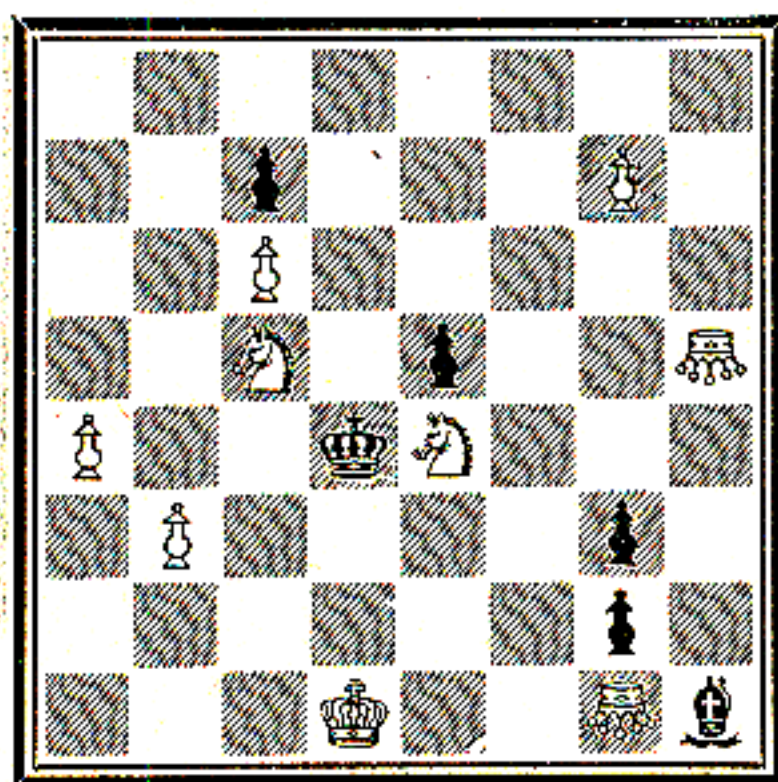
(Continued from Page 217)

F. 47. (Original)

MAXWELL BUKOFZER

Bellaire, L. I.

Inscribed to Erwin Krisch



Demotion mate in 5 moves.

Pawns do not change.

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Score | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | Score |
|--------------------|-------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Dr. H. M. Berliner | 89 | 3 | 20 | 24 | . | 136 |
| Margaret Morris | 89 | 3 | 20 | 24 | . | 136 |
| I. Kashdan | 93 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 5 | 133 |
| R. J. Ratke | 95 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 0 | 130 |
| Earl F. Young | 81 | 3 | 16 | . | 0 | 100 |
| L. Halpern | 38 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 86 |
| W. Peters | 37 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 5 | 84 |
| T. Stone | 29 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 5 | 81 |
| S. Braverman | 30 | 3 | 20 | 24 | . | 77 |
| W. Patz | 46 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 77 |
| I. Genud | 60 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 75 |
| I. Meyer | 26 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 62 |
| S. Myers | 26 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 62 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 25 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 49 |
| E. Krisch | 0 | 3 | 12 | 24 | . | 39 |
| E. Nash | 26 | 3 | 8 | . | . | 37 |
| G. Plowman | 8 | . | 20 | 4 | . | 32 |
| F. Sprenger | 20 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 23 |
| W. Towle | 10 | 3 | . | 4 | . | 17 |

The ladder prize goes to: Margaret Morris and Dr. H. M. Berliner who are tied with a score of 136 points.

Do NOT send solutions to the FAIRY PROBLEMS in this issue.

(Continued from Page 216)

Sweet and Co.—Beers. Nice, easy one.—Tracy. Ingenious and pleasing.—Hill. Neatly wrought. My second choice.—Sprenger. Very enjoyable.—Myers. Very pretty near-minnie. Variation Pe4 is a beauty.—Williams. Simple but charming Meredith.—Patz. This little (near)-minnie gets my vote.—Plowman. Very cunning. My vote for "best".—Hannan. The cut-back gives the only twist to this one.—Goldstein. Short and sweet.—Straus. All mates are pure and model. Very exceptional.—Meyer. Not particularly original.—Stone.

No. 313. G. B. Spencer (3m)

- 1 Sh2, Bf6; 2 g4ch, etc.
 1 . . . , Sf4; 2 Qf7ch, etc.
 1 . . . , BxP; 2 Qe2ch, etc.
 1 . . . , RxS; 2 g4ch, etc.
 Cooked in 2 moves by SxS.

No. 314. J. F. Tracy (3m)

- 1 Qf2, Ke5; 2 Qf3, etc.
 1 . . . , f5; 2 Qg2ch, etc.

The quiet continuations and models are commendable.—Dr. Dobbs. Very nice mates and accurate.—Vanwinkle. Poor Key: otherwise a fine 3 mover.—Beers. Delightful little Meredith.—Korsgaard. Catchy and difficult.—Nash. Splendid mates.—Emery. A charming and very difficult problem. Best of the month.—Hill. Pretty models but the key dampened my enthusiasm.—Sprenger. Nice play with Queen on four adjoining squares.—Myers. Pretty mirror mates, but the Key is restrictive.—Williams. Nice mirrors.—Patz. Pretty good, but Key takes two flights and gives but one in return.—Plowman. The S mate was surprising since other tries led me to believe it to be immobile. My second choice.—Goldstein. This one certainly gave me a workout.—Straus. Potential triple after Pf5 indicates key. Wonderful display of pure, model and mirror mates.—Meyer. Tricky.—Stone. Neat Queen maneuvers.—Burke.

No. 315. A. J. Fink (4m)

- 1 Qf2, c3; 2 Bc4ch, KxB; 3 QxSch, etc.
 1 . . . , d3; 2 Qe3, Sc3; 3 Rh4, any; 4 Qmates.
 1 . . . , . . . ; 2 . . . , c3; 3 BxP, etc.
 1 . . . , e3; 2 Qg2ch, e4; 3 Qg5ch, etc.

Mr. Fink does not have to invent billiard Knights to perplex people. His orthodox problems are perplexing enough. My first choice by all means.—Layer. Fine Finkian finesse. The familiar stockade matrix is here treated in an original manner. My vote.—Dr. Dobbs. The position is bizarre but the difficulty and beauty of the solutions compensate.—Vanwinkle. Best of the lot. My vote.—Souweine. A nice problem but somewhat anticipated by Bill Beers 10 years ago. Beers. By far the best problem of the month. Only a master composer could conceive this.—Korsgaard. Sort of a rat-hole problem. The rat is forced out in fine style. First place.—Tracy. A masterpiece. Only by seeing this variety can one believe it possible.—Nash. Quite difficult to get the hang of it.—Emery. Odd but sound position.—Sprenger. This problem has everything a good problem should have. I give it my vote for the best offering of the month.—Myers. Cleverly constructed. My first choice.—Braverman. My first choice because of its originality and accurate construction.—Genud. Variations very difficult. Key hidden. First choice.—Halpern. An immortal solution to this task problem. Undoubtedly the prize winner.—Goldstein. Best of the month.—Partos. Give this problem my vote.—Dr. Berliner. This is a good problem despite its artificiality. My selection.—Straus. First choice. Best problem I have ever seen in *Chess Review*. The brilliancy and quantity of mates and a complete lack of duals make this a standout problem.—Meyer. A difficult constructive feat but inferior to the appended version. (? nothing was appended.—Ed.). Second choice.—Stone. A beautiful problem. My vote.—Krisch. A most profound and marvelously varied opus.—Burke.

No. 316. F. Sprenger (4m)

- 1 Sg5, KxRg7; 2 Re6, any; 3 Sf5, etc.
 1 . . . , KxRe5; 2 Rg6, any; 3 Sf7, etc.
 Cooked by Rg8.

No. 317. C. E. Silver (5m Sul)

- 1 Qf7, Kd4; 2 Qxe6, b5; 3 Bg1, b4; 4 Qb3, bxc; 5 Sd2, cxdmate.
 1 . . . , b5; 2 Qe6ch, Kd4; 3 Bg1, b4; 4 etc.
 Cooked by Qa8ch, Qb7 and Pf6.

No. 318. G. Goeller (6m Sul)

- 1 Re7, Kf4; 2 Qxd6ch, Kf3; 3 Qa3, Kf4; 4 Qc1ch, Kf3;
 5 Re3ch, Kf4; 6 Qc7ch, SxQmate.
 Cooked in 5 moves by QxBch.

CORRESPONDENCE

C. E. Adams: Your problems have weak key moves. Do you want them published that way? Inform me before September 25th.

I. Meyer: Your essay on the Billiard S. is ingenious and, in view of your age, amazingly clever. Of course, I do not agree with all of your deductions, some of which are affected by your limited experience. I agree with you that your school work is infinitely more important than chess problems, yet that is no reason to entirely discard chess.

C. R. Layer: You are a considerate, gentlemanly correspondent, of the sort that makes an editor glad. As to illustrations of the Billiard S moves in actual problems, I regret that my withdrawal from *The Chess Review* brooks my intention to bring several V problems, among them two that I composed especially for the fairy family.

H. B. Daly: A strange sight to behold goose-eggs after your name. Are you not just a bit hasty lately?

S. Myers: Your Sui is splendid. I hope that my successor is going to print it. Your aim to become a "second Dobbs" is noble if extremely difficult. Here is wishing you will attain your ambitious goal and avoid a wreck on the perilous rock of cheap flattery.

R. Olir: *The Chess Review* will probably continue to accept solutions in any notation. The algebraic notation excels by virtue of accuracy, brevity, simplicity and clearness.

C. H. Dorer: Your recommendations are well meant and not, by any means, new. It is not good policy to mark the number of votes received after the problems. Unsuccessful competitors do not like the advertising of their failures.

M. Charosh: There will be no Christmas story from my pen for *The Chess Review*. Kindly advise me what to do with your retractors.

C. C. Lee: Thanks for your lovely letter. Unfortunately your valuable hints and contributions of the informative sort will help me no longer. How my successor will rate them is guesswork.

Dr. Z. Mach, G. Goeller, F. Palatz: My resignation from *The Chess Review* upsets all plans I had for the future. If I can write up the material for your sketches as a contributor under someone else's editorship I shall attempt to fulfill my obligations; otherwise, I shall return to you whatever you wish to reclaim. Please inform me soon.

Margaret Morris: Here I have been eating my heart out in utter grief and dismal sorrow, because I have been unable to affiliate women solvers with my department and now I discover, with celestial joy, that—Hallelujah!—I had one, and a top-notch solver, at that, all along. Oh, oh, Margaret, how could you do this to me?!

PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | Score |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Berliner, Dr. H. M. | 303 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 353 |
| Krisch, E. | 302 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 346 |
| Halpern, L. | 284 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 335 |
| Emery, G. R. | 281 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 332 |
| Patz, W. | 277 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 323 |
| Daly, H. B. | 290 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 318 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 268 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 310 |
| Morris, Margaret | 258 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 308 |
| Braverman, S. | 257 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 303 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 262 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 298 |
| Young, Earl F. | 245 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 4 | 20 | 0 | 285 |
| Genud, I. | 238 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 5 | 284 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 231 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 265 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 225 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 261 |
| Souweine, A. J. | 202 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 257 |
| Nash, E. | 215 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | . | . | 245 |
| Murphy, P. | 215 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 4 | 5 | . | 235 |
| Kashdan, I. | 180 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 235 |
| Sprenger, F. | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 234 |
| Partos, G. | 182 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 233 |
| Beers, Bill | 166 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 221 |
| Fittkau, C. | 193 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 0 | . | 206 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 149 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 204 |
| Straus, W. | 159 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 200 |
| Meyer, I. | 156 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 197 |
| Peters, W. | 147 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 193 |
| Burke, H. | 151 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 191 |
| Goldstein, N. | 149 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 190 |
| Stichka, J. Jr. | 155 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | 20 | . | 188 |
| Cheney, G. R. | 183 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 186 |
| Plowman, G. | 136 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | 4 | 5 | 5 | 168 |
| Hill, F. A. | 146 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 164 |
| Myers, S. | 104 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 148 |
| Thorne, E. H. | 92 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 143 |
| Stone, F. | 51 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 106 |
| Chess, A. | 46 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 96 |
| Knorr, T. E. | 65 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 96 |
| Sapir, I. | 66 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | . | 95 |
| Kowalski, S. | 64 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 91 |
| Berry, G. F. | 74 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 78 |
| Layer, C. R. | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 74 |
| Shapiro, Milton | 53 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | 71 |
| Williams, J. R. | 33 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 66 |
| Olir, R. | 43 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | . | . | 4 | . | . | 60 |
| Towle, W. | 40 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | . | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | . | 60 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 50 |
| Hannan, J. | 35 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| Einhorn, M. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 0 | 41 |
| Gonzalez, M. | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | 34 |
| Zarbach, J. | 21 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 30 |
| Klein, B. | 21 | . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 23 |
| Chapman, A. R. | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 18 |
| McClellan, F. H. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| Westlake, P. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 14 |
| Grote, F. | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| Rivise, I. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| Goodwin, P. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 |

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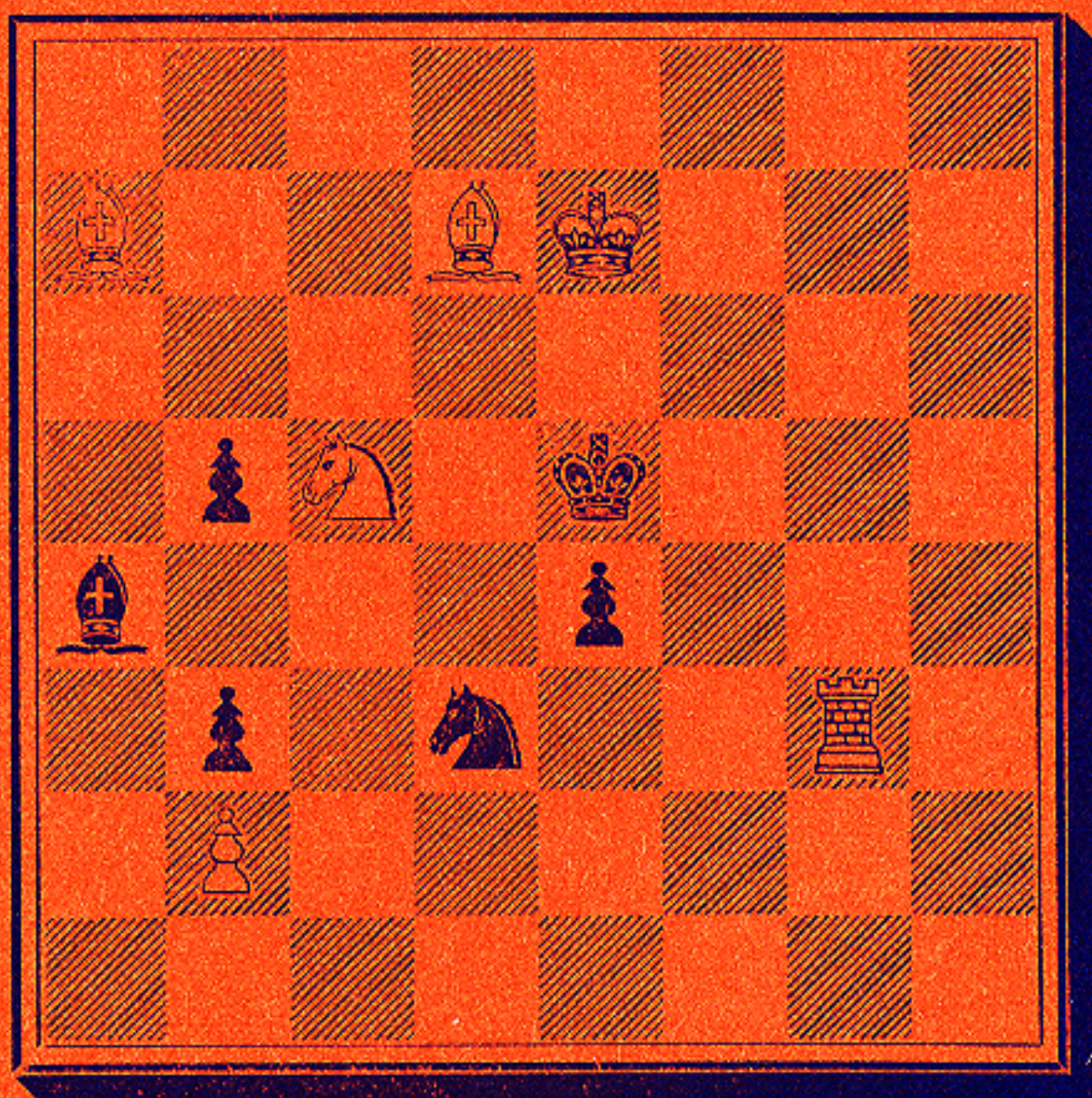
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A Candid Word

We wish to advise our chess friends that effective November 1 the subscription rate of THE CHESS REVIEW will be raised to \$3.00 per year for domestic subscriptions and \$3.50 per year for foreign subscriptions. Single copies will be 30c in the United States and 35c in Canada and abroad.

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"Enclosed please find Money Order for \$3.00 in payment of my yearly subscription to THE CHESS REVIEW. I wish to avail myself of this occasion to congratulate the editors on the high standard of efficiency with which they have constantly produced the REVIEW throughout the year."—H. Fiset, Cowansville, Que., Canada.

We desire to continue to give the greatest possible value to our readers. Economic laws, however, cannot be flouted with impunity. A financial survey has proven conclusively that we must either curtail the size of THE CHESS REVIEW or make a slight increase in price. We choose the lesser of two evils and solicit the continued cooperation of our subscribers.

All present subscribers whose subscriptions expire *after* November 1, 1935, are granted the privilege of renewing at the old rate provided their remittance is received, or has been mailed, prior to November 1.

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In response to a number of inquiries for chess instruction, THE CHESS REVIEW is planning to make available to residents of the metropolitan area this fall and winter two courses, a group for beginners—a group for advanced players. Each course will consist of 10 lectures given by some of the country's leading experts.

The elementary course (presupposing only a knowledge of the moves), will comprise a thorough study of fundamentals in end-game play, mid-game combinations, and opening maneuvers and strategems.

The advanced course will cover Middle Game Planning, Innovations in the Openings, Refined End-Game Technique, Plastic Valuation, etc.

Lessons will take approximately one hour, and will be given in the evening at a central location in Manhattan. Some original research work will be required of each student. The fee will be \$10.00 per course; payable in two installments. Those interested are requested to write to: THE CHESS REVIEW, 60-10 Roosevelt Ave., Woodside, N. Y.

Dake on Tour

Arthur W. Dake needs no introduction to the chess players of America. He made the best individual record among the 100 international masters who participated at Warsaw and was the mainstay of the American Team.

We are arranging the details of a tour of the Atlantic Seaboard States for him. Clubs desirous of securing the services of this interesting chess personality for a simultaneous display should communicate with us.

Correspondence Game February, 1935.

BUDAPEST GAMBIT

| A. H. Kelderman White | | A. Th. Knoppers Black | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 15 Kt-Q5 | R-R3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K4! | 16 P-QKt4 | PxP |
| 3 PxP | Kt-Kt5 | 17 PxP | B-R2 |
| 4 Kt-KB3 | B-B4 | 18 B-Kt2 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 5 P-K3 | Kt-QB3 | 19 P-R3 | Q-Kt4! |
| 6 Kt-B3 | KKtxP(K4) | 20 P-B4 | Q-R5 |
| 7 P-QR3 | P-QR4 | 21 BxKt | PxB |
| 8 B-K2 | O-O | 22 Q-Kt3! | PxP |
| 9 O-O | P-Q3 | 23 KtxP | R-QB1 |
| 10 P-QKt3 | KtxKtch | 24 P-B5ch | K-R1? |
| 11 BxKt | Kt-K4 | 25 Q-B7! | Q-Kt5 |
| 12 B-K2 | P-B4 | 26 P-B5! | B-B3 |
| 13 R-R2 | B-Q2 | 27 P-B6! | Resigns |
| 14 R-Q2 | R-B3 | | |

News Events

Texas Championship Tourney

O. W. Manney of El Paso won the Chess Championship of Texas in a tournament held at San Antonio from August 31 to September 2 inclusive, under the auspices of the Texas Chess Association.

Thirty players participated: 6 from Dallas, 3 from Fort Worth, 5 from El Paso, 6 from Brownsville, 7 from San Antonio, and 1 each from Lubbock, Alamo and Houston. They were divided into three groups of ten players each and the following qualified for the finals: Section I—J. C. Thompson, (Dallas) 8½-1½; O. W. Manney, (El Paso) 7½-1½; G. A. Anderson, (Ft. Worth) 7-2; Section II—C. P. Gray, (El Paso) 9-0; F. H. McKee, (Dallas) 7½-1½; Section III—Dr. L. J. Spivak, (Houston) 7½-1½; Dr. R. S. Underwood, (Lubbock) 7-2; Clemente Villareal, (San Antonio) 6-3; George Bowman (Brownsville) 6-3.

The leading scores:

| Player | W. | L. |
|----------------|----|----|
| O. W. Manney | 7 | 1 |
| J. C. Thompson | 6½ | 1½ |
| C. P. Gray | 6 | 2 |
| F. H. McKee | 4½ | 3½ |

At the annual meeting held August 31 it was decided to hold the 1936 tournament in Dallas at the same time of the year and the following officers were elected for 1936: J. C. Thompson, (Dallas) President; John F. Hunter, (Brownsville), Vice-President; C. F. Weekley, (Dallas), Secretary-Treasurer.

The following game determined the championship. Manney and Gray were tied for first place. A win gave one of them the title. A draw meant a triple tie for first between Manney, Gray and Thompson.

RUY LOPEZ

| O. W. Manney White | | C. P. Gray Black | |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 15 P-KR3 | Q-QB3? |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 16 Kt-KB5 | Kt-Q2 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 17 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B1 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 Q-R5 | BxKt |
| 5 O-O | P-QKt4 | 19 BxB | R-Q2 |
| 6 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 20 P-KB4! | Kt-K3 |
| 7 P-Q3 | B-K2 | 21 PxP | PxP |
| 8 Kt-B3 | Kt-QR4 | 22 Kt-R6ch! | PxKt |
| 9 B-Q2 | KtxB | 23 B-B6 | Q-B4ch |
| 10 RPxKt | O-O | 24 K-R2 | Q-B1 |
| 11 Kt-K2 | B-Kt2 | 25 R-B3 | Kt-B5 |
| 12 Kt-Kt3 | R-K1 | 26 RxKt! | PxR |
| 13 Q-K2 | Q-Q2 | 27 Q-Kt4ch | Resigns |
| 14 QR-Q1 | QR-Q1 | | |

Wisconsin vs. Illinois

On August 26, 1935, a team match was held between twenty-six Illinois and a similar number of Wisconsin players. The occasion was a chess picnic at Grant Park, Milwaukee and after the beer and pretzels, and the smoke, and the post mortems had been tabulated, digested, and otherwise disposed of, it was revealed that the Wisconsin players on their home territory had reversed the results of a previous meeting in Chicago.

The score in detail:

| Bd. | Wisconsin | Pts. | Illinois | Pts. |
|--------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| 1 | A. Elo, <i>Capt.</i> | 0 | S. Factor, <i>Capt.</i> | 1 |
| 2 | H. Knutsen | 0 | A. Margolis | 1 |
| 3 | R. Reel | 0 | C. Elison | 1 |
| 4 | C. Kraszewski | 0 | K. Holland | 1 |
| 5 | Dr. Spilberg | 0 | Dr. Goodman | 1 |
| 6 | Dr. Wehrley | 1/2 | H. Elmlund | 1/2 |
| 7 | A. Wehrley | 1/2 | E. Wagner | 1/2 |
| 8 | L. Malsack | 0 | W. Johnson | 1 |
| 9 | Dr. R. Navarro | 1 | F. Fritzek | 0 |
| 10 | J. Unger | 0 | C. Czerwein | 1 |
| 11 | S. Neu | 0 | M. Major | 1 |
| 12 | M. Becher | 1 | F. Husar | 0 |
| 13 | K. Gardner | 1 | T. Rimmer | 0 |
| 14 | C. Ostby | 0 | C. Lind | 1 |
| 15 | J. Thompson | 1 | S. Henderson | 0 |
| 16 | W. Hamann | 1 | J. Henderson | 0 |
| 17 | L. Schweickler | 1 | F. Slickers | 0 |
| 18 | R. J. Ratke | 0 | Dr. L. F. Pearson | 1 |
| 19 | C. H. Lohfink | 1 | L. O. O'Brien | 0 |
| 20 | J. Daskow | 1 | G. H. Reimer | 0 |
| 21 | J. Fashingbauer | 1 | C. H. Leech | 0 |
| 22 | B. Zamosh | 1 | C. Jensen | 0 |
| 23 | W. Sapp | 1 | A. Larson | 0 |
| 24 | O. Sheck | 1 | J. H. Wehrley | 0 |
| 25 | J. F. Seymour | 1 | W. Robbins | 0 |
| 26 | E. Teplinsky | 1 | S. Furmanek | 0 |
| Totals | | 15 | Totals | 11 |

Central Pennsylvania Championship

By defeating A. Townsen of Harrisburg in the final round, W. H. Steckel of Allentown repeated his 1932 performance and took the Central Pennsylvania crown. H. V. Hesse of Bethlehem (last year's champion) and L. Buck of Bethlehem tied for 2nd and 3rd, and Townsen finished 4th. The Tourney was held at the Americus Hotel in Allentown from August 31 to September 2nd.

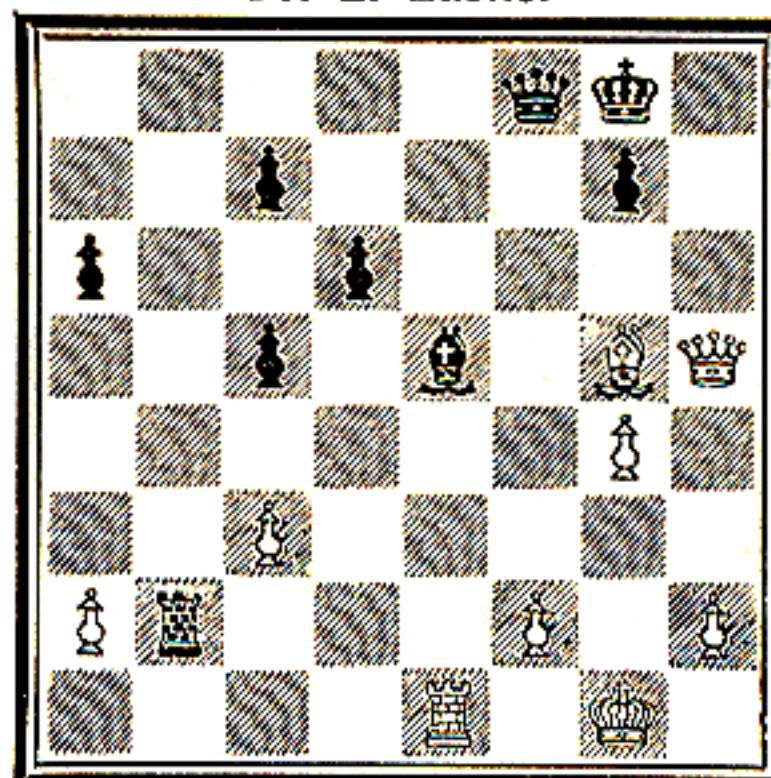
Capital City Notes

Chess enthusiasts in Washington, D. C., ushered in the new chess season with a simultaneous display by Martin C. Stark, District of Columbia Champion, at the rooms of the Capital City C. C. on September 21, 1935. Encountering 31 opponents, Mr. Stark made the fine showing of 25 wins, 2 losses and 4 draws.

The Seventh Rank

By F. REINFELD

Cambridge Springs, 1904
Dr. E. Lasker



A. W. Fox
White to Move

Can White play 27 P-KB4 now? Obviously Black's B could not move away, because of the reply 28 R-K8. But Black has another move at his disposal.

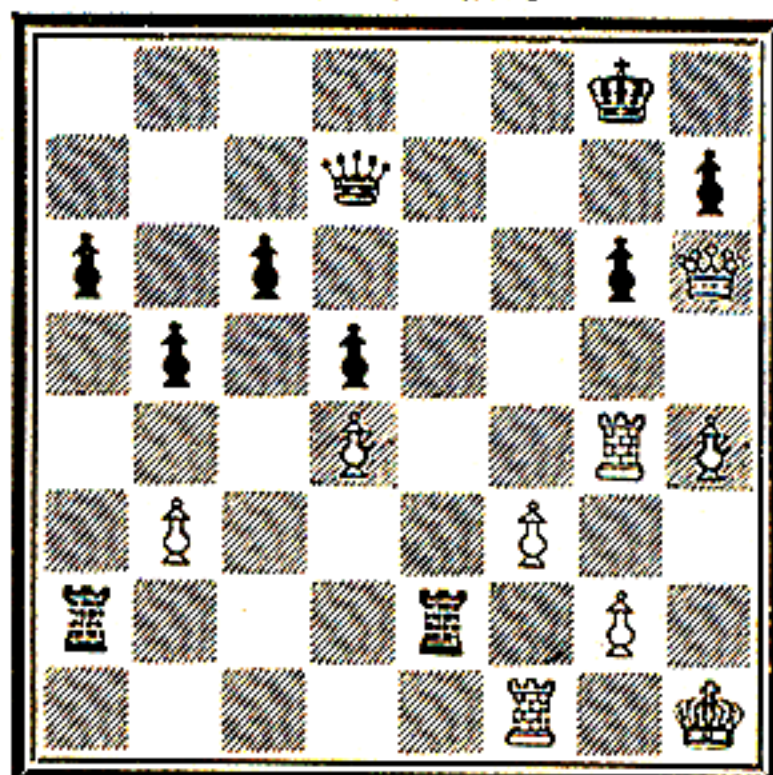
27 P-KB4 Q-R1!

Taking advantage of the fact that the advance of the KBP has opened up the whole rank for Black's Rook.

28 Q-R3 BxQPB!

And Black wins easily. Therefore 27 P-KB4 cannot be played (*and wasn't!*).

Hague, 1928
Dr. M. Euwe



A. Becker
Black to Move

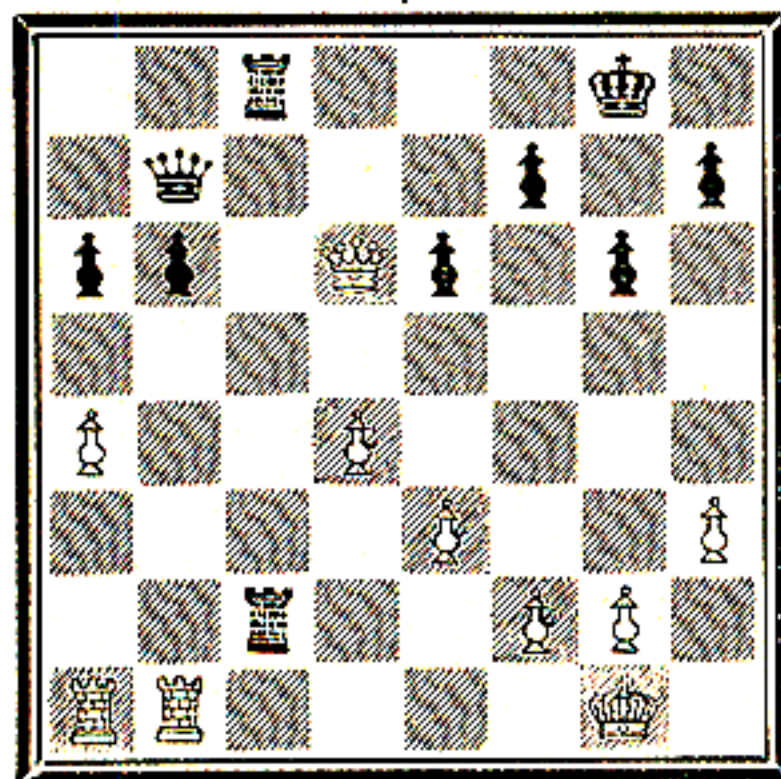
White's pieces are badly placed and his game is disorganized. Euwe exploits this admirably by:

31 RXP!

For if now 32 RxR, Q-R6ch forces mate. Meanwhile Black threatens 32 . . . R-R7ch; 33 K-Kt1, QxRch!; 34 PxQ, R(QR)-Kt7 mate.

After the text, the continuation was 32 Q-B4, RxR; 33 PxR, Q-K2; 34 P-R5, PxP; 35 PxP, Q-K5ch; and Black won easily.

Moscow, 1935
J. R. Capablanca



V. Alatorzew
Black to Move

A harmless looking position—so White thought!

22 RxP!

The reluctant acceptance of this unwelcome gift would lead to mate after 23 KxR, R-B7ch; 24 K-Kt3 (or 24 K-K1, QxP; 25 Q-Kt8ch, K-Kt2; 26 Q-K5ch, P-B3, etc.), RxPch!; 25 K-R4, Q-K5ch; 26 Q-B4, P-Kt4ch; 27 K-R5, Q-Kt3mate. In this variation if 25 K-B4, P-Kt4ch; 26 K-K5, P-B3ch!; 27 KxBP, Q-B2ch; 28 K-K5, Q-B4mate.

23 Q-Kt3 R-K7

White resigned at this point, for after 24 R-QB1, RxRch; 25 RxR, Q-K5; 26 R-B3, K-Kt2

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres
(*Esthonia*)
White

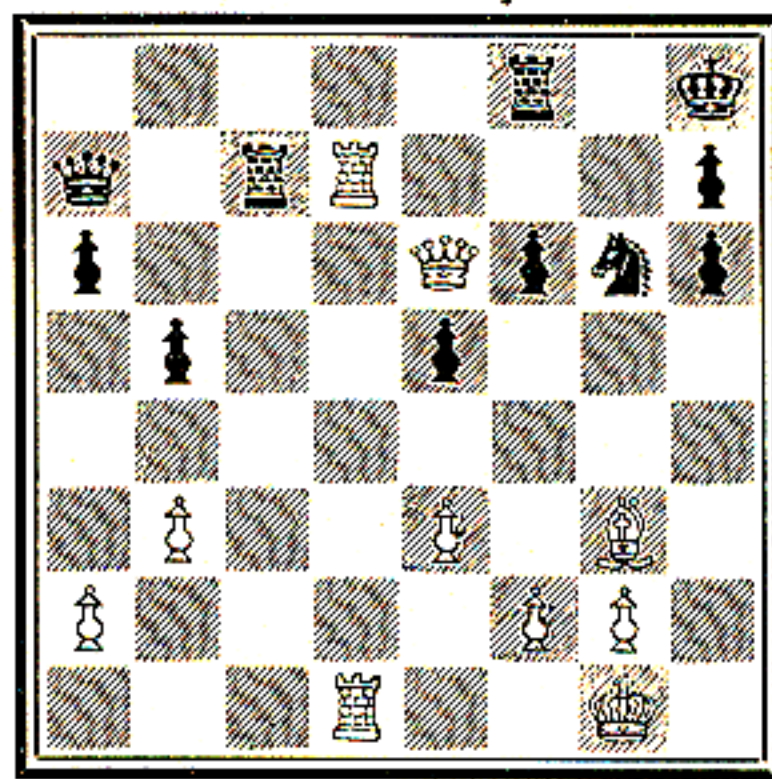
R. Grau
(*Argentina*)
Black

| | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 18 P-B3 | B-B4ch |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 19 K-R1 | R-Q1 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 20 Q-K1 | P-K5 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 21 P-Kt4 | B-B1 |
| 5 Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 | 22 B-K3 | Kt-Q3 |
| 6 B-K2 | P-KKt3 | 23 R-Q1 | B-Kt2 |
| 7 O-O | B-Kt2 | 24 Q-B2 | Kt-B1 |
| 8 Kt-Kt3 | O-O | 25 RxRch | QxR |
| 9 P-B4 | B-Q2 | 26 R-Q1 | Q-B2 |
| 10 P-Kt4! | Q-B1 | 27 B-B4 | K-B2 |
| 11 P-Kt5 | Kt-K1 | 28 Q-Q2 | Kt(B3)-K2 |
| 12 Kt-Q5 | P-B4 | 29 B-Kt3 | BxP |
| 13 P-K5! | PxP | 30 Q-QB2 | Kt-R2 |
| 14 Kt-B5! | P-K3 | 31 BxPch! | K-K1 |
| 15 Kt-Kt6! | PxKt | 32 P-Kt5! | B-K4 |
| 16 KtxB | Q-B2 | 33 Q-B2 | Resigns |
| 17 KtxR | BxKt | | |

followed by the duly prepared advance of the QKtP, Black would win very easily.

Technical basis of the combination: White's BP blocks the concentrated attack of Black's Q and R against White's KKt2. Hence 22 . . . RxP! removing the obstacle.

Gothenburg, 1920
G. Maroczy



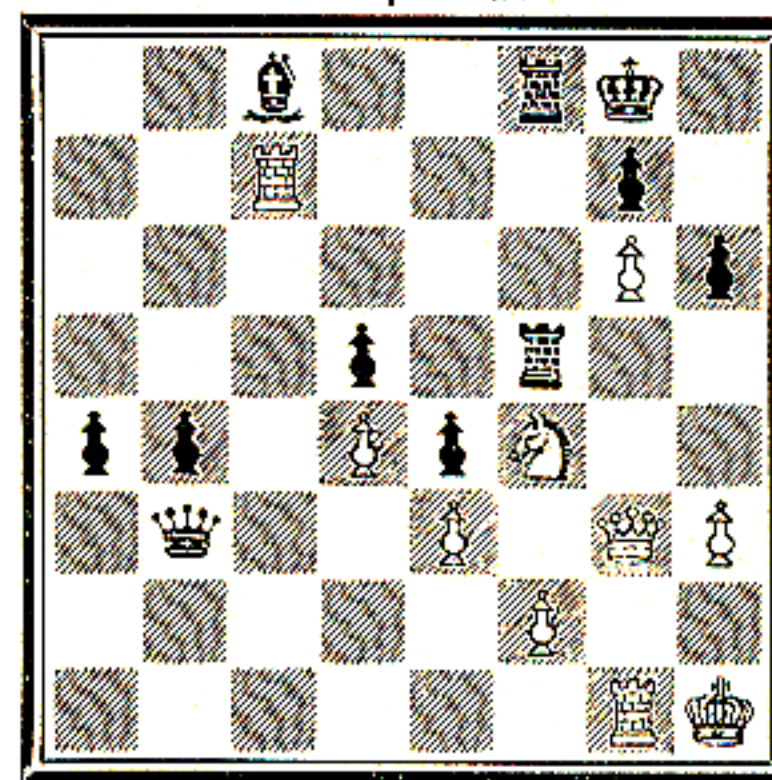
A. Rubinstein
White to Move

White has established a dominating pressure on the Q file, and in order to open up the seventh rank completely, he has advanced his KRP and sacrificed it at R6. For the time being, Black has covered all his weaknesses; but White wins, logically enough, by bringing the hitherto inactive B to the attack:

35 B-R4! Resigns

For if 35 . . . KtxB; 36 Q-K7 is a crushing reply.

New York, 1889
H. Lipschutz



J. H. Blackburne
White to Move

What can White do against the threatened advance of the hostile Q side pawns? He seems all set for an attack on the KKt file which is, however, obviously impossible. Has White any other method available?

The World Championship Match

The match is scheduled to start on October 8, 1935, with the first two games to be played at the Carlton Hotel in Amsterdam. The "Euwe-Alekhine Committee" appointed by the Netherlands Chess Association is seeking to sell the games to chess centers and social centers for a consideration. Several of the games have already been sold. One to a girls' college in Amsterdam; one to the technical University in Delft, one to a large manufacturer of electrical equipment, etc. The A. V. R. O. radio station will broadcast the moves of each game played together with some comment on the games. It is anticipated that Dr. Euwe himself will give some of the comments.

Due to the imminence of the match the following article written by Mr. S. Landau of Holland for the newspaper "De Groene Amsterdammer" under the heading "Who Will Be Champion, 1935?", should be of interest:

On May 28th the contract for this match was signed by both parties. They must have felt considerable relief at that moment that the seemingly endless preliminaries were terminated, and at the knowledge that their studies, training, etc., would after all, be for a definite purpose.

Dr. Euwe is not the man to challenge Dr. Alekhine for the title (which challenge involves a small fortune), if he did not seriously consider that he has an excellent chance to win.

Dr. Alekhine never underestimates his opponents and he is well acquainted with Dr. Euwe's faultlessness in the openings, his logic, and ingenuity.

Dr. Euwe is assisted in his preparations for this match by R. Spielmann, while S. Flohr from Prague is expected to come to Holland for the same purpose. Spielmann is well known for his combinations and Flohr for his positional and theoretical knowledge of the game.

Neither player has any illusion of being better than the other, and if some of the games are won, the wins will be due to psychological factors rather than technical superiority. No matter how magically their minds may work, they are human beings and not machines—they have their weaknesses, depressions and nerves, which at certain times may overcome them.

Besides mental training, physical training is also of great importance. Dr. Alekhine has changed his mode of living entirely of late. Contrary to Dr. Euwe, he likes a drink and smokes excessively. During his match with Bogolubow (1934) he hardly changed this procedure, but now, facing Dr. Euwe, he adheres to a strict diet. In this he is ably assisted by his wife.

(In this connection, Mr. Landau, a good friend of Dr. Alekhine, relates the following.)

Dr. Alekhine, playing in a recent tournament, had his wife seated at the table with him. There also was on the table, within reach, a box of cigarettes. During the game, and in a particularly ticklish situation, Dr. Alekhine looked longingly at the box as if he expected great help from that direction. All at once, as a matter of habit, his hand shot out to the box—but the commanding voice of Mrs. Alekhine, "Don't, Sacha!", stopped the movement in time. Obedient to his trainer, no cigarettes were smoked then.

Translation by John B. Snethlage

33 RXPch!

....

"This came upon him like a thunderbolt, and caused the greatest excitement among the spectators, of whom Steinitz was one. He bent his head over the board, and would scarcely believe that a mating position had been created." (*Blackburne*).

33

KxR

On 33 . . . K-R1; Blackburne intended 34 R-R7ch, K-Kt1; 35 P-Kt7!, R-Kt4; 36 PxR(Q) ch, KxQ; 37 Kt-K6ch!, BxKt; 38 Q-Kt8ch, and mate next move.

34 Kt-R5ch!!

RxKt

Or 34 . . . K-Kt1; 35 Q-B7 etc.

35 Q-B7ch

K-B3

36 Q-Q6ch and mate in three

Tourney at Leningrad
July, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Lilienthal
White

M. Rochline
Black

| | | | |
|----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 RxKtP | KtxB |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 18 RxKt | Q-B5ch |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 K-Kt1 | QxQP |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 20 B-K2! | Q-R5 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-B3 | 21 Kt-K4 | Kt-K4 |
| 6 P-K4 | PxKP | 22 Kt-Q6ch | K-B2 |
| 7 KtxP | B-K2 | 23 P-B5 | KR-KB1 |
| 8 Kt-B3 | P-QKt3 | 24 R-QR3 | K-Kt1 |
| 9 Q-B2 | B-Kt2 | 25 P-KKt3 | Q-QKt5 |
| 10 O-O-O | Q-B2 | 26 R-Kt3 | Q-R4 |
| 11 B-Q3 | O-O-O | 27 PxP | PxP |
| 12 KR-K1 | P-KR3 | 28 P-B4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 13 B-R4 | P-KKt4? | 29 R(Kt)-Q3 | B-R1 |
| 14 B-Kt3 | B-Q3 | 30 R-R3 | Q-QB4 |
| 15 Kt-K5 | BxKt | 31 RxBch! | KxR |
| 16 RxB! | Kt-R4 | 32 Q-R4ch | Resigns |

The International Team Tournament

It must be a source of pride and satisfaction to American Chess that for the third consecutive time the United States Team was successful in winning the custody of the famous Hamilton-Russell Cup.

This year's International Team Tournament held at Warsaw, Poland, from August 15 to 31 under the auspices of the F. I. D. E. (International Chess Federation), marks the fifth time in the last eight years that this Trophy

has been in active competition. In 1927 at London, Hungary captured premier honors. At Hamburg, in 1930, Poland was victorious. The first United States triumph occurred in 1931 at Prague. Success again crowned our efforts at Folkestone in 1933. The team's last minute triumph at Warsaw is still fresh in our minds.

In all, twenty nations participated. The lineup of the various countries is presented in the order in which they finished.

- 1 U. S. A.: R. Fine, F. J. Marshall, A. Kupchik, A. W. Dake, I. A. Horowitz.
- 2 Sweden: G. Stahlberg, G. Stoltz, E. Lundin, G. Danielsson, E. Larsson.
- 3 Poland: Dr. S. Tartakower, P. Frydman, M. Najdorf, H. Friedmann, K. Makarczyk.
- 4 Hungary: L. Steiner, A. Lillenthal, K. Havasi, A. Szabo, P. Rethy.
- 5 Czechoslovakia: S. Flohr, K. Opocensky, J. Rejfir, Dr. K. Treybal, J. Pelikan.
- 6 Yugoslavia: Dr. M. Vidmar, V. Pirc, B. Kostic, Dr. Trifunovic, E. Koenig.
- 7 Austria: E. Grunfeld, R. Spielmann, E. Eliskases, H. Muller, D. Podhorzer.
- 8 Argentina: R. Grau, J. Bolbochan, I. Pleci, C. H. Maderna.
- 9 Latvia: W. Petrov, F. Apscheneek, M. Feigin, Dr. W. Hasenfuss, A. Krumin.
- 10 France: Dr. A. Alekhine, L. Betbeder, A. Muffang, V. Kahn, B. Raizman.
- 11 Esthonia: P. Keres, G. Friedemann, L. Laurentius, I. Raud, F. Kibberman.
- 12 England: W. Winter, Sir G. A. Thomas, C. H. O'D. Alexander, H. E. Atkins, H. Golombek.
- 13 Finland: E. Book, B. Rasmussen, I. Solin, R. Krogius, T. Salo.
- 14 Lithuania: V. Mikenas, S. Macht, I. Vistanetski, P. Vaitonis, M. Lutzkis.
- 15 Palestine: H. Foerder, D. Enoch, J. Dobkin, W. Winz, M. Czerniak.
- 16 Denmark: E. Andersen, B. Nielsen, J. Enevoldsen, E. Sorensen, Dr. O. H. Krause.
- 17 Rumania: H. Silberman, T. Ichim, Dr. N. Brody, S. Erdelyi, T. Popa.
- 18 Italy: A. Sacconi, M. Monticelli, S. Rosselli del Turco, M. Romi, M. Neapolitano.
- 19 Switzerland: Prof. O. Naegeli, H. Grob, Dr. Michel, Dr. Stahelin, F. Gygli.
- 20 Ireland: B. Reilly, J. Creevey, J. J. O'Hanlon, T. G. Cranston, A. de Burca.

TEAM SCORING RECORD

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TOURNAMENT

| | 1 U. S. A. | 2 Sweden | 3 Poland | 4 Hungary | 5 Czechoslovakia | 6 Yugoslavia | 7 Austria | 8 Argentina | 9 Latvia | 10 France | 11 Esthonia | 12 England | 13 Finland | 14 Lithuania | 15 Palestine | 16 Denmark | 17 Rumania | 18 Italy | 19 Switzerland | 20 Ireland | Total Points |
|----|------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | . | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 4 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 54 |
| 2 | 2 1/2 | . | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 52 1/2 |
| 3 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | . | 2 1/2 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 52 |
| 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 1/2 | . | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 51 |
| 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 49 |
| 6 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 3 | 1 1/2 | 4 | 45 1/2 |
| 7 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | . | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 43 1/2 |
| 8 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 | . | 1 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 | 42 |
| 9 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | . | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 3 | 41 |
| 10 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | . | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| 11 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | . | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| 12 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 3 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | . | 3 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 37 |
| 13 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 0 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 1/2 | 2 | 35 |
| 14 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | . | 1 1/2 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 34 |
| 15 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 2 1/2 | . | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 4 | 32 |
| 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 1/2 | 3 | 2 | 3 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 0 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | . | 2 | 3 | 2 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| 18 | 1 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 24 |
| 19 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 1 | 2 1/2 | . | 3 | 21 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 | . | 12 |

The round by round results of the tournament show that the U. S. Team started off in good style with a 3-1 defeat of the strong Czechoslovak team and a 2½-1½ defeat of Argentina (which finished in 8th place). The third and fourth rounds proved troublesome, the team losing to Hungary 3-1 and Sweden 2½-1½ respectively. Thereafter they won every match, but despite this good showing trailed the Swedish and Polish teams most of the way due to the sterling play of the Swedes and Poles. In the closing rounds, however, the blistering pace began to tell and both the Swedish and Polish teams faltered. The closeness of the race is attested by the final score which shows the United States leading Sweden by 1½ points, and Sweden nosing out Poland for second place by ½ a point.

At the conclusion of the tournament A. W. Dake of the American Team was awarded the prize for the best individual score made by a contestant. The individual scores of the entire American Team is shown in the following table. Their opponents are listed in the order in which they were encountered.

Simultaneously with the Team Tournament a Women's Tournament was held. Eight countries sent representatives to compete for the Lady Hamilton-Russell Cup and Miss Vera Menchik (the woman champion) representing her native Czechoslovakia, won with a score of 9 points. Miss Regina Gerlecka of Poland with 6½ points took second, and Miss Gisi Harum of Austria third with 6 points.

At a final meeting of the F. I. D. E. it was voted to hold the next International Team competition in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1937.

Warsaw Sidelights

The American team arrived at Gdynia, Poland, at 9 A. M. As strangers in a foreign land they trustingly set about seeking directions. It appeared that the best way to get to Warsaw was to take a 2 o'clock train. The baggage was transferred to that train and the team boarded it and whiled away the intervening hours. The first shock came at 1:55 P. M. With a toot and a whistle the train pulled out 5 minutes ahead of schedule! For five hours it kept puffing and chugging along and finally the team was asked to disembark. When, lo and behold! came the painful discovery: the train was back in Gdynia, exactly where it had started from. The boys immediately set forth to thank the authorities for the buggy ride.

* * *

Makarczyk, one of the members of the Polish Team, while dining in the common mess-hall, was greeted with a cordial "Mahlzeit" by an apparent stranger. Under the impression that a personal introduction was being attempted, he arose, clicked his heels together, bowed formally at the waist, and announced his own name, "Makarczyk". The next day the same incident occurred. Again the stranger passed and smiling, said, "Mahlzeit". Makarczyk wondered. Could it be that this stranger had misunderstood him? He again arose, clicked his heels, bowed from the waist, and reiterated, "Makarczyk". Later it occurred to him to inquire of Dr. Tartakower, the dean of the Polish Team, the meaning of the word "Mahlzeit". When Dr. Tartakower explained to him that it meant "Hearty Appetite" all was clear. The next morning Makarczyk made it a point to seek out the stranger and reciprocate by greet-

(Continued on Page 228)

INDIVIDUAL SCORING RECORD

INTERNATIONAL TEAM TOURNAMENT - WARSAW, POLAND - AUGUST 15-31, 1935

| | Czecho-Slovakia | Argentina | Hungary | Sweden | Italy | Ireland | France | Latvia | Switzerland | Jugo-Slavia | Poland | Denmark | Austria | Finland | Lithuania | Estonia | Palestine | Roumania | England | Total Points |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| R. Fine (+5-4=8) | 1½ | 0 | 0 | 1½ | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1½ | 1½ | x | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | x | 1 | 9 |
| F. J. Marshall (+6-3=3) | 1½ | x | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 0 | x | x | 1½ | 1 | 1 | x | x | 1 | 1½ | 1 | x | 7½ |
| A. Kupchik (+6-0=8) | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | x | 1½ | 1 | 1 | x | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | x | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | x | x | 1 | 1½ | 10 |
| A. W. Dake (+13-0=5) | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | x | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15½ |
| I. A. Horowitz (+10-1=4) | x | 1 | x | 1½ | 1 | x | x | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| U. S. Team Score | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 1½ | 3½ | 3 | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | 2½ | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | 4 | 2½ | 54 |
| Opponent's Team Score | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 0 | 1½ | 22 |

This game brought the Hamilton Russell Cup back to America. It was played in the final round and after the point had been scored the United States was bound to finish first regardless of how Sweden made out in its match against Yugoslavia.

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

A. W. Dake (U. S. A.) White
C. H. O'D. Alexander (England) Black

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 22 P-B4 | KtxKt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 23 BPxKt | P-QR3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 24 R-B1 | B-R3 |
| 4 B-B4 | B-Kt2 | 25 Q-K2 | Q-K3 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 | 26 P-KR4 | R-B2 |
| 6 P-KR3 | O-O | 27 B-KB4 | B-B1 |
| 7 Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 28 Q-K1 | P-R3 |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 | 29 R-QB2 | K-Kt2 |
| 9 B-Q3 | QKt-Q2 | 30 P-R5 | K-R1 |
| 10 PxP | KPxP | 31 PxP | QxKtP |
| 11 O-O | K-R1 | 32 Q-R4 | R-R2 |
| 12 QR-Q1 | Kt-R4 | 33 QR-B2 | B-K2 |
| 13 B-R2 | P-KB4 | 34 Q-R3 | R-B1 |
| 14 Q-B2 | Kt(R4)-B3 | 35 B-Kt3 | B-Kt4 |
| 15 Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 36 B-R4 | R(R)-KB2 |
| 16 BxKt | Kt-Q2 | 37 BxB | QxB |
| 17 B-R2 | Kt-Kt3 | 38 R-B4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 18 Kt-Kt1 | B-K3 | 39 R-R4 | K-Kt2 |
| 19 Kt-Q2 | QR-K1 | 40 R-B3 | Q-K3 |
| 20 Kt-B3 | B-B1 | 41 R-Kt3ch | K-R2 |
| 21 Kt-K5 | Kt-Q2 | 42 Q-Kt4! | Resigns |

The threat of BxP cannot be met.

(Continued from Page 227)

ing him with the word, "Mahlzeit". To his surprise, the stranger, who had in the interim given some thought to Makarczyk's earlier responses, rose, clicked his heels, bowed at the waist, and enunciated, "Makarczyk"!

* * *

That the grapefruit is a luxury in Poland was discovered by Reuben Fine at his first breakfast. The check arrived in due course. Reuben gazed and blanched. Two zlotys (40c) was the price of the grapefruit. Quite steep, we will admit, but what is one grapefruit compared to the deluge of citrous fruits awaiting him upon his arrival in New York?

* * *

The lowly sardine vied with the grapefruit for expensiveness. Abraham Kupchik bore the shock of this discovery. Gazing at a menu for an inexpensive* bite he observed sardines priced at 1 zloty. He placed his order, enjoyed his bite, and asked for his check. When it arrived he noticed the charge: sardines 2 zlotys. He looked at the menu again, and summoned the waiter. "Why," said he, "do you charge me 2 zlotys for sardines when it is priced here at 1 zloty?" "But, sir," said the waiter, "you had *two* sardines!"

*This was on the return trip when funds were running short.

Game Studies

(The following game was played in a tournament at Soestdyk, Holland. The annotations are by the winner and by the international master Hans Knoch and are marked for identification with (V) or (K) respectively. H. Knoch and R. Spielmann are in Holland assisting Dr. Max Euwe in his preparations for his coming World Championship Match with Dr. Alekhine.)

FRENCH DEFENSE

R. Spielmann White
J. H. O. Vandembosch Black

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | ... |
| Spielmann usually plays 3 Kt-Q2. (K). | |
| 3 ... | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-KKt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K5 | Kt-K5 |

This move is not as bad as its reputation. (V). Better is 5 ... KKt-Q2. The text move is based on some tactical advantage but is insufficient from a positional standpoint. (K).

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 6 BxB | QxB |
| 7 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 8 Q-K2 | Kt-Q2 |

Flohr-Alekhine (Veldes 1931) continued: 8 ... P-QKt3; 9 O-O-O, (not 9 QxP, Q-Kt5ch; etc.), B-Kt2; 10 P-KKt3, P-QB4; 11 B-Kt2, PxP; 12 BxP, Kt-B3; 13 P-KB4 with the better game for White as the QP must fall. Flohr agreed to a draw too early. (K).

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 9 O-O-O | P-KB4 |
| 10 PxP e. p. | KtxP |
| 11 P-KKt3 | ... |

Here Spielmann misses the strongest continuation 11 P-KB3! After 11 ... PxP; 12 KtxP White stands better due to Black's weak KP. After the text Black gets a good game. (V). White wants to win Black's advanced KP but loses his advantage in the attempt and even gets into difficulties. With 11 P-KB3!, PxP (forced); 12 KtxP White could have kept the opening advantage. The Black KP could not have advanced and would have remained weak. (K).

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 11 ... | O-O |
| 12 B-Kt2 | P-K4! |

There threatens very strongly ... B-Kt5, forcing White to play BxP. (V). With this move, Black gets a good game. It leads to lively complications and has to be analyzed accurately. (K).

| | |
|--|------|
| 13 BxP | ... |
| After 13 PxP, QxP; 14 P-KB3 (14 P-KB4, Q-QR4); Q-Kt4ch; with a good game for Black. (K). | |
| 13 ... | KtxB |
| 14 QxKt | RxP! |

White cannot play 15 QxP?, QxQ; 16 B-B4, R-Q2; 17 RxR, KxR; 18 B-K5! Nor 15 PxP, B-B4; 16 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 17 Kt-K2, QxP with a clear advantage for Black. (K).

| | |
|----------|-----|
| 15 Kt-B3 | ... |
|----------|-----|

The only way to parry without loss of time the threat of 15 ... B-B4. Both 15 Kt-K2, Q-Kt4ch; followed by 16 ... B-Kt5 and 15 Q-K3, Q-B2! would be favorable to Black. The text move leads to a game with about equal chances. (K).

| | |
|--------|-------|
| 15 ... | Q-B2! |
|--------|-------|

The last advantage of P-K4. Otherwise this KP would have been lost without compensation. (K).

16 Kt-Kt5?

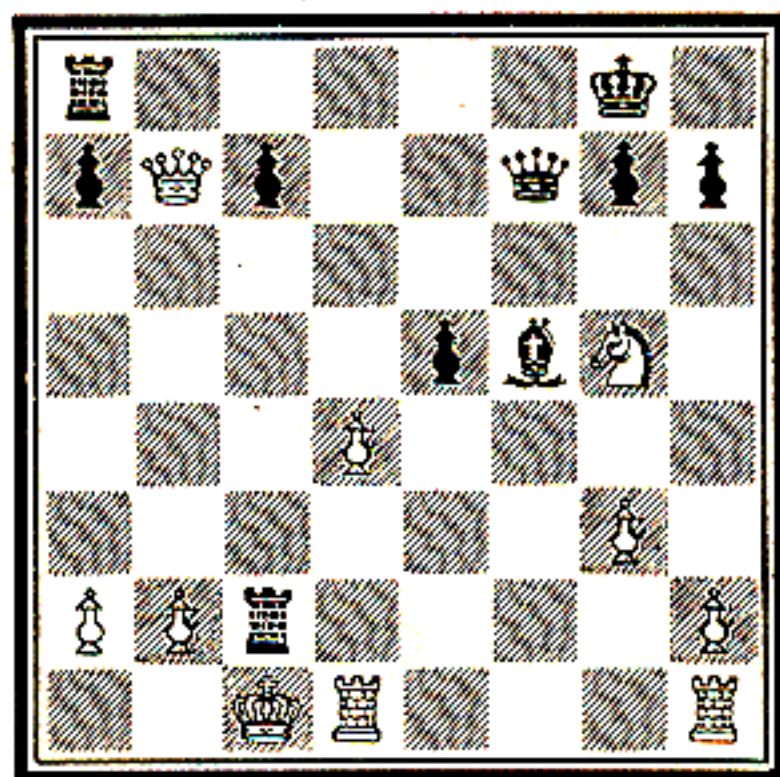
White has nothing better. On 16 KtxP follows simply 16 . . . QxRP. On 16 KR-B1 follows 16 . . . B-B4; 17 QxKtP and Black mates as in the actual game beginning with 17 . . . RxPch. (V). An error which leads forcibly to loss. Correct would be 16 Kt-Q2 in order to answer 16 . . . QxP or 16 . . . B-B4 with Q-K3. The Kt would have been in time to protect the King and if Black captures the QRP, White could compensate himself with the KP. (K).

16 . . . B-B4!
17 QxKtP

On 17 KtxQ follows 17 . . . BxQ; 18 KtxP, RxBPch; 19 K-Kt1, RxRP dis. ch. winning a full Rook. (V). This affords Black the opportunity to conclude with a nice mating combination. Besides the text move there was only 17 KtxQ but this would result in an end-game with the exchange down and thus hopeless: 17 . . . BxQ; 18 KR-K1, RxBPch; 19 K-Kt1, R-Q7 dis. ch. and White has to capture the Bishop as 20 K-B1 would lose a full piece: 20 . . . RxRch; 21 KxR, B-B6ch; 22 K-Q2, KxKt; 23 R-KB1, P-K5! (K).

17 . . . RxBPch

J. H. O. Vandebosch



R. Spielmann

18 K-Kt1 R-B8ch!

With this nice Rook sacrifice the White King is pushed into a mate by a series of forced moves. (K).

19 KxR Q-B5ch
20 K-Q2 Q-Q6ch
21 K-K1 Q-K6ch
22 K-B1 R-KB1!

Resigns

Mate is now threatened by . . . B-R6 and cannot be prevented. On K-Kt2 follows . . . Q-K7ch and on Q-Kt3ch follows . . . B-K3 dis. ch. (K).

Translated from Tijdschrift.—J. B. S.

Margate Tournay

April, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

E. G. Sergeant S. Reshevsky

| | |
|----------|--------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4 B-B4? | Kt-B3 |

Were White to utilize his unusual fourth move to transpose into a kind of Two Knights' Defense, the results of 5 Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 6 PxP, Kt-QR4; 7 P-Q3 would hardly be worth striving for. After 7 . . . P-QKt4; 8 B-Kt3, KtxB; 9 RPxKt, QxP Black has a good game.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 5 O-O | B-K2 |
| 6 R-K1 | P-QKt4 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 |
| 8 P-QR4 | B-Kt2 |

8 . . . P-Kt5 is inferior because of 9 P-R5; but the usual move 8 . . . B-Kt5 is preferable to the text, which has the drawback of allowing White to plant a Kt at KB5.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 9 P-B3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 10 B-B2 | P-B4 |
| 11 P-Q4 | Q-Kt1 |

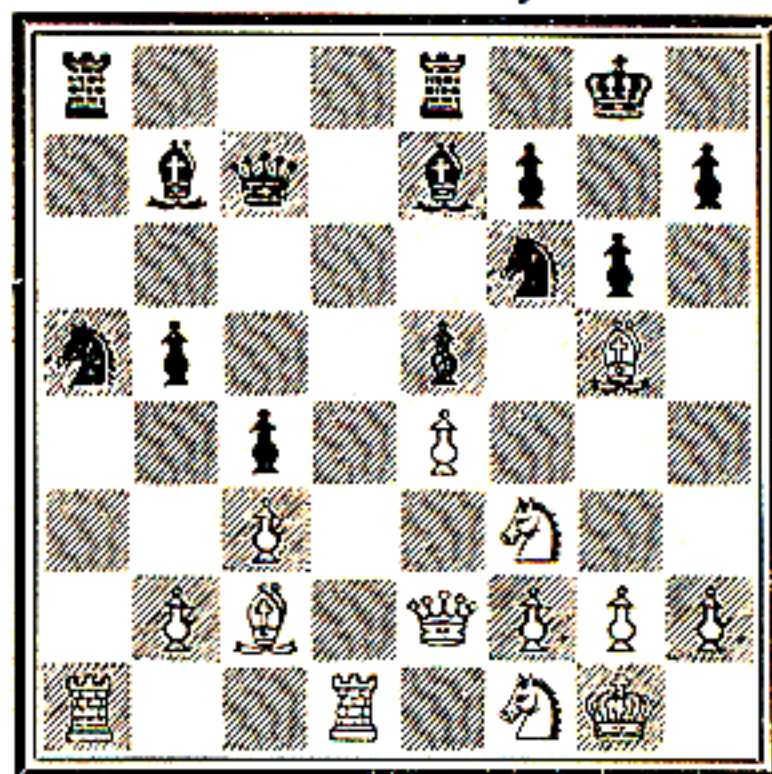
The more customary . . . Q-B2 would save time.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 12 RPxP | RPxP |
| 13 Q-K2 | P-B5 |
| 14 QKt-Q2 | O-O |
| 15 Kt-B1 | R-K1 |

White should now continue B-Kt5 with an excellent game. The move actually made is much weaker, as it frees Black's cramped position.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 16 PxP? | PxP |
| 17 B-Kt5 | Q-B2 |
| 18 KR-Q1 | P-Kt3 |

S. Reshevsky



E. G. Sergeant

19 Kt-K3 KR-Q1

Avoiding the complicated line of play made possible by White's last move: 19 . . . KtxP (if 19 . . . BxP? 20 BxB, KtxB; 21 Kt-Q5!); 20 BxB, RxB (or 20 . . . QxB; 21 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 22 RxB regaining the pawn); 21 Kt-Q5, BxKt; 22 RxB winning back the pawn with a good game.

20 BxKt?

Here Sergeant misses his way; the intended occupation of Q5 turns out to be of no value. Better was 20 RxRch.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 . . . | BxB |
| 21 Kt-Q5 | BxKt |
| 22 PxP | R-R3! |

The passed P must be blockaded.

23 Q-K3

(Why not 23 P-QKt4? It forces the break up of Black's Q side pawns. While weakening the QBP it in turn renders Black's QKtP weak and enhances the value of the QP. It is immeasurably better than the supine tactics actually adopted.—S.S.C.)

23

B-Kt2

White is helpless against the intended advance of the KBP unless he adopts some desperate measure like P-KKt4.

24 Kt-Kt5

B-R3!

25 Q-Kt3

BxKt

26 QxB

P-B3!

27 Q-K3

QR-Q3

An ideal position for Black: the B is helpless.

28 Q-K4

Kt-Kt2

29 R-Q2

Kt-B4

30 Q-B3

P-B4

31 QR-Q1

P-K5

32 Q-Kt3

Kt-Q6

33 BxKt

BPxB

34 P-B3

Q-B4ch

35 K-R1

RxP

36 PxP

PxP

37 R-K1

R-K1

38 R-K3

. . . .

Q-K3 holds out longer.

38

R-KB1!

The quickest: if now 39 R-K1, P-K6! Or 39 R-Q1, P-Q7 (threatening . . . R(Q4)-B4, etc.): 40 P-R3, R-Kt4!

39 P-R3

R-B8ch

40 K-R2

R-Kt4

Resigns

Reshevsky's play from the 22nd move on has been admirable.

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

A. Szabo

A. W. Dake

(Hungary)

(U. S. A.)

White

Black

1 P-K4

P-QB4

2 Kt-KB3

P-K3

3 P-Q4

PxP

4 KtxP

Kt-KB3

5 Kt-QB3

. . . .

5 B-Q3 is perhaps more accurate, to avoid the effects of the pin.

5

B-Kt5

6 KKt-Kt5

P-Q4

If 6 . . . KtxP; 7 Q-Q4!, KtxKt; 8 PxKt, B-B1; 9 B-B4 with a powerful attack.

7 PxP

P-QR3

8 Q-Q4

B-K2

Probably believing that P-Q6 would not be playable. Better is 8 . . . B-R4; 9 Kt-R3, Kt-B3; followed by either . . . KtxP or . . . QxP, after which Black has the better development.

9 P-Q6

. . . .

Sacrificing a piece but obtaining enough equivalent in material and in Black's exposed position.

9

PxKt

10 KtxP

Kt-B3

11 Q-Q1

B-B1

12 B-K3

. . . .

Kt-B7ch followed by KtxR could be played at once. White believes there is time for this and hopes to safeguard his QP.

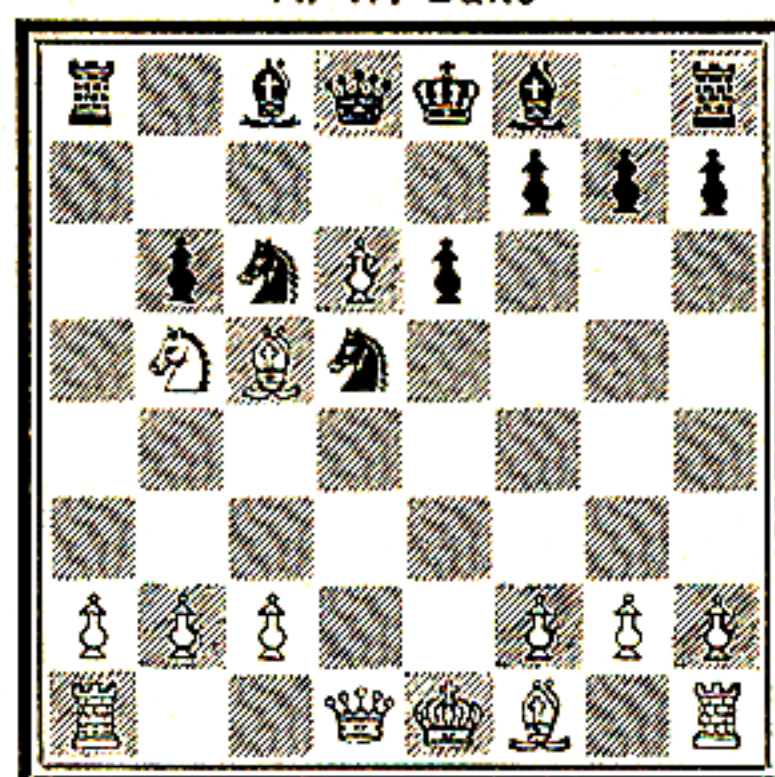
12

Kt-Q4

13 B-B5

P-QKt3

A. W. Dake



A. Szabo

14 P-QB4

PxP

15 PxKt

Q-R4ch

16 Q-Q2

Kt-Q5!

17 P-QKt4!

. . . .

If 17 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 18 KtxR, QxKt; and Black for choice as his pieces will enter the game very quickly.

17

Q-R5

18 Kt-B7ch

K-Q1

19 R-B1!

QR-Kt1

20 PxBP

. . . .

Finally obtaining a third pawn for his piece, but they are not too menacing and Black should still have the better winning chances.

20

PxP

21 KtxP

B-B4

22 B-Q3

BxB

23 QxB

Q-R4ch

24 Q-Q2

R-R1

Better is 24 . . . QxQch; 25 KxQ, Kt-B3 followed by . . . P-KKt3, etc., and the White Pawns are not too secure.

25 Kt-Kt4!

R-QKt1

26 Kt-Q3

QxQch

27 KxQ

P-Kt3

Allowing a strong center which turns the game in White's favor. . . . Kt-B3 was still correct.

28 Kt-K5!

B-R3ch

29 K-Q3

BxR

30 RxB

Kt-B4

31 KtxPch

K-Q2

32 KtxR

RxKt

33 P-Kt4

Kt-R3

34 R-K1

K-B3

35 K-Q4

R-R1

Much better than . . . KtxP; 36 R-K7 when the passed pawns become very dangerous.

36 R-K7

R-R5ch

37 K-B3

KxP

38 P-Q7

R-B5ch

39 K-Kt3

R-Q5

40 P-KR3

Kt-Kt1

The best chance; giving up the piece and trusting to draw the Rook and pawn ending.

41 R-Q8

RxQP

42 RxKt

R-Q6ch

43 K-Kt2

RxP

44 R-KB8

R-R5

45 P-B3

R-R8

46 K-B3

P-R4

Forcing an exchange of pawns, after which there is little left to try to win with.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 47 R-B6 | PxP |
| 48 PxP | R-R6ch |
| 49 K-Kt2 | P-Kt4! |
| 50 R-B5ch | K-Kt5 |
| 51 K-B2 | ..... |

Trying to win with the KtP by cutting off the Black King, but this plan is easily foiled.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 51 | K-B5 |
| 52 K-Q2 | K-Q5 |
| 53 K-K2 | R-QR6 |
| 54 RxP | K-K5! |
| Drawn | |

Western Championship Tourney Finals - Masters' Group July, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING (Notes by I. Kashdan)

| A. C. Simonson | A. W. Dake |
|----------------|------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 P-K3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-K5 | ..... |

This generally amounts to loss of time, but he plays for pressure on the K side.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 6 | KtxKt |
| 7 PxKt | Kt-Q2 |
| 8 P-B4 | B-Kt5 |
| 9 Q-Kt4 | O-O |
| 10 B-Q2 | PxP |
| 11 BxP | P-QKt4 |
| 12 B-Kt3 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 B-B2 | Kt-Q6ch |
| 14 K-K2 | Kt-B7 |
| 15 Q-R5 | ..... |

Giving up the exchange for a strong attack. Also good is 15 KxKt, QxBch; 16 Q-K2, BxKt; 17 PxP, QxBP; 18 QR-B1, etc.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 15 | P-Kt3 |
| 16 Q-R6 | BxKt |
| 17 BxB | KtxR |
| 18 RxKt | P-Kt5 |

To gain time. If 18 ... P-QB4; 19 P-KR4, P-Kt5; 20 P-R5!, PxP; 21 RPxP, Q-Q7ch; 22 K-B3, B-Kt2ch; 23 P-K4 wins. Or if 20 ... B-R3ch; 21 K-B3, B-Kt2ch; 22 K-Kt3 and there is no defense.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 19 BxQKtP | B-R3ch |
| 20 K-B2 | P-QB4 |
| 21 R-Q1 | PxB |

Breaking the attack and trusting to obtain the better ending with two rooks for the queen.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 22 RxQ | QRxQ |
| 23 P-K4 | ..... |

Sacrificing a piece to force a draw which is now his best prospect. If B-K4, B-Q6; and after the exchange White's Q side pawns would soon fall.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 23 | R-Q7ch |
| 24 K-Kt3 | RxB |
| 25 P-B5 | KPxP |
| 26 PxP | P-B3 |

The only move to avoid either mate or perpetual check. The latter is soon forced, however.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 27 PxKtP | R-QB2 |
| 28 PxBP | PxP |
| 29 QxPch | K-R1 |
| 30 Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 31 Q-Kt6ch | K-R1 |
| 32 K-B4 | ..... |

A half-hearted attempt to play for a win, but he must rely on the perpetual check.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| 32 | R(B2)-B2 |
| 33 Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| Drawn | |

International Team Tournament Warsaw - August, 1935

DUTCH DEFENSE (Notes by F. Reinfeld)

| B. Reilly | R. Fine |
|-----------|------------|
| (Ireland) | (U. S. A.) |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-KB4 |

After having been refuted "once for all", the Dutch Defense has been enjoying quite a vogue for the past few years. Now that critical opinion seems to be turning against it once more, it will doubtless disappear—and bob up again a few years later.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 3 P-KKt3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 7 O-O | Q-K1 |
| 8 Q-B2 | QKt-Q2 |

Herzog-Flohr (Liebwerda, 1934) continued 8 ... Kt-B3; 9 P-K4, PxP; 10 KtxP, P-K4; 11 PxP, PxP with a good game. Fine's move, however, is better; for 8 ... Kt-B3; can be answered advantageously by 9 P-Q5! e. g.: 9 ... Kt-Q1; 10 Kt-Q4! Or 9 ... PxP; 10 PxP, Kt-K4; 11 Kt-Q4!, P-KKt3; 12 QKt-Kt5, etc.

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 9 P-K4 | Kt-R4? |
|--------|--------|

A feeble move which allows White to obtain a tremendous game by exploiting the weakness of Black's K3 square. Correct was 9 ... PxP; 10 KtxP, P-K4; 11 PxP, PxP; with a playable game. The weakness of Black's KP is compensated by his open KB file and good developing possibilities.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 10 PxP | PxP |
| 11 R-K1 | QKt-B3 |
| 12 Kt-KKt5! | P-B3 |
| 13 P-Q5! | P-B4 |
| 14 B-Q2 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 15 Kt-Kt5 | Q-Q1 |
| 16 Kt-K6 | BxKt |
| 17 RxB | P-QR3 |
| 18 QR-K1! | R-B2 |
| 19 Kt-B3 | Kt-K4 |
| 20 Kt-Q1 | P-B5 |

This gives White the square K4 for his pieces; but against other moves White plays P-B4 with a strangle-hold on the K file.

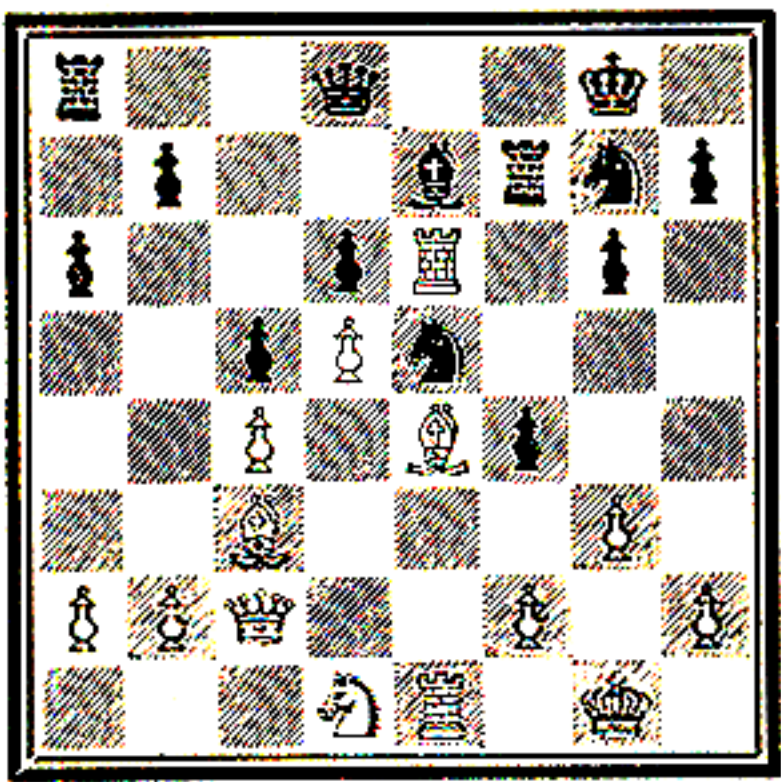
| | |
|----------|--------|
| 21 B-K4! | P-KKt3 |
|----------|--------|

Unavoidably weakening the long diagonal, on which White now trains his guns.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 22 B-QB3 | Kt-Kt2 |
|----------|--------|

Winning the exchange but White has ample compensation since he now obtains the square Q5 for his pieces, while the powerful P at K6 paralyzes Black's game.

R. Fine



B. Reilly

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 23 BxKt! | PxB |
| 24 Kt-B3 | R-KB1 |
| 25 R-Q1! | PxP |
| 26 RPxP | KtxR |
| 27 PxKt | Q-K1 |
| 28 R-Q7 | B-B3 |
| 29 B-Q5! | K-R1 |
| 30 Kt-K4 | B-Kt2 |

There is no good defense. If 30 . . . B-K2; 31 Q-B3ch wins.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 31 Kt-Q6 | Q-Kt1 |
| 32 P-K7! | |

Beginning the final attack.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 32 | R-K1 |
| 33 Kt-B7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 34 KtxPch | K-R1 |
| 35 Kt-B7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 36 Kt-Q6ch | K-R1 |
| 37 Q-K4! | |

Much stronger than 37 B-B7, RxP; 38 RxR, QxKt.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 37 | B-Q5 |
| 38 K-Kt2 | |

A needless precaution, why not: 38 R-Q8, Q-B2; (38 . . . RxR?; 39 PxR(Q)ch, QxQ; 40 Kt-B7ch, etc. Or 38 . . . Q-R2; 39 RxQR, QxR; 40 KtxR, QxKt; 41 B-B7! etc.) 39 RxQR, RxR; 40 P-K8(Q)ch, RxQ; 41 QxRch, K-Kt2; 42 Q-Kt8ch, K-R3; 43 Q-B8ch, Q-Kt2 (if 43 . . . B-Kt2; 44 Q-B4ch, P-Kt4; 45 Kt-B5ch wins the Q. Or 43 . . . K-R4; 44 B-B3ch and mate next move); 44 Q-B4ch, P-Kt4; 45 Kt-B7ch, K-R4; 46 B-B3ch, K-Kt3 (46 . . . P-Kt5; 47 BxPch, QxB; 48 Q-R6mate); 47 B-K4ch, K-R4; 48 P-Kt4ch, K-R5; 49 Q-Kt3mate. All the moves in this variation are forced.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 38 | B-B3 |
| 39 Q-K6 | BxKP |

Or 39 . . . B-Q5; 40 RxP winning the Q, while if 39 . . . B-Kt2; 40 Q-Kt8ch!

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 40 Q-K5ch | Resigns |
|-----------|---------|

Obviously Fine has not done himself justice; but this does not detract from the Irish master's admirable play.

BOOK REVIEWS

A PRIMER OF CHESS

By J. R. CAPABLANCA

The third installment of the career of Capablanca will appear in the next issue. This will deal with the match at Buenos Aires and with some of the controversial matters mentioned in the review of "A Primer of Chess."

An interesting controversy about the merits of two of the world's leading players is waged in the introduction to the New York (1927) Tournament Book by Alekhine, and, of all places, in the preface to *A Primer of Chess* by Capablanca.

Evidently, the latter is a most unusual primer, intended for remarkable students, who (even before they learn the moves) are thus launched into the throes of the Alekhine-Capablanca dispute, and into a discussion of the merits of these grandmasters.

This volume for beginners will be scrutinized by the experts, if only for an occasional unguarded comment which the author might make upon some of the current problems of theory. It does in fact cover the elements of the game simply and lucidly. There is a reference to *Chess Fundamentals* by the same author, and small parts of the former book have in fact been reprinted in their entirety.

Such are the demands of public and publishers that it is deemed necessary to invoke the services of nothing less than a world's champion to explain the essentials of the game to the beginner. Against such a tradition this reviewer will not take exception. If those who contemplate taking up the game feel they are minimizing the risks, and possibly are headed more quickly towards mastership by having the moves of the Knight and a few simple openings expounded by the highest authority, far be it from us to destroy any illusions thus engendered. A number of the basic principles of positional valuation, of typical positions and combinations, of pawn formations and of mid-game tactics are set forth in a manner that is refreshingly clear.

In fact the expert who studies much of the comment is amazed at the remarkable keenness of the author. His ability to present the most complex situations in their essential ingredients becomes positively uncanny.

Yet it is perhaps the striking faculty of Capablanca to resolve all difficulties into a few elements that lessens his value as a guide and mentor. The drawback to the preceptor under whose tutelage the profound and complex is made strikingly simple, rests in the fact that

though the student feels he grasps the problems as they are thus presented, actually he has received a solution without a full comprehension of the manifold variations. In fact, the instructor achieves simplicity of presentation only by forgetting that his own simple grasp of a few elements results from a lifetime of study. The long process of distillation must not be forgotten as one offers the final essence. And, of course, with Capablanca there is the ever-present assertion and the probable fact—that no such initial complexity was ever encountered.

A book by Capablanca—just as a game by Capablanca—always leaves us with the impression that chess is remarkably easy to grasp and to play. The Handbuch on the openings, or a treatise on the endings by Berger, a tournament annotated by Alekhine or Knoch, at all times are indicative of vast complexity. The first result is due merely to the character of the mind of Capablanca, and the more one studies that mind as revealed in his books, the more we are impressed with its penetration, its depth and its clear insight that goes to the very root of every situation. There are masters who evolve deep combinations and whose outlook runs many moves ahead. But Capa's analysis of a position instinctively resolves it into its ultimate ending. At the very opening and in the mid-game he is setting up the final pawn structure, or visualizing the ultimate battle of Bishop against Bishop, or Knight against Knight, or Rook and Bishop against Rook and Knight. This mental process, so frequently apparent in these pages, is something new, and yet is the very essence of his games.

No small part of this simplicity may, however, be open to challenge. Capa continues his pose of absolute mastery of chess; his studied contempt of books and research is occasionally permitted to crop out. On page 80 he says:

"You can play a very pretty game without any such knowledge, and the fact is that the author himself never studied such books in his life, and only when he was already one of the leading players did he occasionally take a look at them, and then more out of curiosity than anything else."

Then follows a very curious incident as related by him of his game with Dr. Tarrasch at San Sebastian in 1911:

"He took a very long time to make his next move. It seems that up to this point I had been making the best moves of the opening according to the recognized authorities, but that then I had made a move not in the books with the result that instead of getting the best of the game, the Doctor was getting the worst of it. This prompted a comment from him after the game that not only did I know the books

thoroughly, but that I had improved upon them. The fact is that I had not known a single book but had played according to the same principles I am expounding in this book."

And when on one occasion Capa did obtain a book:

"which contained most of the main lines of play of the openings, most in vogue at the time and games with the latest developments . . . I went over the book only to find to my great disappointment that it was of no use to me. I found not only what I considered tactical errors but what was far more important, I found also what to me were very serious strategical errors."

In view of the above a reference must be made to page IX of the preface in which Dr. Anderson sets forth that Capa did not make sufficient preparation for his match at Buenos Aires . . . "giving his attention to matters other than chess." . . . as if such a naturally-gifted champion would need to make extensive preparation, and leaving us to wonder what sort of preparation is left for an expert who scorns books. In spite of such paragraphs for the uninitiated, the other facet of Capa's chess mind is revealed at times. In his discussion of the openings a certain weariness, almost a sigh, escapes him at the impossibility of even crystalizing the vast literature of chess or of presenting its elements in a single volume. There is here a recognition—an admission possibly—that the road to mastery is a long and tedious one even for the most gifted; page 151.

"For him—the expert—the study of such a book (on the openings) requires a great deal of patience and time, more than most people are willing to devote to the study of the game of chess . . . For the average player it is better to have a book dealing with the openings in a more general way. To the expert every little detail counts, but the average player cannot concern himself with such minute analysis and must limit himself to the lines of a general character, with the assurance that if the principles are sound he is bound to come out in good shape."

The advanced player will scrutinize carefully Capablanca's treatment of the openings, particularly his analysis of certain King-side openings and of the Queen's Gambit and its modern variations. Here he will find an emphasis upon the Ruy Lopez that may be significant, and a complete absence of several lines like the English, the Reti and the French that none of the younger masters would have passed by. There is an excellent analysis of several of the leading lines of the Ruy Lopez—and an eminently valuable discussion of the defenses to P.Q4.

The final chapter of eleven illustrative games is intended for the average player. They are

indeed games which every student of chess should know. The expert in fact does know all of them. The annotations are interesting because they are individual, and deal pointedly with the critical phases. But there is none of the analysis that relates the game to opening theory, and shows in the manner of the continental masters, or of our own Kashdan or Reinfeld, exactly where and how the game branches off from the recognized lines. There is, in short, no recognition that each game is one of a family, even as there is nowhere an admission by the author of kinship with other masters.

If the final book of Dr. Tarrasch flings its nuggets of wisdom with the lavish gestures of a last will, and the rich cascade of Alekhine's annotative advices are generous gifts from ample current income, Capablanca's reserved comments seem to be careful contributions of a retired capitalist.

Which brings us to the provoking preface and the more astonishing words of the jacket "The world's foremost chess expert." In justice to Capa be it noted that authors should be delivered from friends and publishers, for the blurb is indefensible, whatever may be our appraisal of the relative merits of the world's leading players.

Dr. Anderson's review of Capablanca's career indicates that he has closely followed the leading games in the last three decades and his opinions merit respect. Nonetheless, we must feel sorry for those who take up this *Primer* only to be plunged into a discussion, among other things, of the ethics of playing the board as against playing one's opponent. We must admit that we are unable to appreciate precisely what the eminent economist takes exception to in the quotation from the work of Dr. Alekhine. At this point he seems to be fighting shadows and is certainly not fair to one of the most chivalrous chess players of all time.

As a whole this volume reveals much. Not least, it shows the fundamental difference in the outlook of Capablanca from practically all other players. With many reservations, we credit Capa's indifference to books and ascribe it to the fact that he is not bookish in his make-up. The very fact that this *Primer* is the first publication in fourteen years shows clearly that the Cuban is neither didactic nor academic in his gifts. Which, however, merely indicates that his approach to any problem and his methods of learning are through channels other than books.

In fact the *Tournament Book* of 1927 (New York) was to be annotated by him—but was

not—due, no doubt, to the fact that to Capa, work of this kind is a task out of proportion to the possible remuneration. We can indeed overemphasize the value of books, and ignore the ability of others to acquire knowledge by perception and their own rationalization. But Capa's own observation on the Nimzowitsch defense to P-Q4, "as this is used by the Danish Master in an important match, I assume there is nothing better", shows an innate respect for authority that is akin to those whose guide is book.

All in all, *A Primer of Chess* merits a place with *My Chess Career* and *Chess Fundamentals* in the library of every enthusiast. The beginner who uses it as an introduction to the game is indeed fortunate. The expert will value it as the third installment in the story of a great mind and a great artist.—B. F. W.

DR. LASKER'S CHESS CAREER

Under this title, Messrs. Reinfeld and Fine have gathered together in a volume of 165 pages, seventy-five representative battles of the eminent ex-champion embracing the period 1889-1914. His opponents, during this Golden Age of Chess, included Steinitz, Tchigorin, Schlechter, Pillsbury (names now almost legendary) as well as the heroes of today, Alekhine, Capablanca, Tartakower, Vidmar, Marshall, etc.

For years, Dr. Lasker's games have been difficult to understand and appreciate. This is readily comprehensible when it is realized that these very games were annotated, at the time they were played, by commentators who had little insight into the depth of Lasker's ideas.

The record of these games alone, in one volume, would be a useful addition to any library. With the clear, careful and brilliant annotations of Reinfeld and Fine, the book becomes a "sine qua non".

Their notes are lucid and concise. The variations are not so long as to bore, nor are they so complex as to puzzle the amateur. As in previous Reinfeld publications, gentle witticisms are interspersed throughout. A sample I relished particularly, "In return for the piece, Janowski obtains two Pawns and four checks." What a wonderful comment on most "attacking" tactics is contained in these few words.

From the practical side, the book is well-printed, attractively bound, can be conveniently carried in one's overcoat pocket, and sells for \$2.50.—IRVING CHERNEV.

Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

Yates was a player who asked for and gave no quarter. A drawn game to him, did not mean a tacit agreement between two players willing to split a point. A draw was a game in which all available ammunition was exhausted.

In this game we have an excellent example of a battle royal between Yates and the powerful Dr. Euwe—a nip and tuck affair in which Yates does a good deal of the nipping.

Hastings, 1932

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

| Dr. M. Euwe White | | F. D. Yates Black | |
|--|--------|---|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 24 KtxR | QxKt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 25 B-Q4 | R-B1! |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 | 26 R-K1 | P-QB4 |
| 4 P-K4 | P-Q3 | 27 B-R1 | P-QKt4 |
| 5 P-B3! | O-O | 28 R-K2 | P-Kt5 |
| 6 B-K3 | Kt-B3 | 29 Q-Kt3 | KtxP! |
| 7 KKt-K2 | P-K4 | With the terrible threat of 30...P-B5, winning the Queen or both Rooks. | |
| 8 Q-Q2 | Kt-Q2 | 30 RxB | P-B5 |
| 9 O-O-O | Kt-Kt3 | 31 Q-KR3 | ..... |
| 10 P-QKt3 | P-QR4 | And not 31 Q-Q1, Kt-K6ch; 32 RxKt, Px Rch; etc. | |
| 11 PxP | P-R5 | 31 Kt-Q6ch | |
| 12 BxKt | RPxP! | 32 K-Kt1 | KtxP |
| Typical of the English buzz-saw. He sacrifices a piece to expose the White King. | | Black's Knight is a Lancelot in action! | |
| 13 B-K3 | PxRP | 33 R-QR5 | KtxQ |
| 14 KtxP | BxP | 34 RxQ | RxR |
| 15 KKt-B3 | B-K3 | 35 BxB | ..... |
| 16 P-B4 | Kt-R4! | Of course not 35 Px Kt, BxB; 36 KxB, P-Kt6. | |
| 17 Q-B2 | B-Kt2 | 35 KxB | |
| 18 Kt-Q5 | P-QB3! | 36 PxKt | P-Kt6 |
| The centralized Kt at Q5 would spoil his plans. | | 37 Kt-B3 | R-Q1 |
| 19 B-Kt6! | Q-Kt1 | 38 K-Kt2 | R-Q6 |
| 20 Kt-B7 | P-Q4 | 39 Kt-R4 | RxP |
| 21 P-K5 | B-B4 | 40 Kt-Kt6 | P-Kt4 |
| 22 B-Q3 | ..... | 41 KtxP | P-B4 |
| A pretty idea is shown by Winter (101 of My Best Games by F. D. Yates, p. 166) if White were to play 22 Q-R4. The continuation would be 22...Kt xP; 23 KtxR (if 23 Q xR, KtxB; 24 QxQ, RxQ; and the White Kt is lost), QxP!!; 24 PxQ, B-R3ch; 25 R-Q2, BxRch; 26 K-Q1, Kt-Kt7ch; 27 KxB, KtxQ with good winning chances. | | 42 Kt-Q2 | K-B3 |
| 22 BxB | | 43 KtxP | P-R4 |
| 23 RxB | KtxP | 44 K-B2 | P-B5 |
| | | 45 Kt-Q4 | P-R5 |
| | | 46 K-Q2 | R-R6 |
| | | 47 K-K1 | P-R6 |
| | | 48 R-K6ch | K-B2 |
| | | 49 R-K5 | K-Kt3 |
| | | 50 Kt-K2 | R-R7 |
| | | 51 K-B2 | K-B3 |
| | | 52 R-QB5 | P-Kt5 |
| | | 53 R-B4 | P-B6 |
| | | 54 RxP | PxKt |
| | | 55 R-KR4 | Drawn |

Znosko-Borowski could play entertaining chess, as well as write about it. His imagination runs riot in this game as he sacrifices four times, but Vajda escapes with a draw.

Budapest, 1926

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

(In Effect)

| E. Znosko-Borowski White | | Dr. A. Vajda Black | |
|---|--------|---|-------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 17 Q-Kt7ch | K-Q3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 QxB | ..... |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 | Better than 18 QxR, Kt-Q2; 19 Q-Kt7, Bx KtP. | |
| 4 B-Kt5 | P-B3 | 18 BxKtP! | |
| 5 Kt-B3 | PxP | Against 18...Kt-Q2 (threat 19...KR-QKt 1); 19 PxP and White has good winning chances. | |
| 6 P-K3 | P-QKt4 | 19 QxR | BxR |
| 7 P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 20 PxP! | ..... |
| 8 Kt-K5 | B-Kt2 | Dangerous would be 20 RxB, P-Kt5. | |
| 9 Q-B3 | B-Kt5 | 20 BPxP | |
| 10 B-K2 | Q-Q4 | 21 RxB | Q-Kt7 |
| 11 Q-B4 | Q-K5! | 22 RxPch! | KtxR |
| 12 Q-Kt3 | Q-B7 | 23 QxKtch | K-Q2 |
| 13 O-O! | BxKt | 24 Q-Kt7ch | ..... |
| 14 BxKt | PxB | Drawn by perpetual check! | |
| If 14...BxKtP; 15 QxP, R-B1; 16 B-R5 threatening mate in two. | | Not 16...K-B1; 17 Q-B7 and the mate at B7 can only be stopped by 17...Q-Kt3. | |
| 15 KtxKBP! | KxKt | In the following and final article of this series, we will give the score and notes of what is in the writer's opinion the finest drawn game ever played, as well as one of the most beautiful chess masterpieces ever produced by two chess artists. | |
| 15...R-B1; would be answered by 16 Kt-Q6ch, and 17 KtxB. | | | |
| 16 B-R5ch | K-K2 | | |

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Miniature Games

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres
(*Esthonia*)
White

1 P-K4 P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

More usual is 2...
Kt-QB3.

3 P-K5 Kt-Q4
4 Kt-B3

White is a very attacking player and aims for rapid development.

4 P-K3
5 KtxKt PxKt
6 P-Q4 P-Q3

Black wishes to preserve a semblance of a center. If 7 QPxP, PxBP. If 7 KPxP, P-B5!

7 QB-Kt5! Q-R4ch
8 P-B3! PxQP
9 B-Q3!! PxBP
10 O-O PxKtP

The staid Sicilian has been transposed into what looks suspiciously like a Danish Gambit.

11 R-Kt1 PxP?

11...Kt-B3 looks better. Black with this move permits another White piece to cross the center of the board.

12 KtxP B-Q3
13 KtxP! KxKt
14 Q-R5ch P-Kt3

W. Winter
(*Great Britain*)
Black

14...K-B1 is no better. There would follow 15 Q-B3ch, K-K1; 16 RxP! and the threats of B-Kt5ch and R-K2ch cannot be met. Also if 15...K-Kt1; 16 B-Q2! Q-B4; 17 RxP! and White's threats are too numerous to parry.

15 BxPch! PxP
16 QxR QB-B4
17 QR-K1 B-K5

Forced as White threatened mate in two beginning with Q-R7ch.

18 RxB!! PxR
19 Q-B6ch Resigns

Mate cannot be avoided: e. g. 19...K-K1; 20 Q-K6ch, K-B1; 21 B-R6 mate. Or 19...K-Kt1; 20 QxPch, K-B1 (best); 21 QxBch, K-Kt1; 22 Q-K6ch, K-Kt2; 23 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1; 24 B-B6! The two mates ensuing after 23...K-Kt3 both commence with 24 Q-B6ch. Another marvellous example of Keres' dashing technique.—S. S. C.

VIENNA GAME

Dr. A. Alekhine
White

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-QB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-B4 B-B4

3...Kt-B3 is better.

4 Q-Kt4 Q-B3

Spielmann's move of 4...P-KKt3 is best.

5 Kt-Q5

Forcing Black to attack before he is ready.

5 QxPch
6 K-Q1 K-B1
7 Kt-R3 Q-Q5
8 P-Q3 B-Kt3

Lugowski
Black

Better would be 8... P-Q3; 9 Q-R4, BxKt; 10 QxB, Q-B7.

9 R-B1
Threatening 10 RxPch!

9 Kt-Q1
10 P-B3 Q-B4
11 Kt-Kt5 Kt-R3
12 Q-R4 P-Q3

White announced mate in four: e. g. 13 Kt-K6ch, KtxKt (best); 14 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1; 15 Q-K8ch, Kt-B1; 16 Kt-K7mate.

Team Match - Zurich vs. Basel
December, 1934

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

E. Strehle
(*Zurich*)
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-K3
3 B-Kt5 P-B4!

The sharpest reply to White's last move.

4 P-B3 Q-Kt3
5 BxKt QxP!
6 B-Kt5 QxR
7 Q-B2 P-B5!

The point of the entire combination. Black threatens now...B-R6 followed by...Q-Kt7. Of course if 8 P-K4, P-Kt4!

8 B-B1 P-QKt4
9 P-K3 P-Q4
10 B-K2 P-Kt5!

A. Donegan
(*Basel*)
Black

Threatening...P-Kt6 which would free the Queen.

11 PxP Kt-B3!
Stronger than...BxPch. If 12 P-QR3, P-QR4!; 13 P-Kt5, R-QKt1!

12 Kt-B3? BxP
13 K-Q2 BxKtch
14 QxB QxPch
15 B-Kt2? R-QKt1
16 K-B2 R-Kt6

Resigns

A well played game by Mr. Donegan, who, by the way, is United States Consul at Basel, Switzerland.

Correspondence Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. H. Flear
White

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2
5 PxP PxP
6 P-K3 B-K2
7 Q-B2 O-O
8 B-Q3 P-B3
9 KKt-K2 R-K1
10 O-O-O P-Kt4
11 B-KB4 Kt-B1
12 P-KR3 P-QR4
13 P-KKt4 P-R5
14 Kt-Kt3 B-K3

A. W. Daniel
Black

15 P-Kt5 Kt(B3)-Q2
16 P-R4 Q-R4
17 P-R5 P-Kt5
18 P,Kt6 P-Kt6
19 PxRPch K-R1
20 PxP P-R6
21 K-Q2 PxP
22 K-K2 P-QB4
23 QxP PxP
24 Kt-Kt5 B-B3
25 KtxP B-Kt5ch
26 P-B3 BxKt
27 Q-Kt1 Kt-K3
Resigns

Wiener Correspondence Tourney
April, 1932 - February, 1933

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

N. Sigmund
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-Q4
3 P-B4 P-K3
4 Kt-B3 B-K2
5 B-Kt5 O-O
6 P-K3 QKt-Q2
7 R-B1 P-B3
8 B-Q3 PxP
9 BxBP P-Kt4
10 B-Q3 P-QR3
11 O-O P-B4
12 P-QR4 P-Kt5
13 Kt-K4 PxP
14 KtxP B-Kt2

B. Ohls
Black

15 Kt-QB6 BxKt
16 KtxKtch! PxKt
17 B-KB4!! BxRP
18 BxPch! KxB
19 Q-R5ch K-Kt8
20 B-B7 Q-B1
21 P-B4! Q-Kt2!
22 P-B5! Q-K5
23 R-B3 QxBP!
24 RxQ PxR
25 R-B4 K-Kt2!
26 R-Kt4ch! PxR
27 QxPch Drawn

Canadian Section

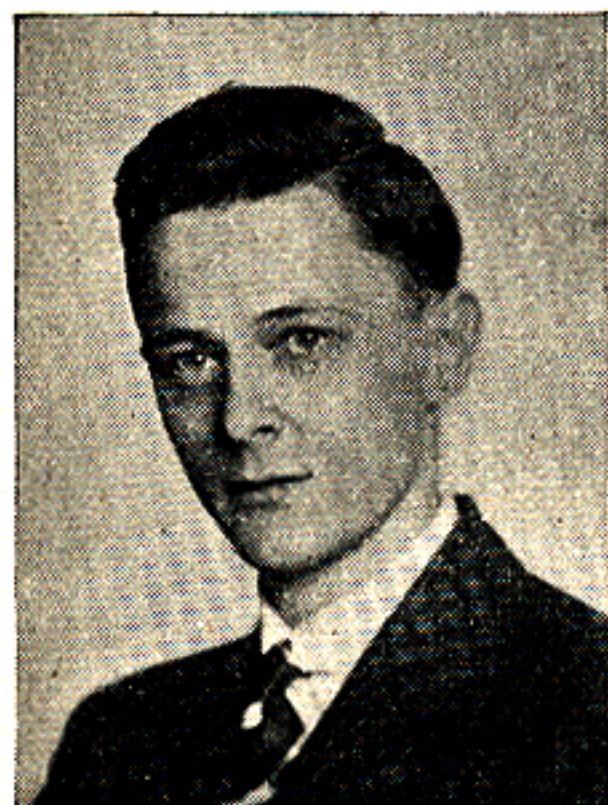
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Fox Wins Canadian Title

Toronto's hope to retain supremacy in Canada's chess arena was completely shattered at the Montreal Congress this year, when the final and official announcement revealed a new champion had been declared. Maurice Fox is Canada's Chess Champion for 1935. Incidentally, it is not the first time Fox has held this honor. The Montrealer was Champion on four other occasions. A brief history of the new title holder's conquests of the past is acknowledged in the columns of the Montreal

"Herald", Sept. 10, 1935: "Another of the little silver plaques around the base of the cup for the Canadian Chess



F. W. Watson

Championship will be engraved with the name of Maurice Fox, of Montreal. The brilliant veteran won the 1935 title in a week's competition which ended here last night, adding it to his successes in 1927, 1929, 1931 and 1932." Equal proportions of soundness and brilliancy characterize Fox's play, and at best he is a formidable opponent.

S. E. Gale, of Toronto, came very close to regaining a Dominion title which he won in the Toronto event (1920), coming within one-half point of a tie and a play-off with Fox. An extract from the Toronto "Mail and Empire", Sept. 10, 1935, tells of the importance of Fox's final game: "Chief interest of a large audience tonight centred around the board where Fox played F. Payette of Montreal. A win by Fox would give him the title, a draw would leave him tied with Gale, while if Payette won Gale would have taken the title."

The leading scores:

| Player | Won | Lost | Player | Won | Lost |
|----------------|-----|------|--------------|-----|------|
| M. Fox | 14 | 3 | R. E. Martin | 11½ | 5½ |
| S. E. Gale | 13½ | 3½ | H. Opsahl | 11½ | 5½ |
| B. Blumin | 12½ | 4½ | D. LeDain | 9½ | 7½ |
| J. H. Belson | 12 | 5 | E. D. Swales | 9 | 8 |
| J. S. Morrison | 12 | 5 | Therien | 9 | 8 |

The Canadian Congress Compendium, 1935

EVENT: Dominion Chess Championship.

TIME: September 2-9, 1935.

PLACE: Montreal: Sun Life Building gymnasium, eighth floor.

ENTRIES: Eighteen players from various cities and provinces—largest entry for a Montreal National tournament to date.

Nine Montrealers constituted the main field of entries. Toronto was represented by Gale, Belson, Morrison, Martin, Swales and Drummond, with Haakon Opsahl, Therien and Helman, respectively, from Temiskaming, Quebec, and Winnipeg.

Seventeen rounds of play necessitated three sessions per day with rounds scheduled for 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 7:00 P. M.. Time limit—20 m. p. h.

Four Toronto players in first six of standing (!) 153 games were played; white won 59, black won 57 and 37 games were drawn. The second round was the only round in which no draws occurred. One default was reported—Harvey to Therien in 6th round. The Queen's Pawn, the Ruy Lopez, Giuoco Piano, French Defense and Reti openings were mostly favored. The shortest game—10 moves! Time: One-half hour (!) Petroff's Defense, won by Harvey in 3rd round against Wilson.

Forty-six games were adjourned; reports indicated that no games were adjourned in the 14th and 16th rounds. Every player was involved in adjournments. The player with most adjourned games was Morrison—8. The player having least adjournments was LeDain—1, with Opsahl in 3rd round. The last player to be drawn into adjournments was Drummond—said to be the youngest contestant—who played through to the 7th round where he met Fox and adjourned!

The black forces suffered most in the 7th round—scoring 1½ against 7½; the white forces suffered most in the 2nd round—scoring 1 to 8. Harvey was the only player with no draws. Rawlings and Opsahl share distinction for most draws—7 each. Opsahl was defeated only twice—with white against Belson in 2nd round, and with white against Fox in 12th round. Keller-Wolff was the only player who did not win a game, and scored six draws (!)

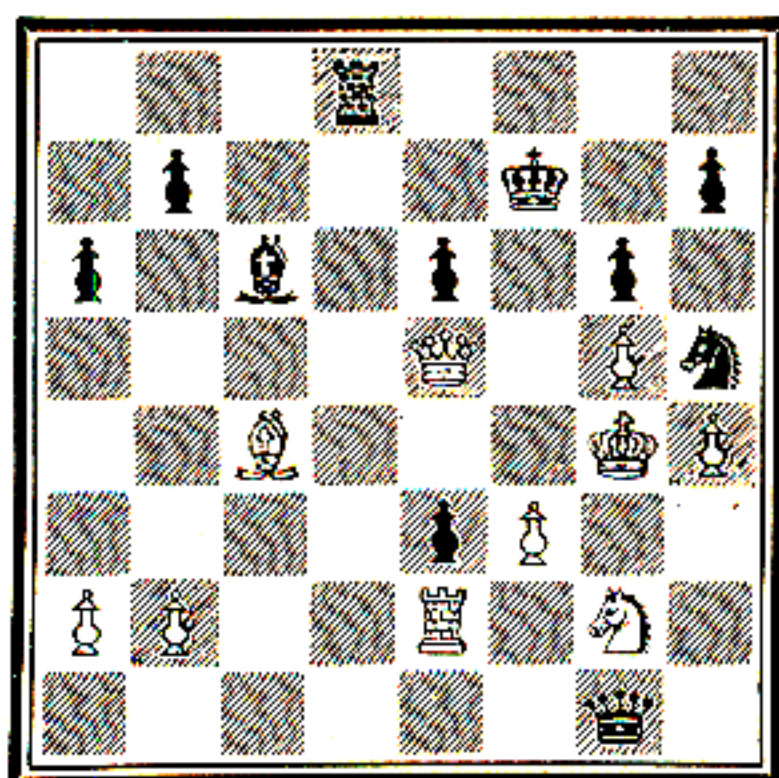
(Continued on Page 238)

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Zurich, 1934

G. Stahlberg



H. Mueller

Black to Play and Win

Black, after playing R-K1?, was lucky to induce White to accept a draw. White should have retorted QxP(K3) with good prospects.

THE WIN: 1 . . . R-Q5ch!; 2 QxR, Q-R7 wins. Alas, there is no perpetual check!

(Continued from Page 237)

Wilson scored his only victory of the tournament against Drummond in the 17th (last) round!

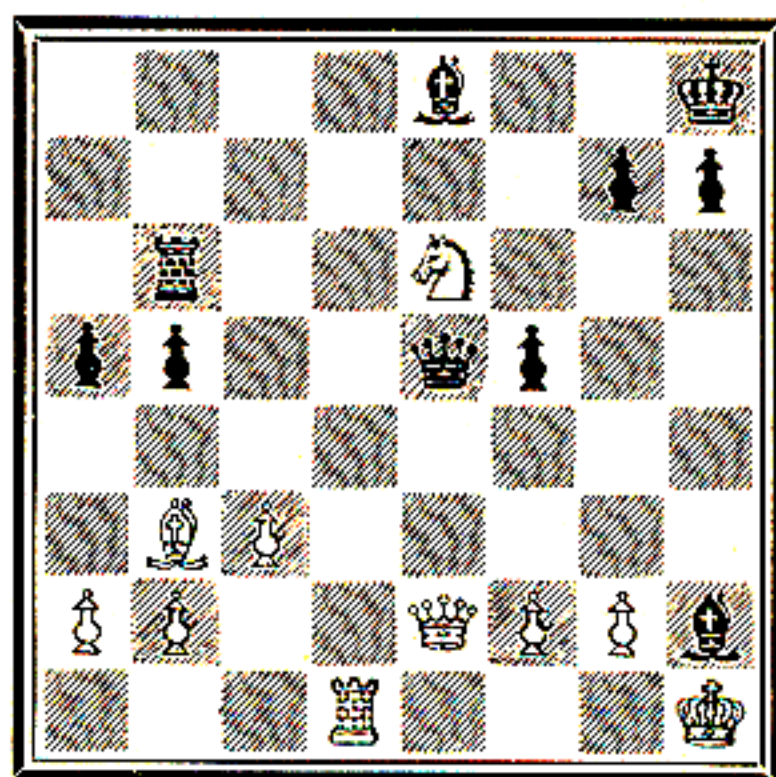
Fox suffered only two reversals—a loss with Black against Belson in 3rd round, and a loss with white to Blumin in 15th round; (the Belson game is one for Lester Brand's collection!). Both players, pressed for time, began to move hastily and Belson quickly put his Queen where it could have been captured gratis. Fox, three pawns in arrears, made a hurried reply, overlooking the error, and Belson saved his Queen and won the game!

Direction of the tournament was left mainly to Messrs. Brisebois and Robert, with Messrs. Schneider, Gaudet, Griffin, Freedman and Sim, as co-workers.

Election of executive officials to the Canadian Chess Federation for the ensuing year included: R. G. Hunter, K. C., Toronto as Honorary President; E. Brisebois, Montreal, President; J. Schneider, Montreal, Vice-President; S. B. Wilson, Montreal, Secretary; B. Freedman, Toronto, Treasurer.

Zurich, 1934

Gygli



Naegeli

White to Play and Win

Naegeli played QxQ, drawing, instead of

36 Q-R5! RxKt
37 BxR QxB
38 QxB(R2) and wins

Selected Games

A Lively Game

Barcelona Tourney

June, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Grob
White

S. Flohr
Black

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 28 Kt-B1 | P-Kt4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 29 Kt-K3 | B-R4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-QB4 | 30 B-Q1 | K-K4 |
| 4 PxQP | KPxP | 31 K-Q2 | B-B2 |
| 5 P-K4! | PxKP | 32 B-B2 | P-B5 |
| 6 P-Q5! | P-KB4 | 33 P-Kt3 | P-Kt5 |
| 7 P-KB3! | P-K6 | 34 PxP! | PxKtch |
| 8 BxP | B-Q3 | 35 KxP | Kt-K7ch |
| 9 B-Kt5ch | Kt-Q2 | 36 K-Kt4 | Kt-Q5 |
| 10 Q-K2 | Q-K2 | 37 B-Q1 | Kt-Kt2 |
| 11 B-Kt5! | QxQch | 38 K-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 12 KKtxQ | K-B2 | 39 Kt-Kt2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 13 O-O-O | P-QR3 | 40 Kt-K1! | Kt(Q5)-Kt4ch! |
| 14 B-Q3 | Kt-K4 | 41 PxKt | KtxPch |
| 15 B-B2 | B-Q2 | 42 K-Kt4 | BxP |
| 16 B-B4 | R-K1 | 43 P-QR4 | Kt-Q5 |
| 17 P-KKt4! | P-KKt3 | 44 P-B4ch! | KxP |
| 18 K-Kt1 | Kt-K2 | 45 BxP | K-K6 |
| 19 Kt-Kt3 | Kt-B5 | 46 K-B3 | B-K5 |
| 20 BxB | KtxB | 47 P-R4 | P-B5 |
| 21 PxP | PxP | 48 B-Kt4 | Kt-B3 |
| 22 Kt-R5 | Kt-Kt3 | 49 P-KR5 | Kt-K4 |
| 23 QR-K1 | RxRch | 50 B-Q1 | P-B6 |
| 24 RxR | R-K1 | 51 KtxP! | KtxKt |
| 25 RxR | BxR | 52 BxKt | Drawn |
| 26 Kt-Kt3 | K-B3 | | |
| 27 K-B1 | Kt-KB5 | | |

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

DUTCH DEFENSE

L. Laurentius

(Estonia)

White

R. Krogius

(Finland)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-KB4 | 19 B-B2 | QBxKt |
| 2 P-KKt3 | KKt-B3 | 20 Kt-R4 | RxB! |
| 3 B-Kt2 | P-K3 | 21 KxR | R-KB1ch |
| 4 Kt-KR3 | P-Q4 | 22 K-Kt1 | P-Q6ch! |
| 5 O-O | B-Q3 | 23 K-R2 | Q-R4! |
| 6 P-QB4 | P-B3 | 24 KtxB | B-K3ch |
| 7 Kt-B3 | O-O | 25 K-Kt1 | QxKtch |
| 8 B-Kt5 | Q-K1 | 26 K-R1 | BxQ |
| 9 Q-Kt3 | K-R1 | 27 PxP | R-B3! |
| 10 QR-Q1 | QKt-Q2 | 28 RxP | R-R3ch |
| 11 KR-K1 | Kt-R4 | 29 B-R3 | RxBch |
| 12 PxP | KPxP | 30 K-Kt2 | Q-QB7ch |
| 13 P-K4! | BPxP | 31 KxR | QxR |
| 14 P-B3! | Q-Kt3 | 32 P-K5 | K-Kt1 |
| 15 PxP | KtxKtP! | 33 P-K6 | K-B1 |
| 16 PxKt | Kt-B4! | 34 K-Kt4 | K-K2 |
| 17 PxKt | BxBPch | | Resigns |
| 18 B-K3 | P-Q5 | | |

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

E. Eliskases

(Austria)

White

M. Romi

(Italy)

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 18 Kt-Q3 | Kt-K1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 19 P-B4 | Kt-B2 |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 | 20 BxB | KxB |
| 4 B-Kt2 | O-O | 21 P-K5 | KtxKt |
| 5 P-K4 | P-B4 | 22 RPxKt | R-K1 |
| 6 P-Q5 | P-Q3 | 23 P-B5! | KtxP |
| 7 Kt-K2 | B-Q2 | 24 KtxKt | PxKt |
| 8 QKt-B3 | Q-B1 | 25 QxPch | P-B3 |
| 9 O-O | B-R6 | 26 Q-K4 | PxP |
| 10 BxB | QxB | 27 RxP | P-K3? |
| 11 Kt-B4 | Q-B1 | 28 PxP | RxP |
| 12 K-Kt2 | QKt-Q2 | 29 Q-Kt4ch | K-B2 |
| 13 B-Q2 | P-QR3 | 30 RxPch! | KxR |
| 14 Q-K1 | R-Kt1 | 31 R-B1ch | K-K2 |
| 15 P-QR4 | P-QR4 | 32 Q-Kt5ch | K-Q2 |
| 16 Kt-Kt5 | P-Kt3 | 33 R-B7ch | K-Q3 |
| 17 B-B3 | R-Kt2 | 34 Q-Q5 mate | |

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

SICILIAN DEFENSE

L. Steiner

(Hungary)

White

W. Petrov

(Latvia)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | 11 B-B3 | B-B5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 | 12 R-K1 | Q-B2 |
| 3 P-Q4 | PxP | 13 Kt-Q5! | Q-Kt1 |
| 4 KtxP | Kt-KB3 | 14 P-B3 | P-K3 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-KKt3 | 15 KtxKtch | BxKt |
| 6 B-K2 | B-Kt2 | 16 Kt-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 7 O-O | Kt-B3 | 17 P-K5 | B-Q1 |
| 8 B-K3 | O-O | 18 K-R1 | KtxKt |
| 9 Kt-Kt3 | B-K3 | 19 BxKt | B-Kt3 |
| 10 P-B4 | R-B1 | 20 P-KKt4! | Q-B2 |

21 P-B5!

22 QxB

23 Q-Q2

24 KR-Q1

25 P-B6!

26 Q-R6

27 Q-K3

28 R-Q4

29 B-Q1

30 B-Kt3

BxB

Q-B4

KR-Q1

R-Q2

QR-Q1

Q-B1

P-Kt3

R-B2

B-R3

R-K1

31 R-KKt1

32 R-Kt3

33 PxP

34 R-R3

35 Q-Q3

36 P-Kt5!

37 RxPch

38 RxRch

39 Q-R3ch

B-B5

BxB

P-KR3

K-R2

Q-B4

R-KR1

K-Kt1

KxR

Resigns

Match Vienna vs. Brunn
Board No. 1, April 21, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

B. Honlinger

(Vienna)

White

E. Zinner

(Brunn)

Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 18 P-Q5! | BxQRP |
| 2 P-QB4 | PxP | 19 BxKt! | BxR |
| 3 KKt-B3 | KKt-B3 | 20 RxB | PxB |
| 4 P-K3 | P-K3 | 21 Kt-K4 | B-K4? |
| 5 BxP | P-B4 | 22 P-Q6 | Q-Q1 |
| 6 O-O | Kt-B3 | 23 P-B5 | P-B4 |
| 7 Q-K2 | P-QR3 | 24 KtxB | PxKt |
| 8 R-Q1 | P-QKt4 | 25 Kt-B6? | Q-B3 |
| 9 B-Kt3 | Q-B2 | 26 QxKP | P-QR4 |
| 10 P-QR4 | P-Kt5 | 27 Q-Q3! | P-K4 |
| 11 QKt-Q2 | Kt-QR4 | 28 Q-Kt5 | P-K5 |
| 12 B-B4 | B-Kt2 | 29 Q-Kt6 | Q-QB6 |
| 13 P-QKt3 | PxP | 30 P-Q7 | Q-B7 |
| 14 PxP | B-Q3 | 31 Kt-K7ch | K-Kt2 |
| 15 B-Kt2 | O-O | 32 Kt-B5ch | K-Kt1 |
| 16 QR-B1 | KtxB? | 33 Q-Q6 | Q-B6 |
| 17 PxKt! | B-B3 | 34 P-B6 | Resigns |

Reshevsky's first clock game since his return from England. Played at a time limit of 35 moves per hour at the Marshall C. C., October 2, 1935.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

S. Reshevsky

White

A. W. Dake

Black

| | | | |
|-------------|---------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 28 B-Kt5 | B-K5 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 29 K-B2 | K-B2 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 30 R-R3 | P-R3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 31 R-QB3 | RxR |
| 5 P-K3 | P-QR3 | 32 PxR | B-B3 |
| 6 P-QR4 | P-B4 | 33 P-B4! | B-K5 |
| 7 BxP | Kt-B3 | 34 K-K3 | P-Kt4 |
| 8 O-O | PxP | 35 P-Kt3 | PxPch |
| 9 PxP | B-K2 | 36 PxP | R-Q1 |
| 10 B-Q3 | O-O | 37 R-QKt2 | K-K2 |
| 11 B-Kt1 | P-KKt3 | 38 R-Kt3 | K-Q3 |
| 12 Q-Q3 | P-Kt3 | 39 R-B3 | R-KKt1 |
| 13 R-Q1 | B-Kt2 | 40 P-B5ch | K-B2 |
| 14 Q-K2 | Kt-QKt5 | 41 B-B4 | R-Kt7 |
| 15 Kt-K5 | R-B1 | 42 BxP | RxP |
| 16 P-B3 | KKt-Q4 | 43 PxPch | KxP |
| 17 Kt-K4 | P-B4!? | 44 R-B5 | R-R6ch |
| 18 Kt-B2 | B-Kt4 | 45 K-K2 | R-R7ch |
| 19 BxB | QxB | 46 K-K1 | R-R5 |
| 20 Kt(K)-Q3 | Q-K6 | 47 R-Kt5ch | K-B2 |
| 21 R-K1 | QxQ | 48 RxRP | RxP |
| 22 RxQ | Kt-B5! | 49 P-Q5 | K-Q3 |
| 23 R-Q2 | KKtxKt | 50 B-B7 | K-K4 |
| 24 KtxKt | KtxKt | 51 K-K2 | B-B7? |
| 25 BxKt | KR-Q1 | 52 R-R6 | BxP |
| 26 B-B1 | R-Q3 | 53 RxP | Drawn |
| 27 P-B4 | P-QR4 | | |

Problem Department

By WALTER JACOBS

I have been asked to take over the Problem Department of THE CHESS REVIEW, and it is with no small trepidation that I contemplate the task before me: to achieve a standard comparable to that maintained by Mr. Maxwell Bukofzer, my predecessor. I greatly enjoyed this department as conducted by Mr. Bukofzer, and hope that my efforts will be as successfully received.

The management of THE CHESS REVIEW has assured me of its full co-operation; I beg the same indulgence from you.

May I remind you of the following points:

1. Solutions to problems, in order to receive credit, must be mailed not later than the tenth of the month following publication.
2. I shall be happy to receive original problems and essays. These, as well as solutions and all other correspondence relating to this department, should be addressed to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.
3. I cannot undertake to answer letters or return rejected problems unless a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent for the purpose.
4. Please number serially original problems sent to me; this will make reference to them more convenient.
5. As announced last month, the prize for the monthly HONOR PROBLEM, as selected by the readers, is now a six month's subscription to THE CHESS REVIEW. The monthly Ladder Prize will continue to be a chess book.

Foreign Exchanges are requested to note that magazines formerly sent to Mr. Maxwell Bukofzer should now be sent to Mr. Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Honor Prize goes to Dr. G. Dobbs for Problem No. 328.

The Ladder Prize goes to L. Halpern.

Congratulations to both gentlemen.

Certain changes in the Problem Department have been prescribed to me as I assume its Editorship. To compensate for these changes, I have decided to include each month about six problems in addition to the regular fare. These additional problems, *which will not be included in the solving ladder*, will include quoted problems and fairies. These problems will be designated by Roman Numerals, to indicate that no credit will be allowed for their solution.

This issue is devoted purely to fairy problems. As a preface, I am quoting the classification of fairies given by T. R. Dawson (who needs no introduction to CHESS REVIEW readers), in the *Chess Amateur*. I shall consider this classification in detail in later issues; at present, the bare enumeration will serve to give readers some idea of the tremendous scope of Fairy Chess.

Fairy Chess includes all problems having some connection with chess, which are in some respect different from orthodox problems. This difference may fall in one of the following classes: (1) space; (2) force; (3) play; (4) problem type.

TYPE I: SPACE MODIFICATION

This may be divided into: (11) one-dimensional boards; (12) two-dimensional boards different from the usual 8x8 board—e. g. cylindrical boards; (13) three-dimensional boards; (14) four-dimensional boards.

TYPE II: FORCE MODIFICATION

This may be thus subdivided: (21) leapers; (22) riders; (23) irreversible-movers; (24) composite movers; (25) "pawn-types". These terms will be defined when we consider this class in detail.

TYPE III: LIMITATIONS IN PLAY

This includes modifications of: (31) aim; (32) motive; (33) timing; (34) moving; (35) laws; (36) general. Again, I will define these more clearly in a later issue. At the present time, it is sufficient to state that this is the largest of the classes, and includes self-mates and stalemates (31); helpmates and reflexmates (32); maximummers (34); retro-analysis and mathematics of board and men (31); and "trick" problems of all types (35).

TYPE IV: LIMITATIONS IN FORM

This includes: (41) composite problems and (42) position problems. The first of these includes twins, patchworks, continuous problems, etc. The second, symmetric and asymmetric, symbolic positions, and the fascinating sub-group, "pattern-play" problems.

The fairies quoted this month are of types that should be already familiar to solvers.

No. I is perhaps the finest grasshopper problem extant, (inverted Queens are Grasshoppers). I recommend a careful study of the main lines of this masterpiece.

No. II requires White to play and stalemate Black on his second move.

No. III: The caption underneath the problem is the customary abbreviation for "Black to play and help White mate in two moves." Note that *if* White were to move first, 1 Be2ch, Rd4; 2 Pd3 would be mate. However, it is impossible for Black to waste a move to permit this, and a different method of help-mating must be found. The line commencing Be2ch is the so-called "set-play", and the problem is comparable to a direct-mate mutate, or complete block with changed play.

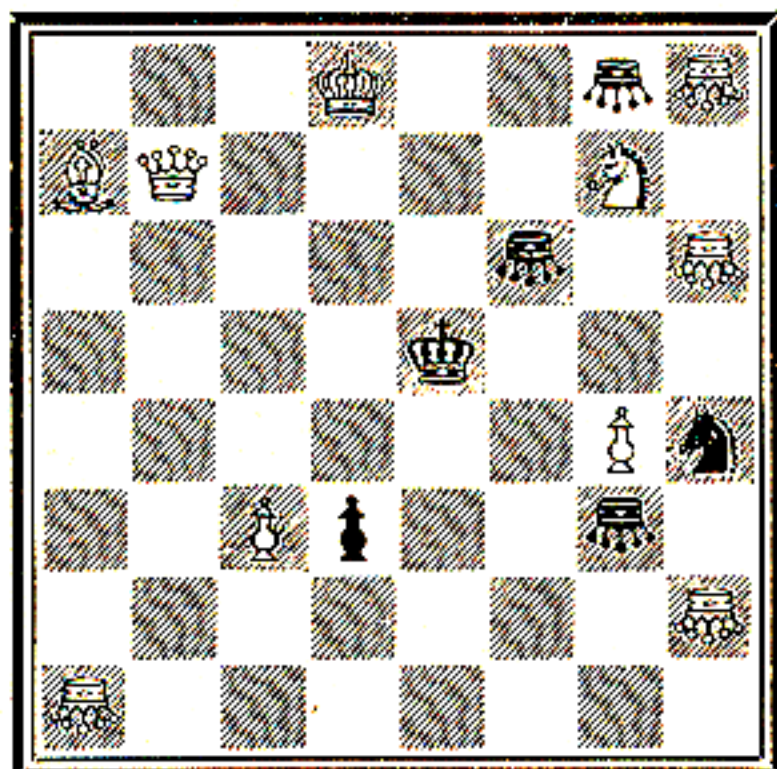
No. IV: Black must make his longest move at each turn to play. This problem shows remarkable economy and a splendid key.

No. V took a well deserved prize in a tourney for four move selfmates.

No. VI is an original composition by the Editor, which has no claim to stand with the others, other than the fact that I have put it there.

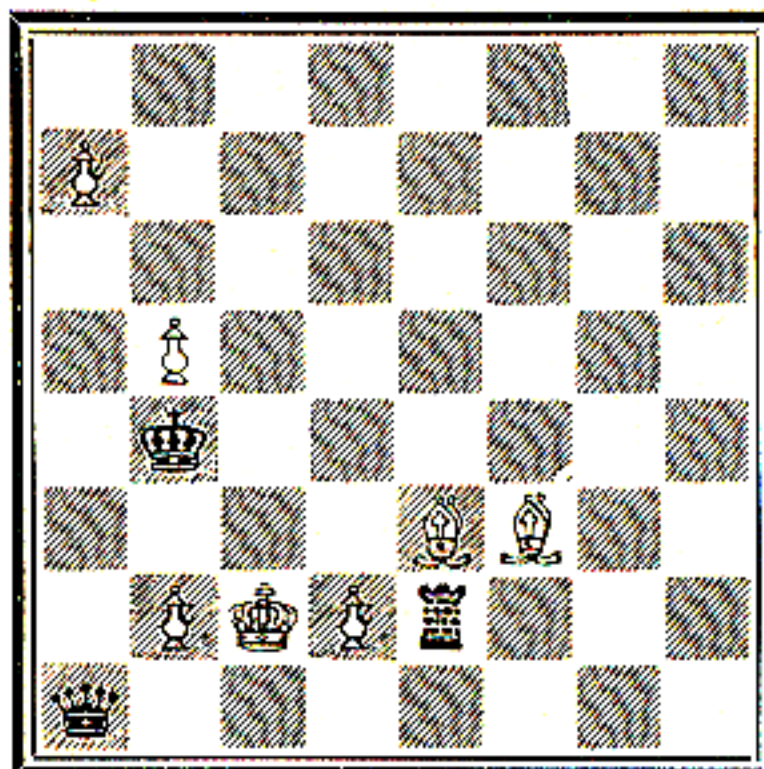
Solutions to these problems will be given two months after publication. Although, as I have said, no credit will be allowed for their solution, I hope solvers will try their hands at solving them.

- I. **G. C. ALVEY**
1st Prize
Chess Amateur, Dec., 1925



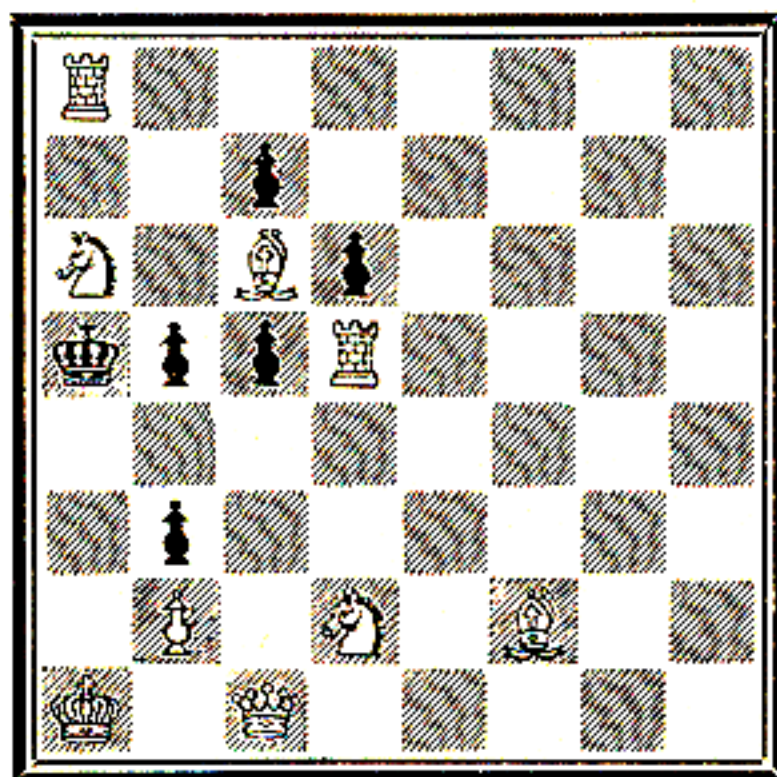
Mate in 2

- IV. **W. PAULY**
1st Prize
Sah, Jan.-June, 1934



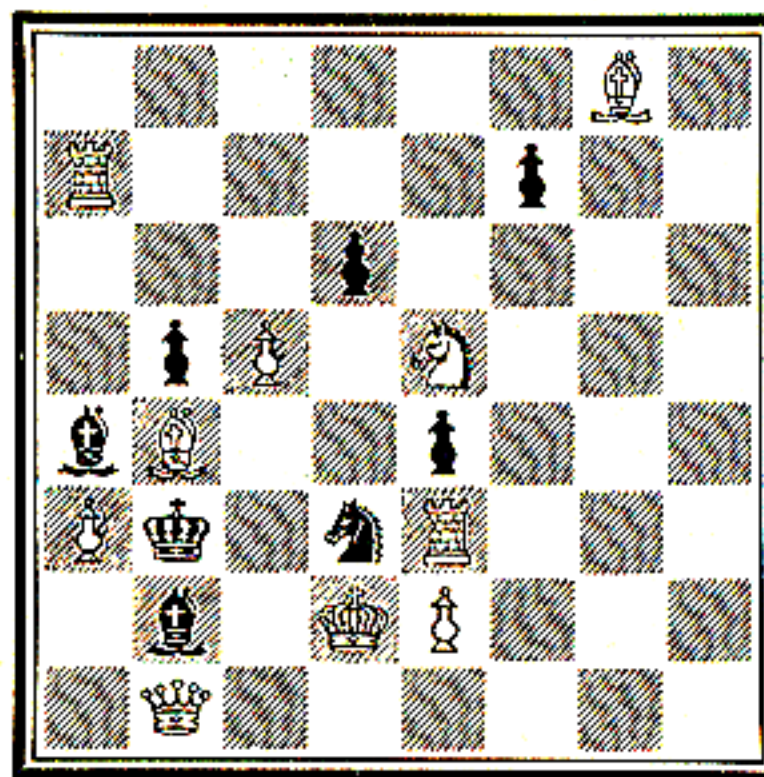
Maxi-selfmate in 4

- II. **W. G. LOWE**
2nd Prize
British Chess Problem Society, 1932-33



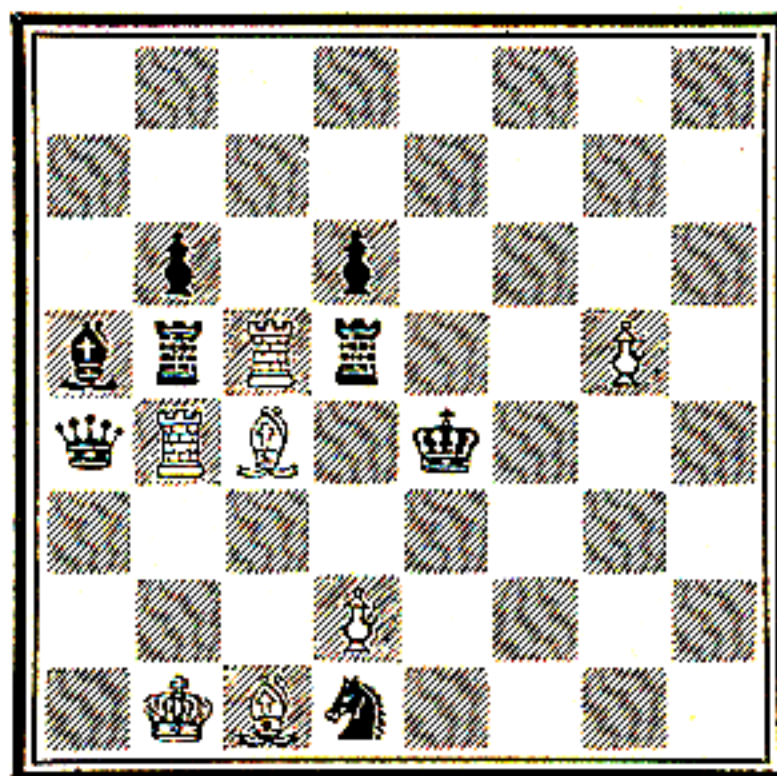
White stalemates in 2

- V. **P. F. BLAKE**
1st Prize
British Chess Federation, 1932-33



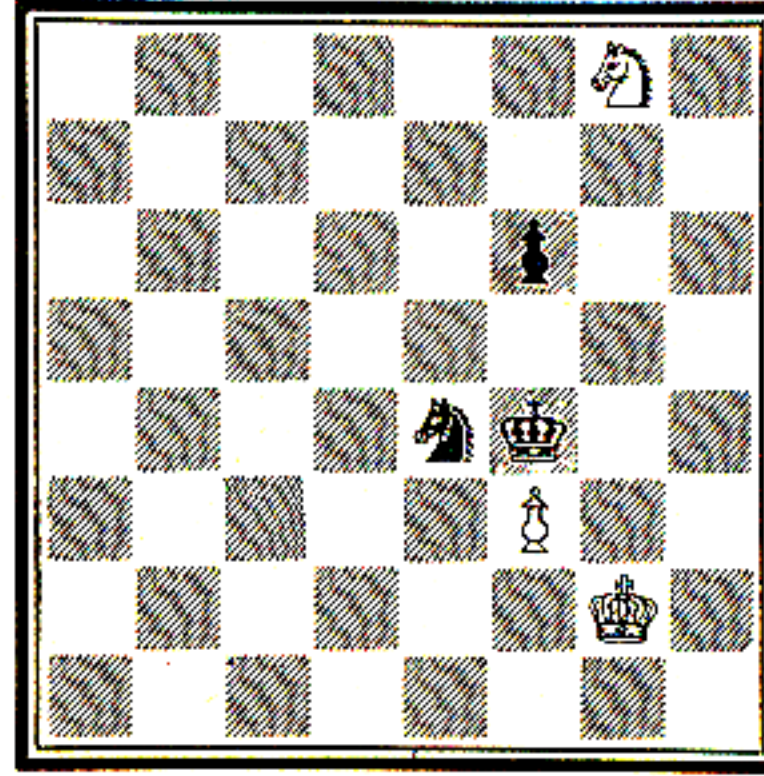
Selfmate in 4

- III. **N. KOVACS**
1st Prize
British Chess Problem Society, 1933-34



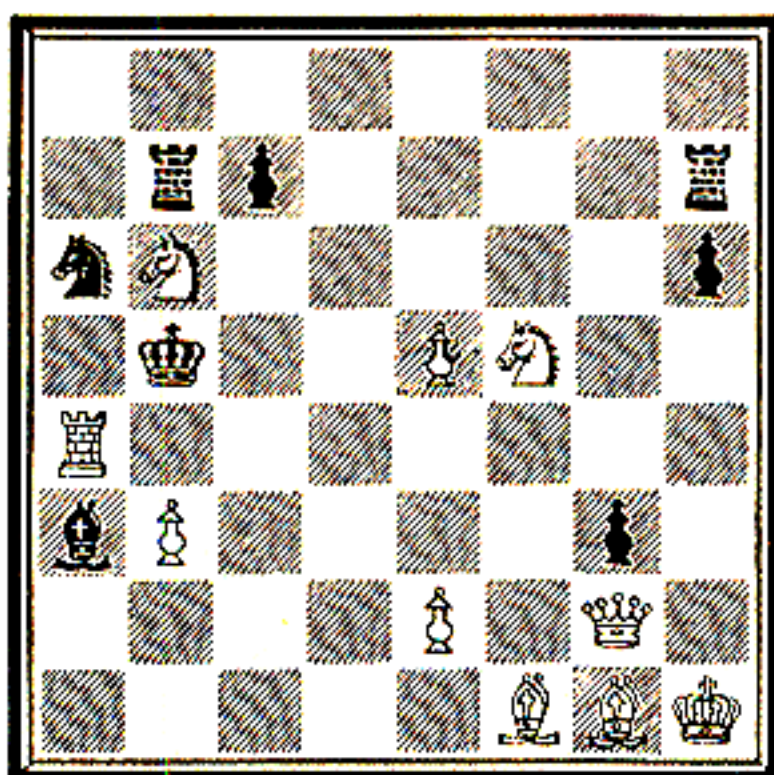
Black Selfhelpmates in 2
Note Set-play

- VI. **WALTER JACOBS**
Original



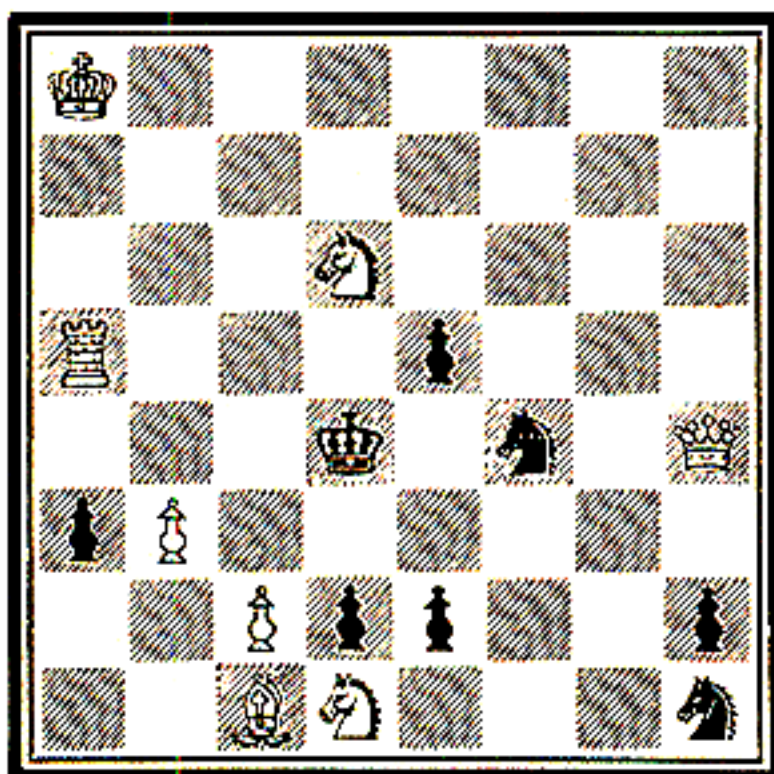
Black Selfhelpmates in 3, with Set-play

343
(Original)
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



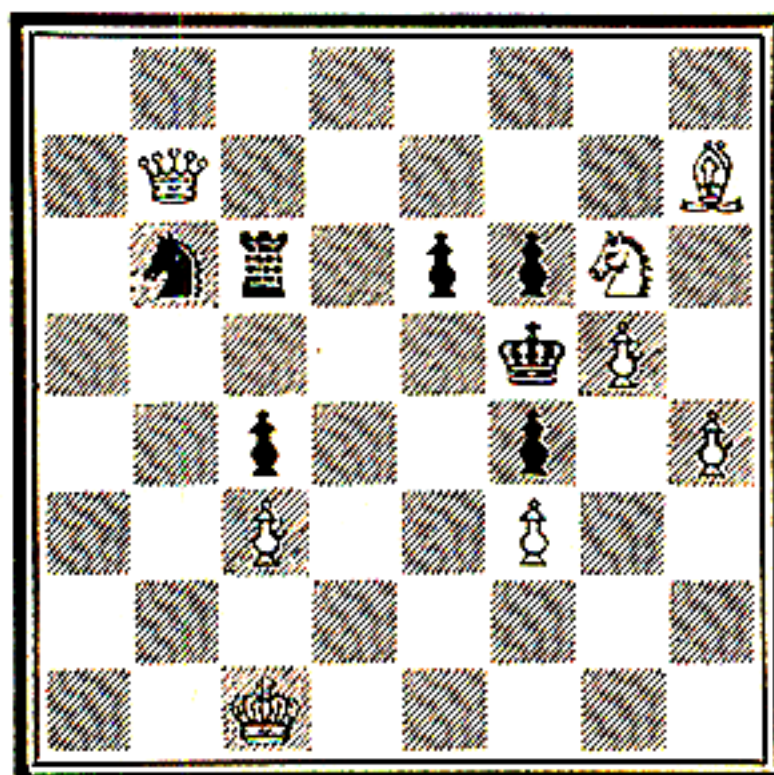
Mate in 2 moves.

344
(Original)
MURRAY PROJECTOR
New York, N. Y.



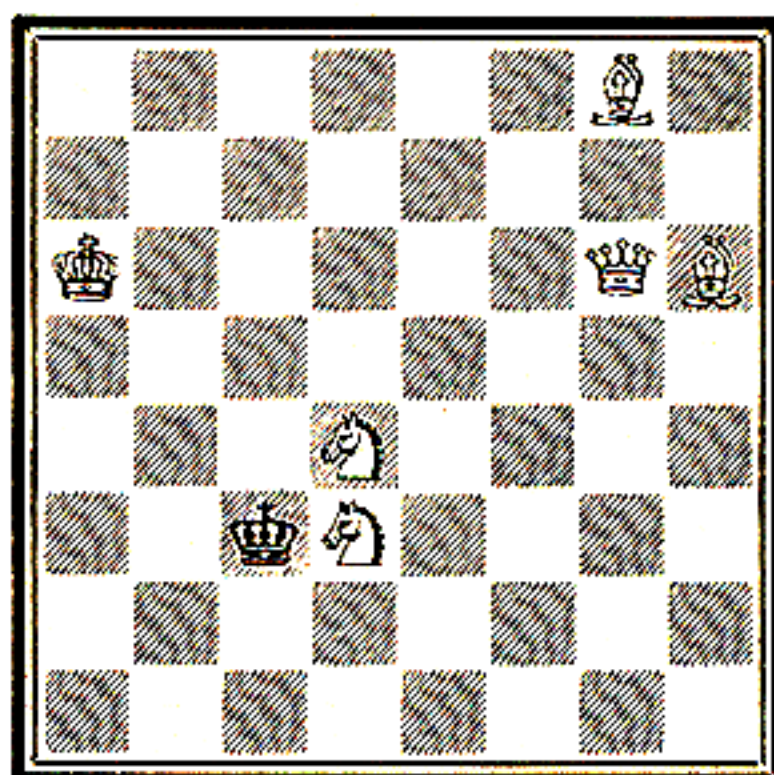
Mate in 2 moves.

345
(Original)
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



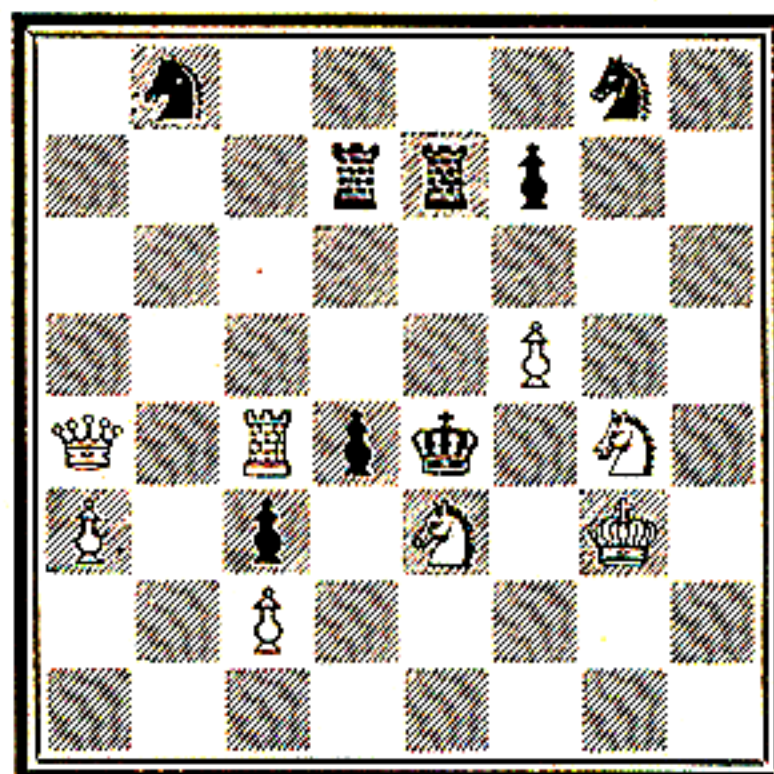
Mate in 2 moves.

346
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



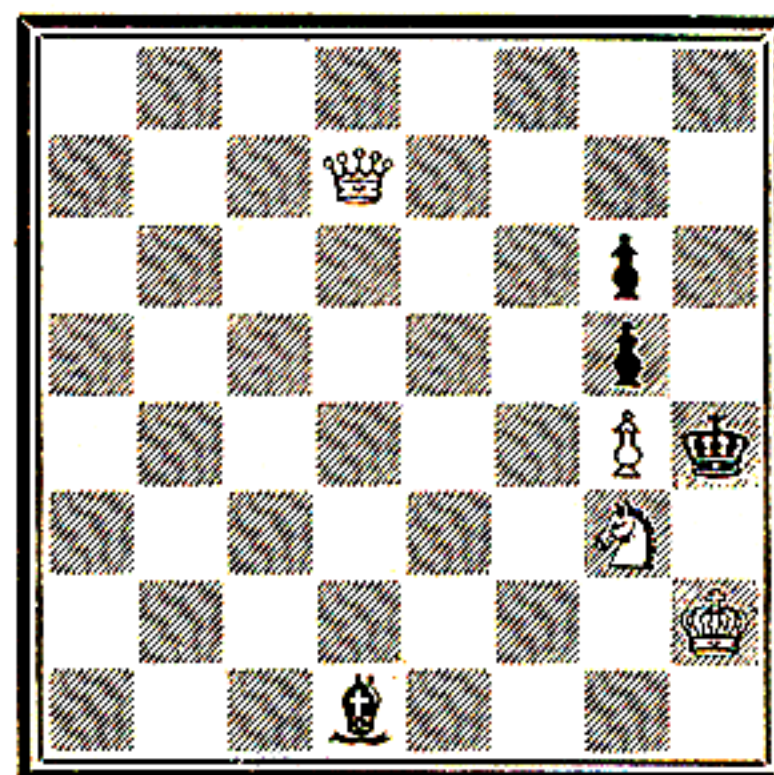
Mate in 2 moves.

347 (Original)
WALTER JACOBS
New York, N. Y.
Dedicated to my friends



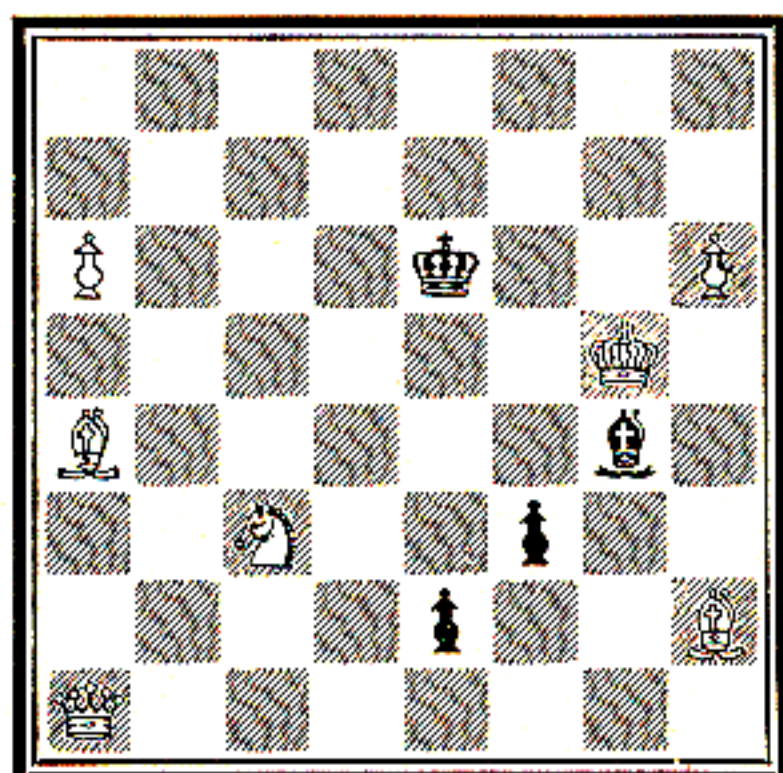
Mate in 3 moves.

348
(Original)
E. MCCARTHY
Rochester, N. Y.



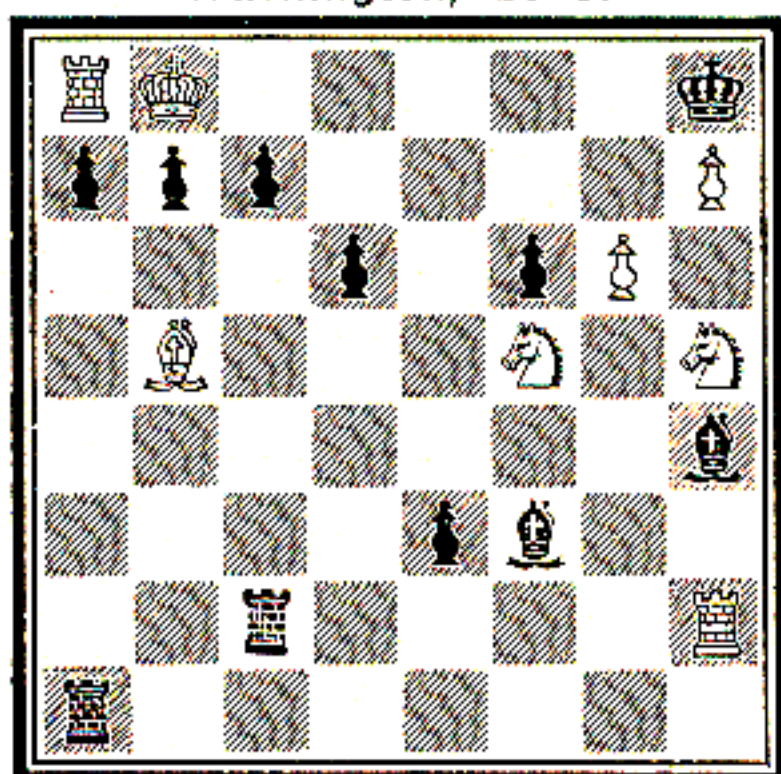
Mate in 3 moves.

349
(Original)
MANUEL ALVAREZ
Mexico



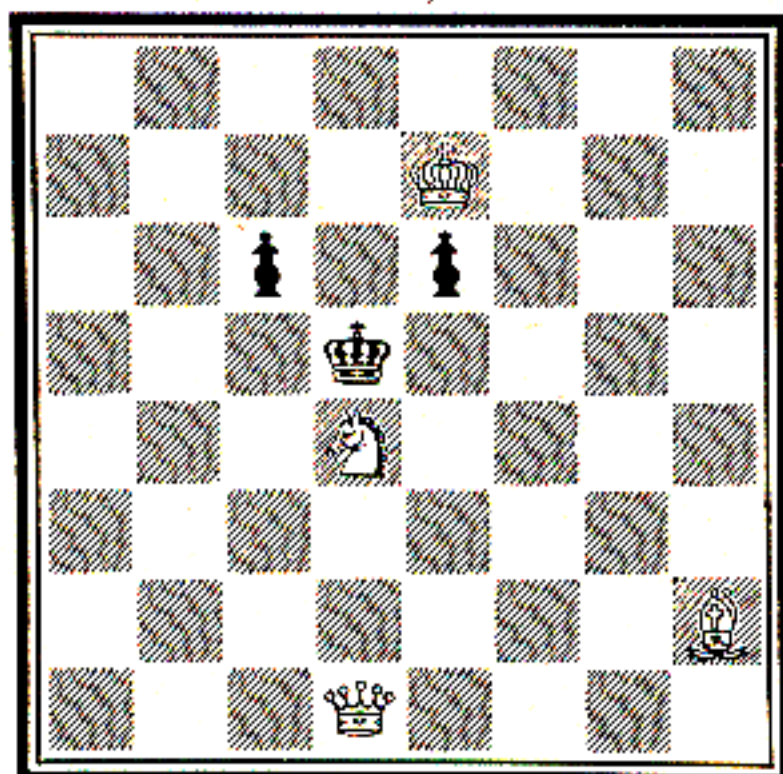
Mate in 3 moves.

350
(Original)
W. K. WIMSATT
Washington, D. C.



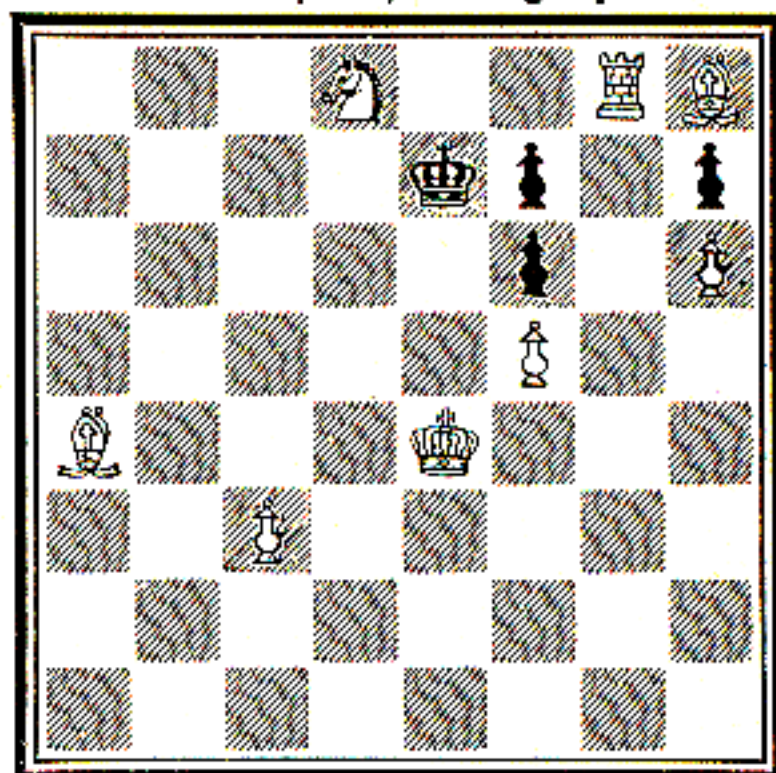
Mate in 3 moves.

351
(Original)
J. MORTRINER
Catawba, Wis.



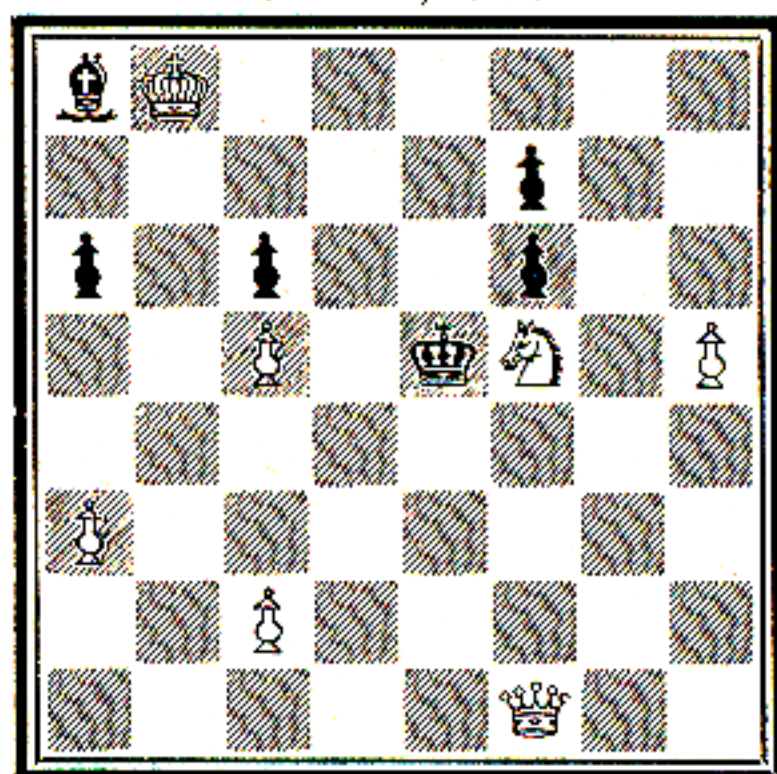
Mate in 3 moves.

352
(Original)
LAJOS STEINER
Budapest, Hungary



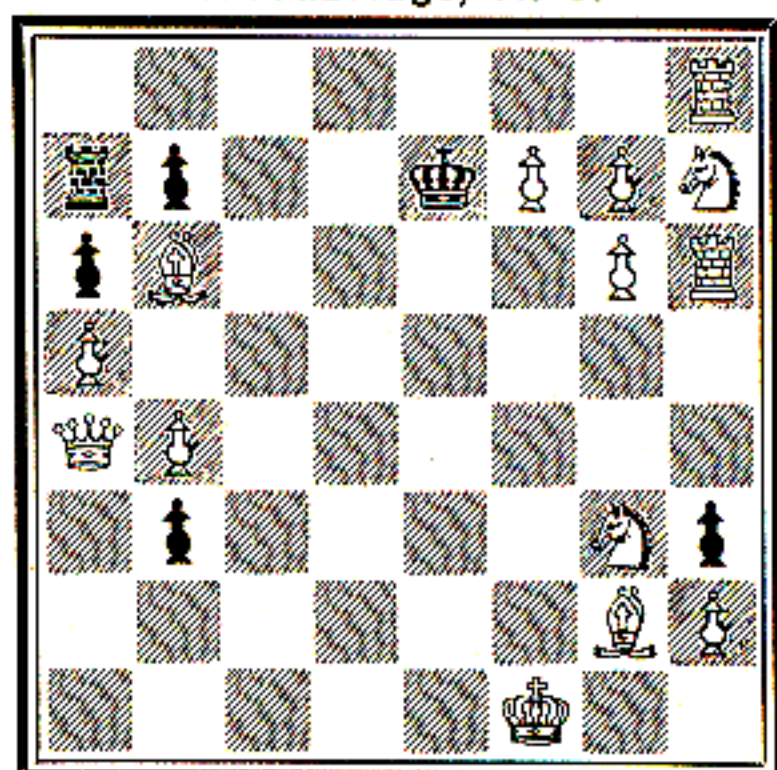
Mate in 4 moves.

353
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Cal.



Mate in 4 moves.

354
(Original)
JACOB D. NEUSS
Woodbridge, N. J.



Selfmate in 10 moves.

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE: NOVEMBER 10th, 1935.

PROBLEM TOURNEYS

It is an excellent idea for composers, inexperienced as well as experienced, to submit problems in composing tourneys. Even if their entries are not honored, they will receive a copy of the award and will be able to compare the prize winners with their own efforts. This will lead to an appreciation of what is desirable in problem construction.

With this in mind I shall, whenever possible, publish announcements of tourneys.

(1) La Settimana Enigmistica: Eighth international tourney for two-move problems, second semester, 1935. Send under author's name to "Echecs", L. S. E., 43, Via Enrico, Milan (132), Italy.

(2) Magyar Sakkvilág, 1935. Fairy problems published during the year. Send before December 1st to G. Paros, Postafiók, 61, Budapest IV, Hungary.

SOLUTIONS

No. 319 by Dr. G. Dobbs: Ra6.

No. 320 by G. Mott-Smith: Pg4.

No. 321 by M. W. Patrick: No solution. 1 O-O-O is defeated by Bb1.

No. 322 by A. Kish: Qg4.

No. 323 by F. Sprenger: Pb6.

No. 324 by M. Bukofzer: 1 Sh4, KxP; 2 Rclh, etc. Or 1... KxB; 2 Rf6, etc.

No. 325 by O. Wurzburg: 1 Sh6, threat 2 Qg8ch. If 1... PxS; 2 QxPch. Or 1... Pg6; 2 QxP.

No. 326 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Qa2, threat 2 Qa8ch. If 1... Kb7; 2 Qa6ch. Or 1... SxP; 2 Sa5ch.

No. 327 by F. Palatz: 1 Qcl, Sf2; 2 Qc7, Sh1; 3 Qf4, etc.

No. 328 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Bc6, threat 2 Qc7. The variety in this fine problem is so tremendous that we dodge the task of listing it. For those solvers who did not find the solution, working out the replies to defenses will be a good exercise.

No. 329 by C. Jimeno, Jr.: 1 Bb2, Pa3; 2 Qb5ch, Kc2; 3 Qe2ch, Kb3; 4 Qe4, PxBmate.

No. 330 by J. R. Marsh: 1 Bd4, Pf3; 2 Sf2, Pg4; 3 Qe4, Pg3; 4 Be3ch, KxP; 5 Sd1ch, RxSmate.

I must apologize for the sketchiness of these solutions. They were gotten together in haste. Please wait until next month before "cussing me out."

I shall be greatly surprised if less than a dozen readers come howling for my scalp after seeing the Ladder this month. I quickly disclaim all responsibility for errors. I have done the best I can with the solutions I have received from Mr. Bukofzer. Not only have I not received his records, but also I suspect that the sets of solutions have been lost during the transfer from Mr. B. to myself. I view with suspicion the absence of solutions from Messrs. Krisch and Young, among others. And I repeat, loudly and fearfully, "I disclaim all responsibility."

SOLUTIONS TO FAIRY PROBLEMS

F. 40—T. R. DAWSON: 1 G.b8.

F. 41—E. KRISCH: (Two solutions in four moves): 1 Kf5, Qa8; 2 Pe4, Qa1; 3 Rf6, Qa8; 4 QxPch, BxQmate. Also 1 Pe4 with a similar line of play.

F. 42—M. CHAROSH: (Two Solutions): 1 Gd2, Gc1; 2 Gb4, Gc4; 3 Se2, Gf1; 4 Sc1, Gb1; 5 Sb3mate and 1 Gd2, Gc1; 2 Gg6, Gc4; 3 Sb5, Ga6; 4 Sa3, Ga2; 5 Sc2mate. Only one solver (who unfortunately omitted his name) found both solutions.

F. 43—M. BUKOFZER: 1 Ke6, Gh8; 2 Kb7, Ga1; 3 Ka8, Gh1; 4 Qc6, Gh8; 5 Gb7, Ga1; 6 Qh1ch, GxQmate.

With these problems, the Fairy Ladder ends. My hearty congratulations to I. Kashdan, who has gained the prize this month.

Were I the heroic type, I should be tempted to thrust forth my chest and declaim defiantly, "Fairyland shall not die!" But there is no need. Fairyland will not die, though it may sleep for a time.

FAIRY LADDER

| Name | Old Score | F. 40 | F. 41 | F. 42 | F. 43 | New Score |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Kashdan, I. | 133 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 146 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 130 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 145 |
| Young, E. F. | 100 | 2 | 4 | 5 | . | 111 |
| Peters, W. | 84 | 2 | 8 | 5 | . | 99 |
| Braverman, S. | 77 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 98 |
| Stone, T. | 81 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 94 |
| Patz, W. | 77 | 2 | 8 | 5 | . | 90 |
| Halpern, L. | 86 | 2 | 0 | . | . | 88 |
| Genud, I. | 75 | 2 | 8 | 5 | . | 88 |
| Meyer, I. | 62 | 2 | 8 | 5 | . | 75 |
| Meyers, S. | 62 | 2 | 4 | 5 | . | 73 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 49 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 70 |
| Plowman, G. | 32 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 38 |
| Sprenger, F. | 23 | 2 | 8 | . | . | 33 |
| Berliner, Dr. H. | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 21 |
| Morris, Margaret ... | 0 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 21 |
| Williams, J. R. | 0 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 6 |

The ladder prize goes to: I. Kashdan.

The temperaments of chess players vary. Some get easily disconcerted, disturbed and even distracted; others seem little affected by passing events—a few, apparently, not at all. Conversations or little interruptions which would pass unheeded by a McDonnell or a Bird, or perhaps a Zukertort, would sadly disconcert a Buckle, or a Morphy, make a Staunton angry, and drive a Gossip to despair.

The attitude as well as the deportment of chess players at the board shows many variations. Anderssen and Captain Mackenzie were statuesque. Staunton, not quite so tall as the Rev. J. Owen, seemed to be soaring up aloft. Horowitz, not quite as small as Gunsberg, seemed sinking to the ground—but the story that he once disappeared, overawed by Staunton's style and manner of moving, and was, after a search, found under the table is a mere canard of Staunton's which need not be too confidently accepted.

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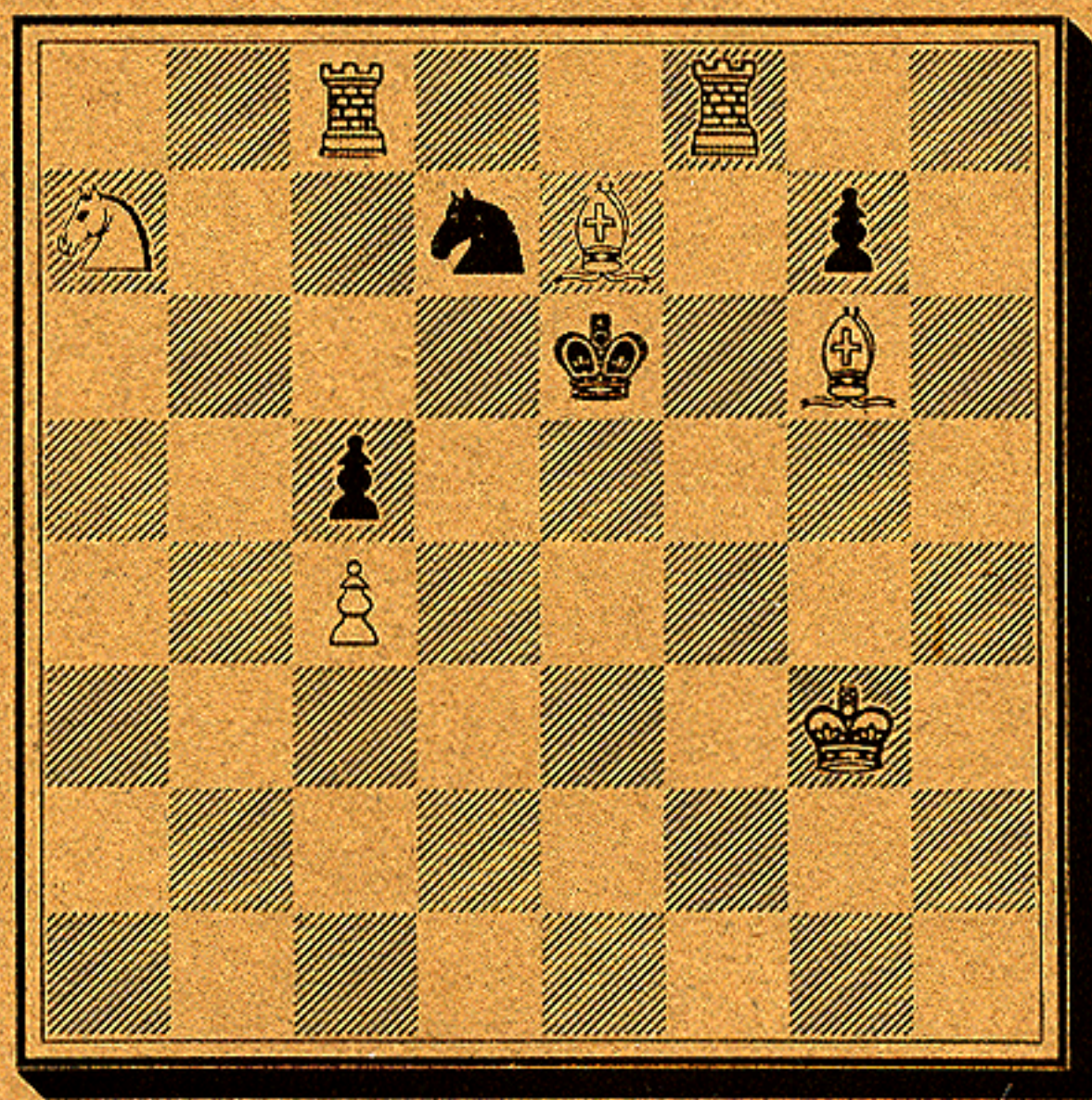
PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | Score |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Halpern, L. | 384 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 371 |
| Emery, G. R. | 332 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 368 |
| Patz, W. | 323 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 359 |
| Daly, H. B. | 318 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 350 |
| Ratke, R. J. | 310 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 344 |
| Morris, Margaret | 308 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 344 |
| Braverman, S. | 303 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 339 |
| Vanwinkle, W. | 298 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 334 |
| Genud, I. | 284 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 316 |
| Korsgaard, S. | 265 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 299 |
| Tracy, J. F. | 261 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 297 |
| Souweine, A. J. | 257 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 293 |
| Nash, E. | 245 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 279 |
| Kashdan, I. | 235 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 271 |
| Partos, G. | 233 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 269 |
| Murphy, P. | 235 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | 5 | 267 |
| Sprenger, F. | 234 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 265 |
| Beers, B. | 221 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 257 |
| Dobbs, Dr. G. | 204 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 240 |
| Straus, W. | 200 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 236 |
| Peters, W. | 193 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 229 |
| Goldstein, N. | 190 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 226 |
| Burke, H. | 191 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 223 |
| Cheney, G. R. | 186 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 220 |
| Plowman, G. | 168 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | 4 | . | 191 |
| Hill, F. A. | 164 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 4 | . | 185 |
| Meyers, S. | 148 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 184 |
| Thorne, G. | 143 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 177 |
| Stone, T. | 106 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 142 |
| Chess, A. | 96 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 130 |
| Knorr, T. E. | 96 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 130 |
| Kowalski, S. | 91 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 125 |
| Sapir, I. | 95 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | . | . | 116 |
| Layer, C. R. | 74 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 110 |
| Williams, J. R. | 66 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | . | 91 |
| Towle, W. | 60 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 98 |
| Shapiro, Milton | 71 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | . | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 86 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 86 |
| Einhorn, M. | 41 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 77 |
| Gonzalez, M. | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | . | 57 |
| Zarbach, J. | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | . | . | 53 |
| Berliner, H. M. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 36 |
| Chapman, A. R. | 18 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 32 |
| Greenwald, I. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | 5 | 32 |
| Boczar, A. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | . | 29 |
| Rivise, I. | 12 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | . | . | . | 26 |
| Hargreaves, O. W. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | . | 25 |
| Kendall, W. N. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | . | . | 25 |
| Malzberg, N. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | 0 | 4 | . | 22 |
| Lebowitz, M. | ? | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | 4 | . | . | . | 20 |

The CHESS REVIEW

MONTHLY HONOR PRIZE

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Ontario, Calif.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

SPOTLIGHTS IN THIS ISSUE

THE BAD NAUHEIM TOURNEY

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| THE LODZ TOURNEY | - | - | - | - | - | LAJOS STEINER |
| EXCITING DRAWN GAMES | - | - | - | - | - | IRVING CHERNEV |
| CANADIAN SECTION | - | - | - | - | - | F. W. WATSON |
| PROBLEM DEPARTMENT | - | - | - | - | - | WALTER JACOBS |

NOVEMBER, 1935

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The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

The CHESS REVIEW

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Vol. III, No. 11 Published Monthly November, 1935

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Debits and Credits

We note the October issue of the *British Chess Magazine*, on Page 468, under the heading of "Analytical Notes", devotes two paragraphs to the Wilkes-Barre Variation of the Two Knights Defense, crediting it to *El Ajedrez Americano*.

The same error occurs in the September issue of *La Strategie*, which devotes two pages to a reproduction of the main analysis.

La Strategie is less to blame than the *B. C. M.* since we presume it is easier for its Editors to translate from Spanish rather than English. But both have in their possession the December, 1934 and January, 1935 issues of THE CHESS REVIEW in which the original notes were first published.

In the final analysis the real culprit is *El Ajedrez Americano*, which took advantage of its exchange facilities to translate an interesting article without acknowledging the original source of publication.

While on the subject we are reminded of the same infraction of the amenities much nearer home.

A curious custom has grown up among some of our leading chess journalists of reproducing items from THE CHESS REVIEW and from the newspaper columns of our esteemed contemporary Herman Helms, for many years America's leading chess columnist, without the courtesy of an acknowledgment.

We do not begrudge anyone the privilege of reprinting items which may favorably impress them. On the contrary, we encourage *properly acknowledged quotations* as a means of publicity. But we take the liberty of suggesting to our friends that proper acknowledgments are only a common courtesy.

Happy Birthday!

Congratulations are in order for Dr. Alexander Alekhine, Chess Champion of the World, who celebrated his 43rd birthday on Saturday, October 19th. The occasion brings to mind a recent statement of his to the effect that the only chess player in the world with a good chance to wrest the title from him at present is Father Time.

The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

Thus far eight games of the current Championship Match have been played, and three of the scores have come to hand. In important matches the combatants usually begin the struggle with the portentous ponderousness of two pachyderms; but no one can reasonably complain of a dearth of original, spirited play on the parts of Dr. Alekhine and Dr. Euwe. In fact, most of the games thus far have been played in that chivalrously reckless style in which, as many people quaintly imagine, Morphy's match games are supposed to abound.

In the first game, as was expected, Dr. Alekhine opened with 1 P-Q4. Dr. Euwe adopted the Slav Defense, using a variation strongly recommended by his famous opponent. If this was intended as a surprise move, it failed badly, for Dr. Euwe now received so many surprises that no one was surprised by his rather early resignation! In the second game, Dr. Euwe also began with 1 P-Q4, Dr. Alekhine replying with the Grunfeld Defense—again something of a surprise, for the only previous occasions on which the champion has adopted this defense were at Margate, 1923 (vs. Michell) and at London, 1932 (vs. Kashdan). The choice of this defense may have been influenced by the fact that one of Dr. Euwe's losses to Flohr in their 1932 match was due to his rather weak treatment of this variation. Despite this precedent, and despite the crushing defeat just inflicted on him, Dr. Euwe immediately played for complications—and Dr. Alekhine, who, in the nature of things ought to have been content to play for a draw, likewise did his best to complicate matters. A rather wild game resulted, Dr. Euwe finally emerging a Pawn to the good but with Bishops of opposite color and a weak Pawn position. Exact play, however, on the part of the challenger forced a win.

By no means chastened by this defeat, Dr. Alekhine began the third game with 1 P-K4, and after Dr. Euwe's adoption of the French Defense, the champion once more played a risky line, the consequences of which were difficult to ascertain. This time Dr. Euwe's fighting spirit seemed to have forsaken him, and after playing in a surprisingly timorous manner and missing several good opportunities for promising counter-play, he received a very bad drubbing!

This brings out one of the great difficulties in contending with a master of Alekhine's enormous strength. The Champion plays for complications; if his opponent tries to meet him half-way, he is outcombined, and if he tries to avoid complications, he is likely to get butchered!

World Championship Match First Game

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

| Dr. A. Alekhine | Dr. M. Euwe |
|-----------------|-------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 5 P-QR4 | B-B4 |

It has been considered for some time that White can obtain the better game by 6 P-K3, Kt-R3; 7 BxP, Kt-QKt5; 8 O-O, P-K3; 9 Q-K2! (H. Steiner's variation). However, in recent European tournaments 6 . . . P-K3; 7 BxP, B-QKt5! 8 O-O, O-O; 9 Q-K2, P-B4! has been found to give Black a good game. Alekhine therefore reverts to an older line.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 6 Kt-K5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 7 KtxP(B4) | Q-B2 |

This move of Kmooh's seems better than the routine 7 . . . P-K3, which Bogolubow tried twice in his last match with Alekhine—losing both times because his QB was out of play on the K side after White enforced P-K4.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 8 P-KKt3 | P-K4 |
| 9 PxP | KtxP |
| 10 B-B4 | KKt-Q2 |
| 11 B-Kt2 | B-K3 |

A move strongly recommended by Alekhine, who considers . . . P-B3 "a clear waste of time, especially in such a critical position." However, after 11 . . . P-B3; 12 O-O, B-K3; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 B-K3, B-QB4 Black has good play on the open files as compensation for the superior placement of White's minor pieces.

The text is also playable, although Black finds the pin troublesome and must therefore proceed with care.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 12 KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 13 O-O | B-K2 |

Against Bogolubow (San Remo 1930), Alekhine played . . . Q-R4 (to stop P-R5), but subsequently decided that 13 . . . B-K2 deserves preference. From the course of the present game, however, one may assume that the champion has reversed his previous opinion.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 14 Q-B2 | R-Q1 |
| 15 KR-Q1 | O-O |
| 16 Kt-Kt5! | RxRch |
| 17 RxR | Q-R4 |

Certainly better than 17 . . . Q-Kt1; 18 Kt-Q4!
I. 18 . . . B-B1; 19 BxP! winning a P, for if 19 . . . PxB; 20 KtxP etc. (20 . . . KtxKt; 21 BxQ, KtxB; 22 Q-B7).

II. 18 . . . B-Q2; 19 Kt-B5, BxKt; 20 QxB and wins:

- (a) 20 . . . B-Q3; 21 RxB.
- (b) 20 . . . B-B3; 21 B-K4.
- (c) 20 . . . P-B3; 21 Q-K6ch, R-B2; 22 R-Q7, Q-K1; 23 RxP.

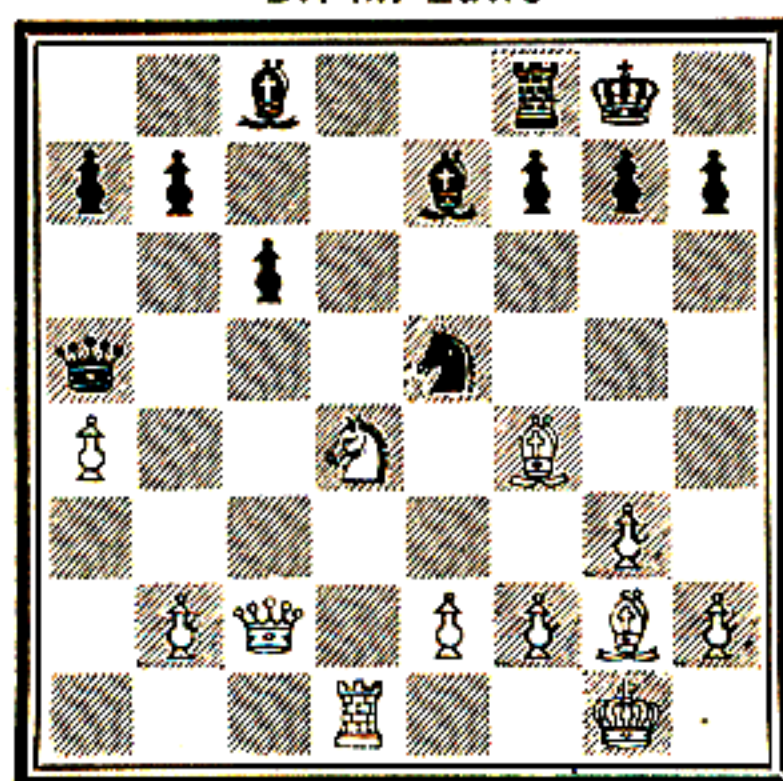
After the text White must avoid 18 BxKt, PxKt; 19 KBxP, PxP; 20 B-QB3, Q-QKt4; 21 Q-K4, P-R6 and Black has a slight advantage owing to his outside passed P.

18 Kt-Q4

B-B1

The maneuver with the Kt has given White a tremendous positional superiority. 18 . . . B-Q2 would cost a piece after 19 Kt-Kt3. 19 Kt-B5? would now be a blunder because of 19 . . . BxKt; 20 QxB, Kt-B6ch. White therefore prepares the move by

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

19 P-QKt4!

Q-B2

For after 19 . . . BxP; 20 Kt-Kt3 wins a piece; 20 . . . Q-B2; 21 Q-K4, B-Q3; 22 Q-Q4. After the forced text move White gains control of the key square Q5.

20 P-Kt5!

P-QB4

21 Kt-B5

P-B3

In view of his foregoing difficulties, it is rather ironic that Black must have recourse to this move after all—although it increases his repertoire of weaknesses! However, he has little choice: if 21 . . . R-Q1; 22 KtxBch, QxKt; 23 RxRch winning a piece, or 21 . . . BxKt; 22 QxB, P-B3; 23 Q-K6ch, K-R1 (23 . . . R-B2; 24 B-Q5); 24 R-Q5! (stronger than 24 BxKt, QxB; 25 QxQ, PxQ; 26 R-Q7, B-Q1;

27 RxQKtP, B-Kt3 and the B's of opposite color will occasion White considerable difficulty).

22 Kt-K3!

B-K3

23 B-Q5

BxB

There is no satisfactory alternative: if 23 . . . Q-B1; 24 Kt-B5, Kt-Kt3; 25 B-Q6 etc.

24 RxB

Q-R4

Black is already at the end of his tether, what with threats like Kt-B4 or Q-K4 or Q-B5 or Q-Q2 in view. After inexorably tightening his grip on the position, Alekhine now concludes elegantly in his best attacking style.

25 Kt-B5

Q-K8ch

26 K-Kt2

B-Q1

Euwe was probably too pressed for time to think of resigning.

27 BxKt

PxB

28 R-Q7

B-B3

He saw the threat! (28 . . . P-KKt3? 29 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 30 Q-B7!!).

29 Kt-R6ch!

K-R1

30 QxP

Resigns

For if 30 . . . R-R1; 31 Q-Q5 (threatening Q-Kt8ch!), PxKt; 32 Q-B7, etc.

World Championship Match Second Game

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe

Dr. A. Alekhine

White

Black

1 P-Q4

Kt-KB3

2 P-QB4

P-KKt3

3 Kt-QB3

P-Q4

An unusual move on the part of the Champion, who has adopted this move only twice previously (vs. Michell, at Margate, 1923 and Kashdan, London, 1932). Euwe meets the variation with a new move introduced during the Moscow 1935 Tournament.

4 Q-Kt3

PxP

Black selects a more enterprising but more risky line of play than the staid but unpromising 4 . . . P-B3; 5 P-K3, B-Kt2; 6 Kt-B3, O-O, etc.

5 QxBP

B-K3

6 Q-Kt5ch

Kt-B3

A queer variation! White naturally avoids 7 P-K4? P-QR3! (7 . . . QxP? 8 QxP!); 8 QxKtP, KtxQP!

The score to date: Alekhine played White in the odd games.

| Game | Date | Place | Opening | Moves | Winner |
|------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1 | Oct. 3 | Amsterdam | Queen's Gambit Declined | 30 | Alekhine |
| 2 | Oct. 6 | Amsterdam | King's Indian Defense | 45 | Euwe |
| 3 | Oct. 8 | Amsterdam | French Defense | 41 | Alekhine |
| 4 | Oct. 10 | The Hague | King's Indian Defense | 44 | Alekhine |
| 5 | Oct. 12 | Delft | French Defense | 34 | Drawn |
| 6 | Oct. 15 | Rotterdam | Queen's Gambit Declined | 73 | Drawn |
| 7 | Oct. 17 | Utrecht | French Defense | 41 | Alekhine |
| 8 | Oct. 20 | Amsterdam | Queen's Gambit Declined | 68 | Euwe |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 7 Kt-B3 | QR-Kt1 |
| 8 Kt-K5 | B-Q2 |
| 9 KtxB | QxKt |
| 10 P-Q5 | Kt-Q5 |
| 11 Q-Q3 | P-K4 |

Black's advanced Kt is not too happily placed, and now involves him in some loss of time—a drawback with lasting consequences.

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 12 P-K3 | Kt-B4 |
| 13 P-K4 | Kt-Q3 |

On . . . Kt-Q5 the following move would be even stronger.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 14 P-B4 | Q-K2 |
| 15 B-K3 | Kt-Kt5! |

There is nothing to be gained from 15 . . . PxP; 16 BxRP, R-R1; 17 B-Q4, B-Kt2 (17 . . . QKtxP? 18 KtxKt, KtxKt; 19 BxR, Kt-Kt6 dis ch; 20 K-Q2! or 19 . . . Kt-B4 dis ch; 20 Q-K2 and White wins easily in either case); 18 O-O-O!

| | |
|--------|------|
| 16 BxP | R-R1 |
|--------|------|

Retreating the B would now enable Black to regain the P at once; 17 B-K3, KtxB; 18 QxKt, B-R3; 19 P-KKt3, PxP; 20 PxP, Q-R5ch.

As White plays, he comes out a P ahead, but it is doubled—which, in conjunction with the B's of opposite color, foreshadows a possible draw as the ultimate outcome.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 17 P-KR3! | RxB |
| 18 PxKt | B-Kt2 |

Not 18 . . . PxP? 19 Q-Q4. A droll point.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 19 Q-K3 | R-R4 |
| 20 P-B5 | B-B3 |
| 21 P-R4 | B-R5ch |
| 22 P-Kt3 | B-Kt4 |
| 23 Q-B3 | O-O |
| 24 P-Kt4 | QR-R1 |

Alekhine's 19th move was possibly played with a view to provoking the advance of White's Ps, which has the advantage of forcing a passed P and the disadvantage of allowing Black counter-play by the opening of files.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 25 R-QR2 | Kt-K1 |
| 26 R-QKt2 | Kt-B3 |

The maneuver with the Kt has the double advantage of tying White's Q to the defense of the KKtP and White's QR to the defense of the QKtP; and also of allowing Black to play . . . P-B3 and . . . PxP without having to fear that White will be able to sink a Kt at Q5.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 27 B-K2 | P-B3 |
| 28 QPxP | QKtPxP |
| 29 O-O | QR-Q1 |
| 30 K-Kt2 | R-Q5 |
| 31 P-Kt5 | BPxP |
| 32 RPxP | R-Kt1 |
| 33 PxP! | ... |

In order to be able to utilize Black's preoccupation with the QKtP by creating dangerous tactical threats on the K side.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 33 . . . | BPxP |
| 34 P-Kt6! | Q-QKt2 |
| 35 K-R3 | R-Q3! |

The capture of the KP would lead to the following possibilities: 35 . . . KtxKP; 36 KtxKt.

I. 36 . . . QxKt; 37 Q-B7ch (the reason for White's 35th move), K-R1; 38 B-B3! Q-Q6; 39 R-Q1, Q-B6; 40 RxR, PxR (40 . . . QxR(Q4); 41 R-QB2, etc.); 41 R-Kt5, Q-B8; 42 Q-B7!, R-KB1; 43 QxQ, BxQ; 44 P-Kt7, R-QKt1; 45 R-QB5!

II. 36 . . . RxKt; 37 Q-Kt3ch! followed by B-B3 winning the exchange with an easy victory in prospect.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 36 Kt-Q5! | K-Kt2 |
|-----------|-------|

If 36 . . . KtxKt; 37 B-B4! wins (not 37 PxKt, RxKtP; 38 RxR, QxR; 39 Q-B7ch, which leads to nothing).

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 37 R-QB2! | KtxKt |
| 38 PxKt | RxKtP |

Black is helpless against the threat of R-B7ch!

I. 38 . . . QxKtP; 39 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 40 R-B7, B-Q1; 41 QxRPch, K-Kt4; 42 Q-R4 mate.

II. 38 . . . QxQP; 39 R-B7ch, K-R3; 40 QxQ, RxQ; 41 P-Kt7, R(Q4)-Q1 (41 . . . R-R4; 42 K-Kt2! B-Q1; 43 R-QB8); 42 B-R6 and wins. If in this 39 . . . K-R1; 40 Q-B8ch! wins.

III. 38 . . . R-Q2; 39 B-Kt5! R-K2; 40 P-Q6 wins.

IV. 38 . . . R-QB1; 39 RxR, QxR; 40 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 41 P-Kt7 and wins.

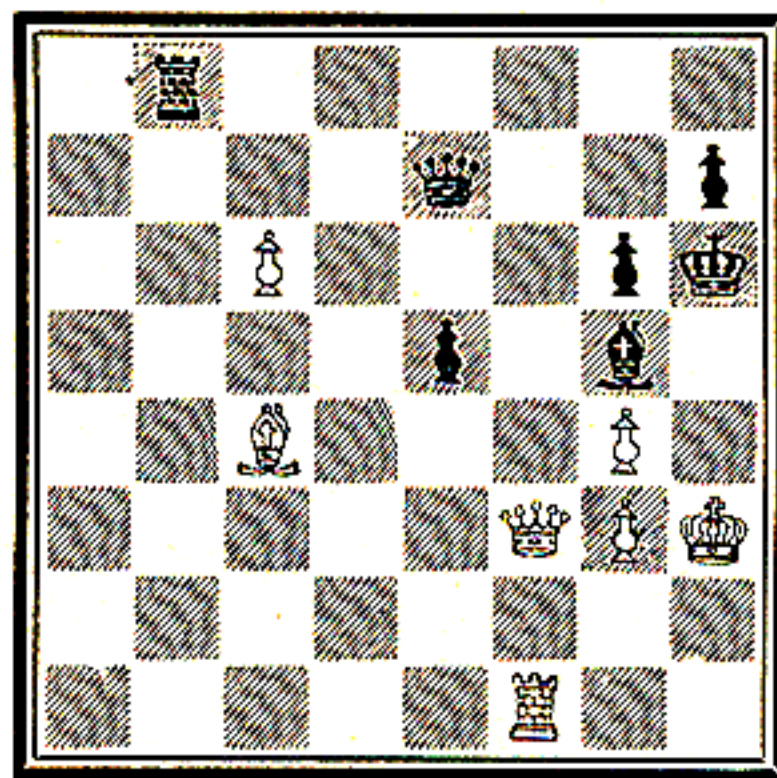
| | |
|----------|-----|
| 39 R-B6! | RxR |
|----------|-----|

There was no good alternative.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 40 PxR | Q-K2 |
| 41 B-B4! | K-R3 |

Otherwise Q-B7ch wins easily.

Dr. A. Alekhine



Dr. M. Euwe

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 42 Q-R1! | R-Kt7 |
| 43 R-B7 | Q-K1 |
| 44 P-B7 | R-QB7 |

Black was in *Zugswang*! If the Q moves along the rank, Q-B6 wins. If the R moves along the file, K-Kt2 dis ch wins. If the KP moves, 45 Q-R1!! wins! If the B moves to K6, then 45 Q-K4, B-Kt4; 46 Q-Q5 wins.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 45 Q-Kt7 | Resigns |
|----------|---------|

A finely contested game, and particularly creditable to Euwe after his bad start. His trenchant play from move 34 is a model of logical and precise attacking tactics. Alekhine struggled manfully, but he could not recover from a bad opening. Nevertheless Euwe fully earned the point.

The Lodz Tourney

By LAJOS STEINER

At the conclusion of the International Team Tournament in Warsaw the Lodz Chess Club staged an international masters tourney. From September 3 to 13 five Polish experts (Dr. S. Tartakower, S. Kolski, A. Frydman, H. Appel, T. Regedzinski) matched wits with five foreign stars: R. Fine (U. S. A.); L. Steiner (Hungary); W. Winter (England); K. Opocenski (Czecho-Slovakia); V. Mikenas (Lithuania).

The surprise of the tourney was the high place attained by S. Kolski of Poland. He played good chess and defeated some of the foreign masters in well conducted games. In fact it was but a flag's breadth of his clock that prevented him from taking first honors—he overstepped the time limit in a drawish position against Dr. Tartakower. The most interesting fact about Kolski is that he is not very young any more and has not been able to show any superiority as yet in combats with his fellow townsmen H. Appel and T. Regedzinski. His score is therefore the more significant and leads one to wonder whether he will be able to repeat his fine performance in the future.

| LODZ TOURNEY | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
| 1 Dr. S. Tartakower | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 6 1/2 |
| 2 R. Fine | 1/2 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 6 |
| 3 S. Kolski | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 6 |
| 4 K. Opocenski | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| 5 L. Steiner | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 6 W. Winter | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 5 |
| 7 A. Frydman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | x | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 1/2 |
| 8 H. Appel | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 3 |
| 9 T. Regedzinski | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | x | 1 | 3 |
| 10 V. Mikenas | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 1/2 |

Lodz Tourney
September, 1935
BUDAPEST DEFENSE
(Notes by Lajos Steiner)

| S. Kolski | K. Opocenski |
|-----------|--------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K4 |
| 3 P x P | Kt-Kt5 |
| 4 P-K4 | ..... |

The Budapest Defense is seldom played today. Its soundness is not yet clearly determined, and most players do not like to experiment while other defenses with at least equal chances are available. Alekhine eliminates the opening with the simplest variation: 4 Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 5 P-K3, KKt x P(K5); 6 B-K2, etc.; and believes the White position, because of its control of the square Q5, to be superior.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 4 | Kt x KP |
| 5 P-KB4 | KKt-B3 |
| 6 B-K3 | Kt-R3 |

This is not the right square for the Kt. Expert opinion inclines to: 6 ... B-Kt5ch; 7 Kt-B3, Q-R5ch; 8 P-KKt3, Q-K2; to be followed after ... P-Q3 by manoeuvring the QKt to KB3. The aim of the text (... Kt-R3) is to eliminate White's QB.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 7 Kt-QB3 | B-B4 |
| 8 Q-Q2 | P-Q3 |
| 9 Kt-KB3 | B-KKt5 |
| 10 B-K2 | O-O |
| 11 O-O | R-K1 |
| 12 P-KR3 | B x Kt |
| 13 B x B | Q-R5 |
| 14 K-R2 | ..... |

White makes the simplest possible moves—splendid tactics. His position is free and faultless (his KP is secure and he dominates Q5. Black's position is somewhat cramped and almost impossible to improve—in fact is bound to deteriorate since cautious play by White will cause his opponent to become short of good moves.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 14 | QR-Q1 |
| 15 P-KKt3 | Q-R3 |
| 16 KR-K1 | ..... |

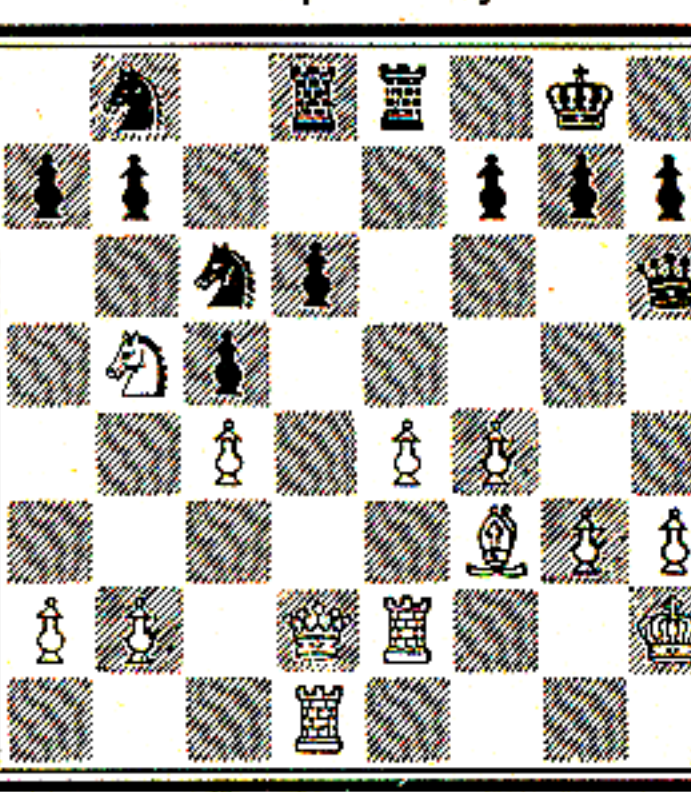
To prevent 16 ... Kt-K4 which would help free Black's game.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 16 | B x B |
| 17 R x B | Kt-K2 |
| 18 R-K2 | P-QB4 |

But this is definitely bad. With ... P-QB3 he could develop resistance though his position would still remain inferior. His plan of defense would then be to play ... Kt-QB4(2)-K3 and then probably ... P-QB4.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 Kt-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 20 R-Q1 | Kt(R)-Kt1 |

K. Opocenski



S. Kolski

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 21 Q-Q5! | |
|----------|-------|

Black probably had not foreseen this move. He cannot now play 21 ... P-R3; 22 Kt x P, Kt-Q5; because of 23 Q x Pch, K-R1; 24 Q x Rch, RxQ; 25 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt1; 26 Kt x Qch, P x Kt; 27 R-B2 and White is the exchange ahead.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 21 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 22 Q-R5 | Q x Q |
| 23 B x Q | P-KKt3 |
| 24 B-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 25 Kt x P | Kt x P |
| 26 P-K5 | R-K2 |
| 27 R(K)-Q2 | P-Kt3 |
| 28 Kt-K4 | R x R |

If 28 ... R-KB1; 29 Kt-B6ch followed by 30 R-Q8!

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 29 R x R | P-B4 |
| 30 R-Q8ch | K-Kt2 |
| 31 Kt-B6 | Resigns |

News Events

Chess in Pennsylvania

The Philadelphia Chess Association has been formed to coordinate chess activities in Philadelphia and vicinity. Clubs affiliated with the Association are: Camden C. C.; Delmont C. C.; Federal C. C.; Lawndale C. C.; Mercantile Library C. C.; North City C. C.; Northeast C. C.; University of Pennsylvania C. C.; Ridley Park C. C.; South Jersey C. C.; and South Philadelphia C. C.

At the initial meeting of the Association the following officers were elected: President, Wm. A. Ruth (Pres. South Jersey Chess Ass'n); Vice-President, H. B. Oster (Pres. North City C. C.); Secretary, I. Goldstein (Pres. Northeast C. C.); Treasurer, E. R. Glover (Treas. Camden City C. C.).

The Association agreed to sponsor the Philadelphia Chess League, Philadelphia Championship Tourney and Philadelphia Amateur Tourney. Eventually all chess activities will be sponsored by the Association, including the Philadelphia Public High School League.

The Mercantile Library Chess Ass'n (Philadelphia) at its annual meeting elected the following officers: S. T. Sharp, President; R. S. Goerlich, Vice-President; J. Levin, Secretary; I. Ash, Treasurer.

At the fifth annual meeting of the Erie C. C. officers were elected as follows: R. Brackett, President; B. Dalbor, Vice-President; G. Hartlebb, Secretary; P. Plaucan, Treasurer.

Plans were laid for the City Championship Tourney. Wm. Schettler, City Champion for the past few years, will meet somewhat sterner opposition now that Kenneth S. Howard (formerly of New York) and Morton Eichner (formerly of Philadelphia) have made their homes in Erie.

Correspondence Chess

The January Special of the Illinois Correspondence Chess Association begins January 1, 1936. Entrance fee to this event is \$5.00 with three prizes in each section: \$15.00, \$10.00 and \$5.00. If interested address Roy Wakefield, Waterman, Ill.

A mammoth correspondence match is being arranged between America and England. Players interested should get in touch with Walter F. James, Secretary, Correspondence Chess League of America, 219 E. Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa.

Empire State News

The Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club has secured new quarters at 241 E. 14th St. in New York City. Although this address is also the home of the Stuyvesant Chess Club they are located on different floors and each club is maintaining its separate identity. A meeting will be held during the month of November to plan future activities. It is definitely decided that the I. L. Rice Progressive C. C. will enter a team in the Metropolitan Chess League this winter and the club plans an extremely active program. Mr. Jacob Bernstein, the genial director of the Stuyvesant C. C., is to be congratulated for his cooperation in making the move possible, since it means the reawakening of one of the oldest chess clubs in the United States—a club which nourished the budding chess talent of such present day stars as A. Kupchik, I. Kashdan, H. Steiner and others.

The Marshall C. C. is arranging the details of a fifty board match with a combined North Jersey team.

Arthur W. Dake will give an exhibition in Binghamton on November 8th and in Syracuse on November 9th.

U. S. World Championship Team Feted

After returning victorious from Warsaw two receptions were held in honor of the United States Team.

The first occurred at the Advertising Club on October 1 under the auspices of the Marshall Chess Club. Silas W. Howland, President of the Marshall C. C., presided and Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman acted as toastmaster. In addition to the members of the team the following celebrities were present: Harold M. Phillips, Gustavus A. Pfeiffer, Fritz Brieger, Leonard B. Meyer, A. B. Hodges, Richard G. Wahrburg, Henry Leeds, I. Kashdan and S. Reshevsky.

The second took place at the George Washington Restaurant in Newark, N. J. on October 19th and was held under the auspices of the Inter-Urban Chess Consolidation of New Jersey. Elliott F. Laucks, President of the Suburban Chess League, presided, and Stanley Stanton of Ridgewood acted as toastmaster. Some rather amusing telegrams were read to the guests, among them being the following: "Am having trouble with the Black pieces. My opponent tried an English Opening. I would have greatly preferred a French Defense or a Sicilian. Mussolini."

National Chess Federation Meeting

At the annual meeting of the National Chess Federation the following officers were elected: M. S. Kuhns (Chicago) President; S. W. Addleman (Chicago) First Vice-President; J. E. Dittus (Chicago) Second Vice-President; H. E. Heick (Chicago) Treasurer; H. E. McFarland (Junction City, Kansas) Secretary. It was decided to press with all possible speed towards the holding of a National Championship Tournament.

Virginia State Championship

The Virginia Chess Federation held its annual meeting at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond, Va., from August 31 to September 3, inclusive. Three tournaments were run:

Class A: limited to first class players, residents of the State, the winner being awarded the title of State Champion for one year.

Class B: an open tournament for first class players.

Class C: an open tournament for weaker players.

W. W. Gibbs of Staunton, Va., won the State Title this year, succeeding John N. Buck of Lynchburg, who only placed third, half a point behind H. M. Woods of Virginia Beach. The Major Open was won for the second consecutive time by H. E. Skinner of Baltimore, Md. John Manning of Norfolk, Va. acted as Tourney Director.

The following officers were elected: W. W. Gibbs (Staunton) President; J. N. Buck (Lynchburg) Vice-President; S. S. Jackson (Richmond) Treasurer; John Manning (Norfolk) Secretary. Next year the Federation will hold its annual meeting at Lynchburg on or about Labor Day.

Lone Star State Activities

The recent championship tourney has aroused chess enthusiasm in Texas to a high pitch. As a result the present season promises to be quite an active one.

A new club has been formed at San Antonio with W. Morris as President and E. B. Parsons as Secretary-Treasurer.

Judge J. N. Riggs is organizing a club in Amarillo.

Lubbock is planning to stage the West Texas Championship Tourney.

The Texas Chess Ass'n accepted an invitation from Mexico City to a correspondence match: State of Texas vs. Federal District.

Massachusetts Notes

The 1935 State Championship Tourney witnessed a triple tie for first place between Morton (1933 and 1934 titleholder), Coggan and Adams. In the play-off Morton was the victor, thus securing permanent possession of the Godfrey L. Cabot trophy.

The second annual tournament for the City of Boston Championship got under way on Columbus Day at the rooms of the Boylston Chess Club. A lively fight is anticipated, the entries including: Morton (State Champion); Daly (last year's winner); Gring and Taylor of the Bay State C. C.; Hodges, Sturgis and Mitchell of the City Club; Marchand of the Harvard C. C.; Flashman of the Wells C. C.; and Magri of the Boylston C. C.

The Metropolitan League season opened with 8 teams in the "A" Division and the same number in the "B" Division. Harvard University entered a team in each division and both teams won their first two matches against the Lynn C. C. and the Boylston C. C. John Moore '39 is Captain of the Harvard "A" team.

The Northampton C. C. inaugurated its fifth season with two matches, defeating the Thompsonville C. C. (Connecticut) by 6-2, at Northampton, and the Pittsfield "Y" at Cummington, Mass. by 8½-5½.

Dake on Tour

Scheduled to leave New York on November 1 for a tour of the Atlantic Coast, Arthur W. Dake, the popular Oregon Master, kept himself in trim by giving two exhibitions last month.

On October 8 he met 22 opponents at the Marshall C. C., winning 21 and drawing one. H. D. Everett was the lucky man. On October 12 he faced 26 at the Terminal C. C., making a score of 22 wins and 4 draws: H. Kalb, D. Buckley, J. Fulop, and S. Zeitlin refusing to bow.

Intercollegiate Chess

Six colleges have entered teams in the annual competition of the New York City Collegiate Chess Association. They are Seth Low, Yeshiva, Brooklyn, New York University, Long Island University and Columbia. At a meeting held at the N. Y. U. C. C. the following officers were elected: Saul Tinsky, Seth Low '37, President; Stephen Deckler, L. I. U. '36, Vice-President; Abraham Weinman, N. Y. U. '36, Treasurer; Wm. F. Doll, Columbia '37, Secretary.

Game Studies

Polish Championship Tournament
Warsaw, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

M. Najdorf T. Regedzinski

| | |
|----------|--------|
| White | Black |
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-QKt3 |
| 3 P-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | P-B4 |

With the QB on QKt2 Black should strive to build up a more logical formation possibly with . . . P-K3 and . . . P-KB4. The text move is only good if White cannot parry with P-Q5.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 5 P-Q5 | P-Q3 |
| 6 P-Kt3 | P-Kt3 |
| 7 QB-Kt2 | B-Kt2 |
| 8 B-Kt2 | ..... |

White has more freedom and the better position.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 8 | O-O |
| 9 O-O | QKt-Q2 |
| 10 Q-B2 | P-QKt4 |

With this move Black discloses his plan: he wants to remain passive in the center and institute a Q side counter attack. Such a plan may succeed in the middle game but usually fails in the opening. The first plan in a game must always be the formation of a strong center. This Black could still have attempted with . . . P-K4.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11 QKt-Q2 | Q-Kt3 |
| 12 P-K4 | Kt-K1 |

To prevent P-K5.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 13 BxB | KtxB |
| 14 Kt-K1! | ..... |

The Kt goes to Q3 where it will do good work.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 14 | KR-QKt1 |
|----------|---------|

Black prepares his counter attack too slowly; he should have played at once either . . . P-QR4 or . . . PxP.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 15 Kt-Q3 | Kt-B1 |
| 16 P-B4 | B-B1 |
| 17 P-KR3 | P-QR4 |
| 18 P-QR4! | PxRP |
| 19 PxP | ..... |

Showing that Black's preparation to open and command the QKt file is entirely useless: the favorable position of the White Kts prevents Black's penetration.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 19 | B-Q2 |
| 20 P-Kt4 | P-R4 |

Black finds the open files useless to him: the QKt file which has cost him so much effort is too well guarded, while the KR file will benefit only White's attack. In view of the inactive position of the Black pieces, the situation has become very difficult.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 21 B-B3 | PxP |
| 22 PxP | P-K3 |

This also helps the White attack.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 23 K-Kt2 | PxP |
| 24 BPxP | P-B3 |
| 25 Q-B3! | Q-Q1 |
| 26 P-K5! | ..... |

The beginning of the direct attack which will soon prove decisive, as the Black pieces cannot be brought to the K side quickly enough.

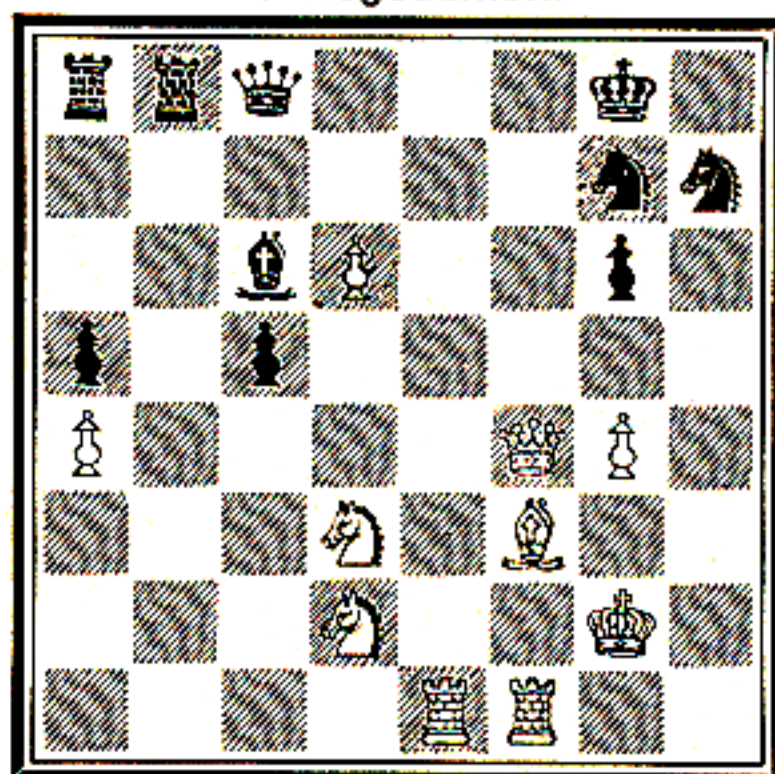
| | |
|----------|-------|
| 26 | BPxP |
| 27 PxP | PxP |
| 28 QxP | Q-K1 |
| 29 Q-B4! | ..... |

White is of course not content with the simple continuation 29 QxQ followed by 30 KtxP.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 29 | Kt-R2 |
| 30 QR-K1 | Q-QB1 |
| 31 P-Q6! | B-B3 |

If the QR had moved the same continuation would have obtained.

T. Regedzinski



M. Najdorf

32 Q-B7ch

The brilliant sequel of the White attack: If 32 . . . KxQ; 33 B-Q5 mate.

| | |
|----------|---------|
| 32 | K-R1 |
| 33 Kt-K5 | BxBch |
| 34 RxB | Resigns |

The threat is 35 KtxP mate. 34 . . . Kt-B1 would be met by 35 KtxPch followed by 36 R-KR1ch.

Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT.—J. B. S.

Swiss Championship Tourney
Aarau, July, 1935

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Note by H. Johner)

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| A. Donegan | W. Henneberger |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | ..... |

In the past, principally used by Marshall but little seen nowadays. One usually plays 3 P-B4 or 3 P-K3 (Colle System).

| | |
|---------|-------|
| 3 | P-KR3 |
| 4 B-R4 | ..... |

4 BxKt followed by 5 P-K4 gives White a strong center and some advantage in development but no immediate attacking chances. Black can face the future quietly with two bishops: (5 . . . P-B4!)

| | |
|---------|------|
| 4 | B-K2 |
|---------|------|

A good move. More enterprising, however, is . . . P-B4, followed if possible by . . . Q-Kt3, a manoeuvre which allows many opportunities, even without driving the bishop (3 . . . P-KR3; 4 B-R4)

| | |
|--------|------|
| 5 P-K3 | P-Q3 |
|--------|------|

With this Black commits himself to a rather complicated system of development. Simpler would be 5 . . . P-Q4; which after 6 P-B4 would have transposed into the ordinary Q. G. D.

6 B-Q3 QKt-Q2
7 QKt-Q2 O-O

Easier at this point and also for the next two moves would have been the continuation . . . Kt-R4. The exchange of bishops would have given Black greater freedom of movement.

8 P-B3 R-K1
9 Q-B2 P-B4
10 O-O P-QKt3
11 P-K4 P-K4

Henneberger has a great liking for the Pawn formation QB4-Q3-K4, and has attained considerable success with it, for instance against Nimzowitsch in Zurich, 1934. Here however, this formation is not favorable, because Black cannot attain its principal purpose—the closing of the center by P-Q5. Black is also not prepared for a fight for the Q file after QPxKP. Preferable would be: 11 . . . PxP; 12 PxP, B-Kt2; for instance 13 P-K5, PxP; 14 PxP, Kt-R4; 15 BxB, QxB.

12 PxKP! PxP
13 B-Kt3 B-Q3

Black has difficulties in covering simultaneously his KP and the squares Q4 and KB4. Better than the text move was 13 . . . Q-B2.

14 QR-Q1 B-B2

This bishop is not now available on the K side. However, it could not have been maintained on Q3.

15 B-Kt5 B-Kt2
16 KR-K1 P-R3
17 B-B1! Q-K2

The Q and KB are now occupying one another's natural squares and consequently are both badly placed.

18 Kt-R4

This starts the direct attack.

18 P-Kt3

A rather forced weakening of which White immediately makes use.

19 B-QB4!

The threat is 20 KtxP and if necessary the sacrifice of a piece. 19 . . . P-QKt4?; 20 KtxP, Q-Q1; 21 B-Q5, BxB; 22 PxP, PxKt; 23 QxPch, and White's attack is decisive.

19 K-Kt2

A little better was . . . K-R2. Black tries to avoid the diagonal of the White Q, but on Kt2 the K is even less safe as will soon be seen.

20 Kt-B1! P-QKt4?

A serious loss of tempo, for White would have played B-Q5 anyway without this move. It is doubtful if there are any moves which would have saved the Black game.

21 B-Q5! KtxB

This hastens the loss. White's Q now gains access to KKt6. In addition he has a strong passed pawn, while Black has a cramped game, unable to use his two bishops. Relatively better was 21 . . . QR-Kt1.

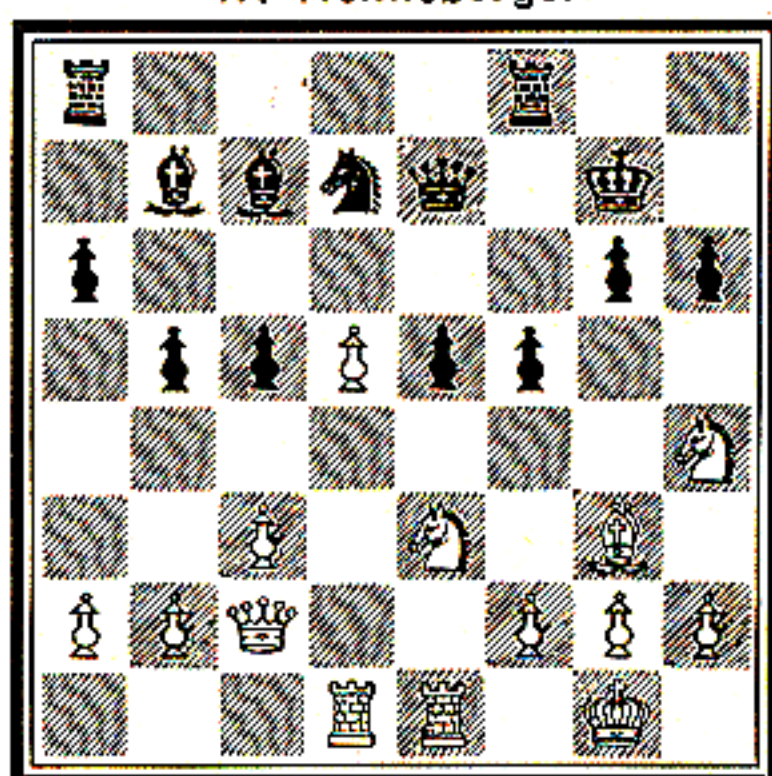
22 PxKt P-B4
23 Kt-K3

Threatening to win the Q with KtxBPch.

23 R-KB1

This gives White the opportunity to conclude the game at once with a nice continuation. On 23 . . . Q-B2; there would have followed 24 KtxBPch, PxKt; 25 KtxPch, K-R1; 26 KtxP, but Black could have offered more resistance than with the text.

W. Henneberger



A. Donegan

24 P-Q6! BxP
25 Q-Q3 R-B3
26 Kt(R4)xBPch! PxKt
27 B-R4!

Threatening in the first place 28 KtxPch and also 28 BxRch followed by 29 QxB or simply 28 QxB, etc. Black is powerless against this threat.

27 Q-K3
28 BxRch KxB
29 QxB and wins

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

International Team Tournament Warsaw, August, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE (Notes by E. Grunfeld)

| E. Grunfeld (Austria) | R. Grau (Argentina) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 |
| 4 P-KKt3 | B-Kt2 |
| 5 B-Kt2 | B-K2 |

5 . . . Q-B1, with the immediate . . . P-B4 (Grunfeld-Tartakower, Warsaw, 1935) is to be considered here.

6 O-O O-O
7 Q-B2

More usual is 7 Kt-B3, but the textmove, as played by Grunfeld-Johner, Debreczin, 1925, is perhaps stronger. Out of order would be 7 . . . Kt-K5 because of 8 KKt-Q2 (Kt-Q3; 9 P-B5!).

7 Q-B1
8 Kt-B3 P-Q3

8 . . . P-B4 would be met by 9 P-Q5!, PxP; 10 KtxP, (KtxKt; 11 PxKt, BxP; 12 Kt-Kt5!).

9 P-K4 QKt-Q2
10 P-QKt3 P-K4
11 B-Kt2 R-K1
12 QR-B1 P-B3

To prevent Kt-Q5.

13 KR-Q1 B-B1
14 Q-Kt1 Q-B2
15 P-Q5 P-B4

Necessary! Black must not permit the opening of a file: 15 . . . PxP; 16 KtxQP, KtxKt; 17 BPxKt!

16 Q-Q3 P-Kt3
17 R-B1

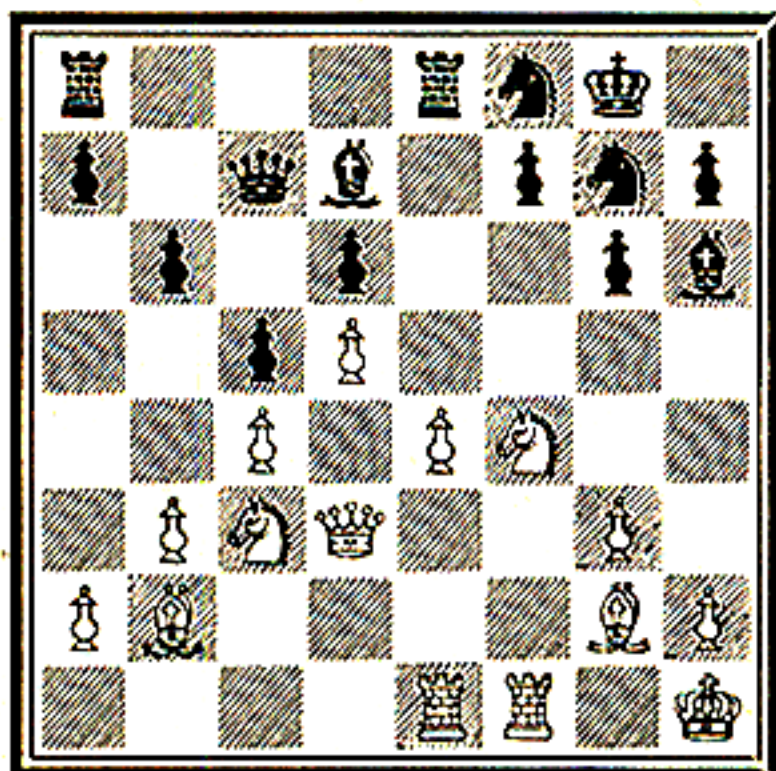
The beginning of a king side assault.

17 Kt-R4
18 K-R1 B-KR3
19 QR-K1 Kt-B1
20 Kt-KKt1! B-B1
21 KKt-K2 B-Q2
22 P-B4 PxP?

After this exchange the power of White's QB rapidly decides the issue.

23 KtxP Kt-Kt2

R. Grau



E. Grunfeld

24 P-K5!

If 24 . . . PxP; 25 P-Q6 wins the exchange.

24 Kt-B4
25 P-K6! BxKt
26 KtPxP PxP
27 PxP B-B3

The Pawn cannot be captured because of 28 Kt-Q5!

28 Kt-Q5 BxKt
29 BxB Q-K2
30 Q-QB3! Kt-Q5
31 P-B5! PxP
32 RxP Kt(B1)xP
33 RxKt QxR
34 Q-Kt3ch K-R1
35 BxKtch PxP
36 BxQ RxP
37 Q-B2 Resigns

Translated from the
OSTERREICHISCHE SCHACHZEITUNG

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

BENONI COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

R. Fine Dr. A. Alekhine
(U.S.A.) (France)
White Black
1 P-Q4 P-QB4
2 P-K3

2 P-Q5 is stronger, as it restrains Black's game for some time. After the text, Black gets the initiative.

2 P-Q4
3 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
4 P-B3 B-Kt5
5 QKt-Q2 PxP
6 KPxP P-K3
7 B-Q3

The Bishop belongs on K2. White is really playing the defensive side of the opening, and his plan should be O-O, R-K1 and eventually Kt-K5.

7 B-Q3
8 O-O Q-B2
9 P-KR3 B-R4
10 R-K1 KKt-K2
11 B-K2 B-Kt3
12 Kt-R4 O-O-O
13 KtxB KtxKt

The older masters would invariably have retaken with the RP, but Alekhine's idea is to advance his Pawns, try to exchange them, and thus open more than one file. The KR file would not be very useful at this point.

14 B-B1 K-Kt1
15 Kt-B3 P-KR3
16 Q-Q3 KKt-K2
17 P-QKt3 P-KKt4
18 P-B4 QR-Kt1
19 P-B5 B-B5
20 P-QKt4

The sacrifice is hardly justified, as White's threats on the Kt file can be parried easily. Better is R-Kt1, or P-R3, to prepare the advance.

20 KtxKtP
21 Q-Kt3 QKt-B3
22 BxB PxP
23 QR-Kt1 K-R1
24 R-Kt2 Kt-B4
25 KR-Kt1 R-Kt1
26 Q-R4 P-B3
27 B-Q3 KKt-K2
28 R-Kt6 KR-Kt1

So far Black has played consistently to consolidate his defenses, and at the same time prepare for his attack. But here P-K4 seems in order to be followed by P-K5, seriously disturbing White's K side formation.

29 B-Kt5 R-Kt2
30 R-Kt3 QR-Kt1

Allowing White to win the Q for two R's, not a material loss in itself, but in this case Black's King becomes exposed. 30 . . . P-K4 was still proper, as White had no real threats.

31 K-B1 RxP
32 BxKt KtxB

Not 32 . . . PxP; 33 Q-R6, threatening R-Kt7, will win.

33 RxP QxR
34 RxQ KxR
35 Q-B2

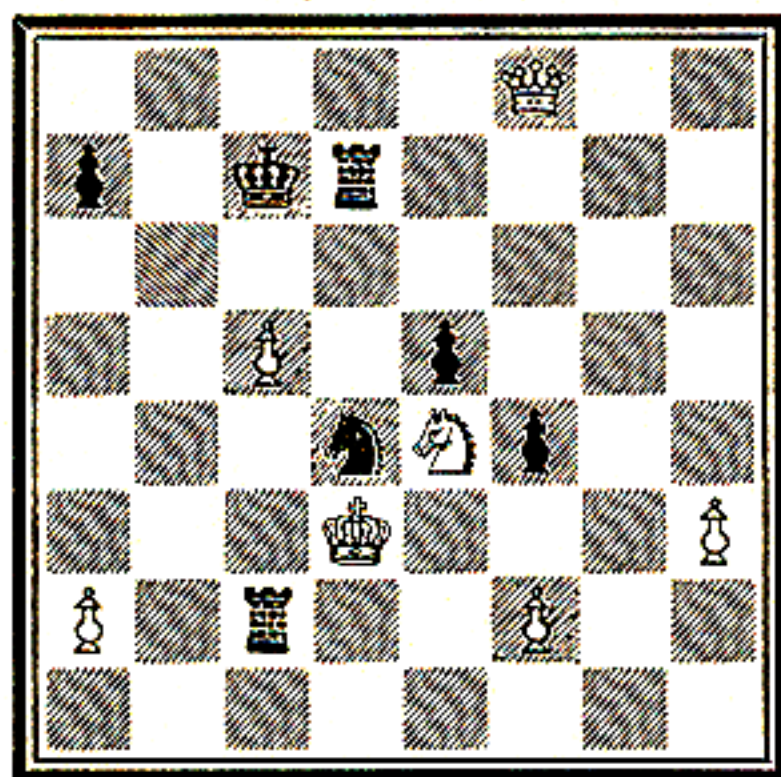
Winning at least one Pawn, with the two threats, Q-R7ch and Q-Q2.

35 KR-Kt2
36 Q-Q2 P-K4
37 PxP PxP
38 QxQP R-Q1
39 Q-Kt3ch K-B2
40 Q-K6 R-Q8ch
41 K-K2 KR-Q2

Now Black has sufficient threats to draw, but there are still some pretty points.

42 QxP R-QB8
43 Q-B8 R-K2
44 Kt-Kt5 Kt-Q5ch
45 K-Q2 R-B7ch
46 K-Q3 R-Q2
47 Kt-K4

A. Alekhine



R. Fine

47 R-B8

But not 47 Kt-K3ch?; 48 Q-Q6ch! RxQch; 49 PxRch, followed by KxR, with a probable win.

48 K-Q2

Forcing perpetual check. White has nothing better for if 48 Kt-Q6, RxP!, or else the various discovered checks are dangerous.

48 Kt-Kt6ch
49 K-K2 Kt-Q5ch
50 K-Q2 Kt-Kt6ch
Drawn

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

| S. Flohr (Czecho-Slovakia) White | R. Fine (U.S.A.) Black |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 QKt-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5 P-K3 | B-K2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 7 Q-B2 | P-B3 |
| 8 P-QR3 | P-QR3 |
| 9 R-B1 | R-K1 |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-R3 |

This weakens the K side position. Best is probably 10 PxP; 11 BxBP, Kt-Q4.

11 B-B4 PxP
12 BxP P-QKt4

This and the following advance is risky, as will soon be seen. But if Kt-Q4; 13 B-KKt3, with a strong game. This variation if played on Black's 10th move (see prior note) would have forced White to exchange this Bishop.

13 B-R2 P-B4
14 P-Q5! PxP
15 KtxQP R-R2

Practically forced. If 15 KtxKt; 16 BxKt, R-R2; 17 Q-Kt6! wins.

16 KtxBch

Obtaining a slight advantage with the two Bishops. Very interesting is 16 KtxKtch, BxKt; 17 BxRP, PxB;

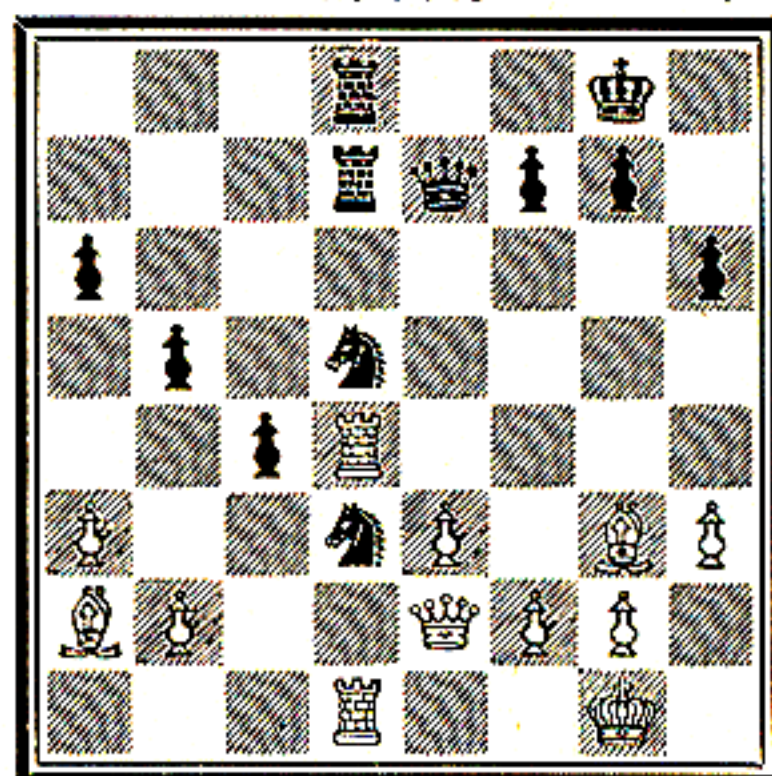
18 Q-Kt6ch, B-Kt2; 19 BxPch, K-B1; 20 BxR. White would have Rook and two Pawns for two pieces, but his attack is dissipated, and the resulting ending is questionable.

16 QxKt
17 O-O

If now 17 BxRP, PxB; 18 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 19 BxP, R-B1; 20 QxPch, Kt-R2, and White is worse off, as he will have a fierce counter attack to meet when the Black forces get into action.

17 B-Kt2
18 KR-Q1 B-K5
19 Q-K2 P-B5
20 Kt-K1 Kt-Q4
21 B-KKt3 Kt-B4
22 R-Q4 R-Q2
23 QR-Q1 KR-Q1
24 P-R3 B-Q6
25 KtxB KtxKt

R. Fine



S. Flohr

26 K-R2 Kt-Kt3
27 RxR RxR
28 B-Kt1 Q-Q1
29 P-Kt3

Leading to a liquidation which leaves White with little advantage. Better was P-K4, with an advance on the K side, where White has a Pawn majority. Properly played the power of the two Bishops should soon make itself felt.

29 Kt-B4
30 RxR QxR
31 PxP KtxP
32 Q-B2 P-Kt3
33 Q-B3 Q-K2
34 Q-Kt4

Threatening P-QR4, which Black's reply guards against.

34 Q-B1
35 Q-B3 Q-K2
36 Q-Kt4 Q-B1
37 Q-B3 Q-Q1
38 B-B2 Q-K2
39 P-QR4

Forcing a further simplification. The only remaining chance for play was 39 P-K4! If then KtxKP?; 40 Q-K1, P-B4; 41 P-B3 wins a piece. But 39 Kt-K3; 40 P-QR4, Q-R6 would be sufficient to equalize.

39 Kt-K5
40 BxKt QxB
41 PxP PxP
42 Q-Kt4 Q-Q4
43 Q-K7 Drawn

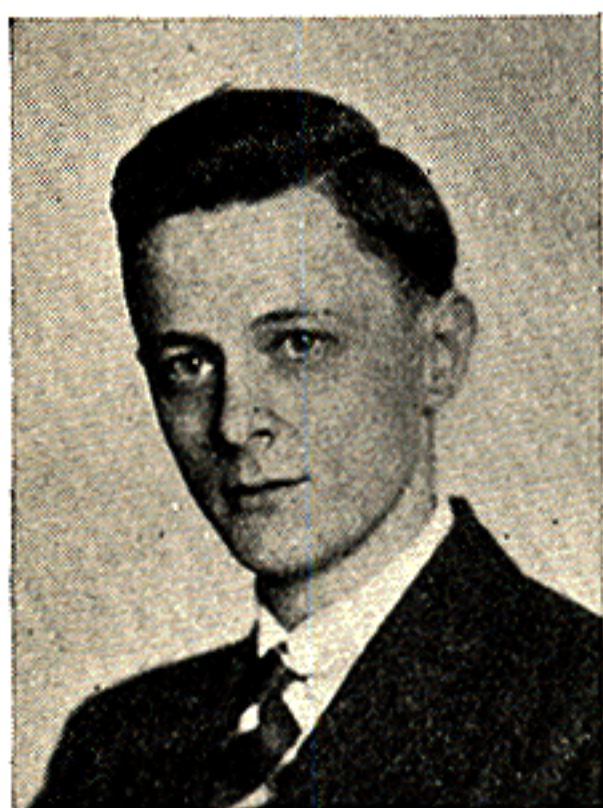
Canadian Section

by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Congress Generalities

As a task of comparison, Boris Blumin accounts, that while the distance from Winnipeg to Montreal is not far short of 2000 miles, and Mr. Helman, a Winnipeg competitor in recent Montreal Congress, travelled a long journey; it should not be forgotten that in 1933, a



F. W. Watson

Montrealer, none other than B. Blumin himself, made the trip to Winnipeg from Montreal to participate in the Dominion Congress there, travelling every inch of ground on motorcycle! "And," Blumin adds, "I didn't play standing up either." (!) With reference to the location of the just past Dominion tournament, latest news proclaims the Montreal Sun Life Building as the largest of its kind in Canada. Malcolm Sim's commentary regarding the allowed floor space, serves well to acknowledge the generosity of a most considerate Sun Life executive staff. In his column he credits the gymnasium with being the finest quarters ever provided for a chess contest in this country.

Miscellaneous News

Through the past months, Winnipeg chess received its official initiation preparatory to the present season's approach, in the form of a series of lectures and simultaneous displays by various local experts as part fulfillment of an exceptionally active program put to motion at the Garwell Chess Club. "This club is catering to all classes of players from the beginner to the best and an interesting program has been formed for the coming fall season." So writes Mr. Gregory in chess column, *Manitoba Free Press*.

The latest news respecting chess activity in Winnipeg and its popular Garwell Club, announces an open tournament with C. B. Battley and the De Wett Bros. as directors and thirty-six players competing. A separate report tells of the Southend Club amalgamating with Garwell and contains an intimation that other city clubs might follow suit, thereby creating one large central organization.

According to accounts issued last month by the C. C. C. A., the East vs. West correspondence match is gradually mounting a score with the West on the best side of a $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $29\frac{1}{2}$ count, and 55 games remaining in progress.

An attempt was recently made to arrange a correspondence tourney between Canadian and American players, with H. W. Jordan, of Moose Jaw, and G. Underhill, of Toronto, as the chief Canadian moving spirits. A new club was organized in the North Toronto district during late September, and is now operating as the North Toronto Chess Club, under direction of its pioneer officers as elected at the initial meeting: G. P. B. Underhill, President; W. B. Hackett, Vice-President; C. R. Treewick, Secretary-Treasurer; T. Wilkinson, H. Henson and C. Craig, Committee. C. F. Goodman, Vancouver and British Columbia champion, arrived in Toronto last September and was said to be considering a permanent residence there.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Montreal, 1935

5th Round

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

B. Blumin

(Montreal)

White

S. E. Gale

(Toronto)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 16 B-B4 | Kt-B1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 17 P-K4 | B-B4! |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-K3 | 18 P-KR3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 19 B-R2 | KR-Q1 |
| 5 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 20 Kt-K5 | RxRch |
| 6 P-K3 | PxP | 21 RxR | R-Q1 |
| 7 BxP | P-QKt4 | 22 RxRch | QxR |
| 8 B-Q3 | P-QR3 | 23 KtxKt | RPxKt |
| 9 O-O | B-K2 | 24 P-K5 | P-Kt5 |
| 10 R-B1 | P-B4 | 25 Kt-R4 | Q-Q4 |
| 11 Q-K2 | PxP | 26 Q-B3(?) | Q-Q7! |
| 12 KKtxP | B-Kt2 | 27 B-B4 | Q-K8ch |
| 13 KR-Q1 | Q-Kt3 | 28 K-R2 | BxQ |
| 14 B-B2 | O-O | | |
| 15 Kt-B3 | KR-K1 | | |

Exciting Drawn Games

By IRVING CHERNEV

The following game, is in the estimation of the writer, the most brilliant drawn game ever played, as well as one of the finest of chess masterpieces! Sparkling as this gem is, it needed the masterly annotations of George Marco to bring out its full beauty. So dazzling were its coruscations as to blind other eminent annotators—Dr. Tarrasch, Herr Emmerich, Bogoljubow, Dr. Tartakower, etc.—so that they placed exclamation points where question marks belonged!

Historically, the game is important as being one of the first wherein Hyper-modern principles are essayed, in this case an illustration of control of the centre squares, foregoing their occupation by pawns.

St. Petersburg, 1914

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

| Dr. O. S. Bernstein | A. Nimzowitsch |
|---------------------|----------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 |
| 3 P-B4 | P-QKt3 |

It is difficult to foretell the future course of the game, in view of the irregular defense. Experience offers insufficient points of contact and the gladiators are compelled to grope in the dark. The annotator is in the same fix, with the exception that he must appear to know what is going on.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 5 P-K3 | B-Kt5 |
| 6 Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 |
| 7 P-QR3 | BxKtch |
| 8 QxB | P-Q3 |

Very good, and superior to 8 . . . P-Q4, as the text keeps the adverse Kt from going to K5, paves the way for . . . P-K4, and finally permits the Bishop to remain active.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 9 P-QKt4 | QKt-Q2 |
| 10 B-Kt2 | P-QR4 |
| 11 B-K2 | PxP |
| 12 PxP | RxRch |
| 13 BxR | O-O |
| 14 O-O | Kt-K5 |
| 15 Q-B2 | P-KB4 |
| 16 Kt-Q2 | ... |

Intending to displace the adverse Kt by 17 P-B3, and thus continue operations in the centre.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 16 | KtxKt |
|------------|-------|

Dr. Tarrasch remarks that it is not clear why Black exchanges his well-posted Kt of his own free will, without being forced to do so, by P-B3. He could have continued, instead, by 16 . . . Q-Kt4 and then, if 17 B-KB3, Kt(Q2)-B3.

The move 16 . . . Q-Kt4, is even stronger than Dr. Tarrasch imagines. However, White should not

reply 17 B-KB3 as 17 . . . KtxKt; 18 BxB, KtxR wins the exchange. In spite of this, Black can accomplish little with 16 . . . Q-Kt4. After 17 P-B4, Q-Kt3; 18 B-KB3, KtxKt; 19 QxKt, BxB; 20 RxB, Kt-B3, White could continue 21 P-Q5 (not 21 R-Kt3, Kt-K5), Kt-K5. (If 21 . . . R-R1, 22 Q-Kt2 threatening 23 R-Kt3, as well as 23 PxP); 22 Q-Q4, R-B2, 23 R-B1 followed by B-Kt2, and eventually R-Rsq.

Inasmuch as there is insufficient proof that 16 . . . Q-Kt4, is advantageous, or that 16 . . . KtxKt is disadvantageous, one cannot say that . . . Q-Kt4 is a better move, or that . . . KtxKt is not intelligible.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 17 QxKt | R-R1 |
| 18 B-QB3 | Q-K1 |

"A move difficult to comprehend, and one which only the player of the Black pieces can explain," says Dr. Tarrasch. For this wished-for explanation, I can also be of service; evidently Nimzowitsch wishes to reply to 19 R-R1 by RxR, 20 BxR, Q-R1 with an attack against the Bishop as well as against the KKtP. With Q-K1, Nimzowitsch has thus prevented his opponent from disputing his control of the QR file (by opposing Rooks). He may also have considered continuing 19 . . . Kt-B3, followed by 20 . . . Q-R5.

However, had Nimzowitsch nothing definite in mind—which is not a characteristic of his style—are there not in chess waiting, indifferent and non-committal moves? How strange the thought that every move must be explicable! Does a war consist of battles only? Are there not marches, retreats, shiftings, and skirmishings? Exactly so it is in chess. Some moves of our opponent are not clear, but that's where danger may lie. We lose time in seeking the meaning, become faint-hearted in face of the Sphinx, or become audacious, having been lulled into a false sense of security by the harmlessness of the enemy's maneuvers.

This digression may seem superfluous. I allow myself this, simply to remind those inclined to this view-point to recall that the Greeks stormed Troy ten full years in vain. On the other hand, their first clever retreat brought them success! Dr. Bernstein soon finds himself in a similar situation to King Priam's.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 19 P-Q5 | P-K4 |
| 20 P-B4 | B-B1 |

To protect the KBP. The alternative 20 . . . P-Kt3 loosens the King side position and would be risky. In addition, the Bishop has no future at Kt2.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 21 Q-Kt2 | Q-K2 |
| 22 PxP?? | ... |

Unbelievable, but true! Nimzowitsch is offered through his last two retreating moves what he could not attain by direct attack! Bernstein opens wide the gates and pulls out the Trojan horse from Q2 to K4, where he becomes dangerous. It was easy to foresee that this could lead to no good, since moves that free the enemy's forces or bring them out to good posts are bad, without exception. Remarkably enough, all of the critics overlook that here in 22 PxP is the source of all White's evils, and pass it by without comment.

That 22 PxP is incorrect strategically may be seen from the following:

The black pawn (at K4) is attacked three times, and defended three times. Black cannot keep the Knight forever at Q2, as he would thereby commit the Bishop and the Rook to inactivity. Hence, it follows that White must proceed either with a direct

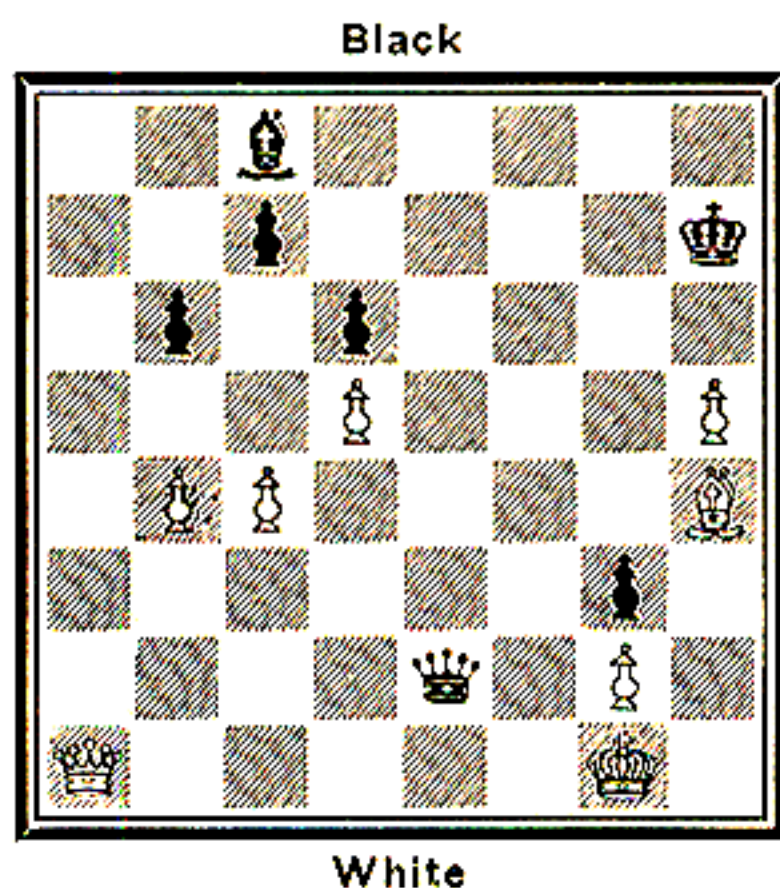
attack against the Black King (by 22 P-Kt4) or the preparatory maneuver 22 R-B3. Black will be forced to play P-K5 sooner or later, whereupon the long diagonal is open to White, in addition to other advantages. Several variations to illustrate the possibilities:

I. 22 P-Kt4, KPxP; 23 KPxP, Q-K6ch; 24 R-B2 (not 24 K-R1, Q-K4ch; 25 B-B3, QxQBP; 26 R-KKt1, R-R7), PxP?; 25 B(B3)xP, and White has winning chances.

I a. 24 . . . Kt-B3; 25 BxKt, PxP; 26 QxP, B-Q2 and Black has unpleasant threats, such as R-R7 whereas White cannot utilize very well his Rook and Bishop.

I b. 24 . . . Kt-B3; 25 B-Q4! Q-K2; 26 B-KB3, KtxKtP; 27 R-K2, Q-B2; 28 BxKKtP, Q-Kt3 (not, of course 28 . . . QxB; 29 R-K8ch, K-B2; 30 R-K7ch); 29 R-K7 and White has an advantage, e. g. Kt-K4 ch; 30 B-Kt2, KtxP (Kt-Q6, 31 Q-Q4, Kt-K8 does not work on account of 32 RxKt as the Q. B. still can not be captured); 31 Q-K2, P-Kt4; 32 RxP and White has winning chances. If Black at his 31st move tries B-R3, then 32 Q-K6ch, QxQ; 33 PxQ, R-QB1; 34 B-KB6 and White wins easily.

II. Black's counterplay against the alternative line of attack starting with 22 R-B3 is not readily discernible. Grand in its theme, and worthy of a Nimzowitsch would be this idea: 22 R-B3, P-KKt4; 23 PxKtP, Kt-B1; 24 P-R4, Kt-Kt3; 25 P-R5, Kt-R5; 26 R-Kt3, P-B5; 27 PxP, PxP; 28 B-B6, R-R8ch!; 29 QxR, QxB(K7); 30 P-Kt6 (best), PxR; 31 PxP ch, KxP; 32 BxKt, and now we have a remarkable situation:



A Queen ending of classical beauty. Black to move, forces victory by a 13 move combination!

32 . . . Q-B7ch; 33 K-R1, B-R6; 34 Q-KKt1 (the attempt to force a perpetual check proves abortive as 34 Q-QKt1 ch, K-R1 [not B-B4, on account of 35 BxP], 35 Q-R1ch, K-Kt1; 36 Q-R8 ch, K-R2; and the King escapes the checks by going back to the square he came from), BxPch; 35 QxB, Q-K8 ch; 36 Q-Kt1, Q-K5ch; 37 Q-Kt2, QxBch; 38 K-Kt1, Q-Q5ch; 39 K-R1 (K-B1, Q-Q8 mate), Q-Q8ch; 40 Q-Kt1, Q-B6ch!; 41 Q-Kt2, QxPch; 42 K-Kt1, Q-Q8ch; 43 Q-B1, QxQch; 44 KxQ, K-Kt3 and Black wins easily.

Does it then follow that 22 R-B3, is bad and that 22 . . . P-KKt4 is the refutation? Not at all. White must not underestimate his opponent's resources and should not continue after 23 PxKtP, Kt-B1; 24 P-R4, Kt-Kt3 with 25 P-R5. He must realize that 25 P-R5

stirs into activity the latent energy of the opposing army whereas after 25 P-Kt3, the threats are minimized. In fact, after 25 P-Kt3, White would be a Pawn up with a sound position, and Black would hesitate before embarking on 22 . . . P-KKt4. The above investigation is sufficient to demonstrate that Black's game at the 22nd move is critical. He cannot consolidate his forces on either wing, nor can he centralize them satisfactorily. Consider, 22 R-B3, P-K5; 23 R-Kt3, P-Kt3. What future is there for the Knight, the Bishop or the Queen? And how is he to parry the threatened storm, R-Kt5—followed by P-R4? Nor is 22 . . . PxP any better, as 23 PxP, Kt-B3, 24 R-Kt3 (threatening BxKt) is embarrassing.

22 . . . KtxP
23 B-Q4 . . .

Can this be the point?

23 . . . B-Q2
24 R-R1 R-K1!
25 R-R7 Q-Q1

The only possibility, as 25 . . . B-B1 would be a blunder on account of 26 BxP.

26 Q-R1 P-B5!

A beautiful Pawn sacrifice.

27 PxP Kt-Kt3
28 B-KB3 KtxP
29 BxKKtP . . .

Dr. Tarrasch remarks "White fears naught and captures the Pawn, as he has calculated to a hairline how he can best parry all attacks."

This view has been adopted by all other critics as well. (Marco did not live to 1930 or he would have seen Tartakower commit the same error in his book of Bernstein's games, as well as Bogoljubow in his monograph 1. D2-D4—Chernev). We will see very soon that White cannot by far, parry all attacks and could not have calculated everything to a "hairline." The probing of all the possibilities, in view of the time limit, does not lie within the realm of human capabilities.

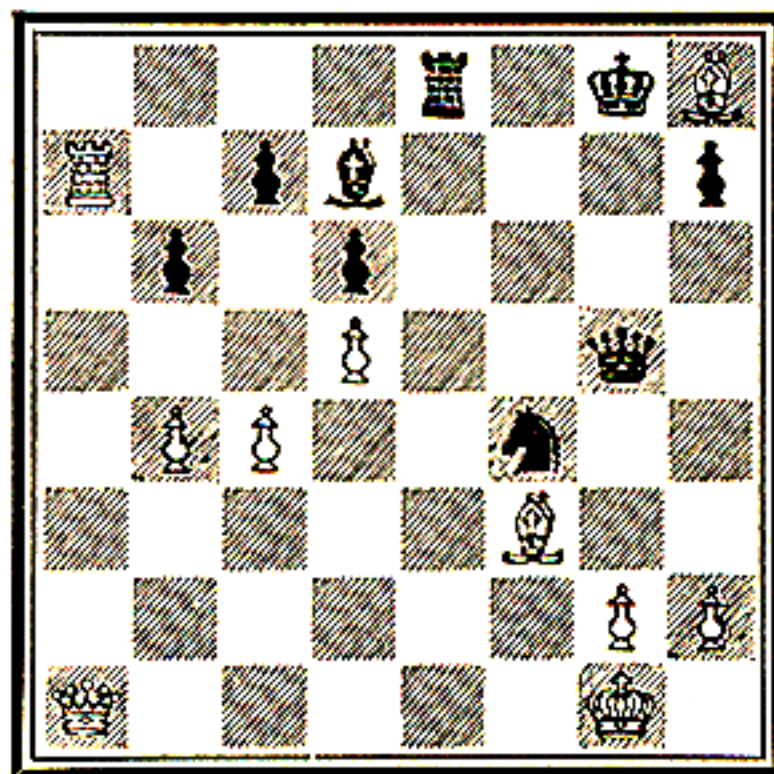
29 . . . Q-Kt4

Now we see what hovered in Nimzowitsch's mind when he played 26 . . . P-B5. He threatens QxB, as well as Kt-Q6, or Kt-R6ch.

30 B-R8 . . .

Dr. Bernstein consoles himself with the thought that the enemy Queen cannot leave the KKt file as she must guard against mate at KKt2.

A. Nimzowitsch



Dr. O. S. Bernstein

30 . . . Kt-Q6

Seemingly a destructive move, as it threatens not only 31 . . . R-K8ch winning the Queen, but sudden death as well, by 31 . . . Q-K6ch. Luckily for Bernstein there is a way of escape. Had Nimzowitsch been able to foresee all the consequences of the text move, he would have spent more time in studying the possibilities of the winning attack beginning with 30 . . . R-K7!! against which all of Dr. Bernstein's "hairline" calculations would have been of no avail.

(It is remarkable that all of the annotators place an exclamation point after Nimzowitsch's 30th move, and none of them point out the winning line, or even suggest the first move! The critics include Dr. Tarasch, Emmerich, Bogoljubow (in 1928) and Dr. Tartakower (in 1930). The variations that follow are astonishingly beautiful.—Chernev).

After 30 . . . R-K7!! the winning line, White's possible defenses fall into three classes.

I. 31 Q-Kt7ch, QxQ; 32 BxQ, R-K8ch; 33 K-B2, Kt-Q6ch; 34 K-Kt3, KxB; 35 RxP, R-K2; 36 B-Kt4, Kt-K4 and wins.

II. 31 R-R8ch, K-B2; 32 Q-KB1, R-QB7 (insufficient would be 32 . . . Kt-R6ch; 33 K-R1, R-KB7, on account of 34 Q-K!) Black now threatens 33 . . . R-B8; 34 B-Q1, RxB.

A. 33 B-R5ch, K-K2 and wins.

B. 33 P-Kt3, Kt-R6ch, 34 K-R1, R-B7; 35 Q-Q1, Q-K6; 36 B-R5ch (36 KB-Kt2, R-K7 wins) K-K2; 37 Q-QKt1, R-QB7!! and White is helpless against the triple threats 38 . . . Q-K5ch, 38 . . . R-B8ch or 38 . . . Kt-B7ch.

C. 33 P-R4, Q-Kt6 (planning 34 . . . R-KB7).
a. 34 R-R3 (with a view to 35 B-R5ch, followed by 36 RxQ) and now neither 34 . . . Kt-R6ch, nor 34 . . . B-Kt5 nor 34 . . . R-KB7 will do the trick, but Black has a deep resource, which forces a speedy win, 34 . . . K-K2!!; 35 R-K3ch, K-Q1; 36 B-B6ch, K-B1; 37 P-B5, R-KB7; 38 Q-R6ch (QxR, Kt-R6ch), K-Kt1 and White cannot prevent the catastrophe at his Kt2. Suppose White, instead of checking at move 35, played instead 35 B-K4, in order to reply to QxR by 36 BxR, Black would not play QxR, but would continue instead 35 . . . Kt-K7ch (note how the King move permits this Kt check and nullifies B-K4) 36 K-R1, (naturally if 36 QxKt, R-B8ch; 37 Q-B1, RxQch; 38 KxR, QxR), QxRPch; 37 R-R3, BxR and wins.

b. 34 B-Q4 (preventing R-KB7) B-Kt5 (threatening 35 . . . BxB; 36 QxB, RxPch, but not 34 . . . B-R6; 35 B-B2); 35 B-K4, R-B8; 36 QxR, Kt-K7ch; 37 K-B1, KtxQ and wins.

III. 31 R-R8ch, K-B2; 32 R-R2 (in this way to assist in the defense of his KKt2), Kt-R6ch; 33 K-B1, RxR; 34 QxR, Q-B8ch; 35 K-K2, Kt-B5ch, 36 K-B2, B-B4, threatening mate in 3 by Kt-Q6ch, followed by Q-K8ch, etc. White has two lines of play as defenses.

A. 37 B-K2, Kt-Q6ch; 38 BxKt, BxB (the threat now is 39 . . . Q-B5ch; 40 K-K1, Q-KB8ch winning the Queen); 39 Q-Kt3 (an exchange of Queens by 39 Q-Kt2, QxQ; 40 BxQ, BxP; 41 P-Kt4, BxP and Black wins despite the Bishops of opposite color), Q-Q7ch; 40 K-B3, Q-K7ch; 41 K-

B4, Q-K5ch; 42 K-Kt5, Q-B4ch; 43 K-R4, Q-B5ch; 44 P-Kt4, QxRPch; 45 K-Kt5, P-R3 mate.

B. 37 P-Kt3, Kt-R6ch; 38 K-K2, B-B7 (threat 39 . . . Q-Q8ch; 40 K-K3, Q-Q6 mate); 39 B-R5ch (the only move, as 39 Q-R1, B-Q8ch wins a piece), K-K2; 40 K-B3, Q-Q8ch!; 41 K-Kt2 (41 K-K3, Q-Q6 mate), B-K5ch; 42 B-B3, QxBch; 43 KxKt, Q-R4 mate.

From all of the above, we can see that Black should have played 30 . . . R-K7 to realize on his advantage.

31 P-R4!

Seemingly, this move increases White's difficulties as the Black Queen can post herself at Kt6, but the following subtle maneuvers by Bernstein bring the Black attack to a standstill and reveal the depth of the plan initiated by 30 B-R8.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 31 | Q-Kt6 |
| 32 R-R8 | B-B1 |
| 33 B-K4! | . . . |

The point! Nimzowitsch's mirage of a win disappears, and he is faced with the stark reality of a draw. He cannot play 33 . . . RxB on account of 34 RxBch, K-B2; 35 Q-B6 mate.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 33 | Q-B7ch |
| 34 K-R2 | QxRPch |
| 35 K-Kt1 | Kt-K4 |

Still hoping.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 36 BxKt | QxB |
| 37 B-R8! | . . . |

The threat of mate saves White's QBP.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 37 | Q-K6ch |
| 38 K-R2 | Q-B5ch |
| 39 K-Kt1 | Q-Kt6! |
| 40 B-B3 | Q-K6ch |
| 41 K-R1 | Q-B5 |
| 42 Q-Q1 | . . . |

White cannot protect the QBP by 42 Q-R2 as 42 . . . Q-R3ch; 43 K-Kt1, Q-K6ch loses the Bishop.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| 42 | Q-R3ch |
| 43 K-Kt1 | Q-K6ch |
| 44 K-R1 | Q-R3ch |
| 45 K-Kt1 | Q-K6ch |
| 46 K-R1 | QxB |
| 47 RxB! | RxR |
| 48 Q-Kt4ch | K-B2 |
| 49 QxR | QxBP |
| 50 Q-B5ch | Drawn! |

Perpetual check is forced; e. g. 50 . . . K-K2; 51 Q-K6ch, K-Q1; 52 Q-Kt8ch!

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Miniature Games

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

Dr. S. Erdely
(Rumania)
White

J. Nielsen
(Denmark)
Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-K4!
3 PxKP P-Q5
4 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
5 QKt-Q2 B-K3
6 P-QR3 KKt-K2
7 P-KKt3 Q-Q2
8 B-Kt2 Kt-Kt3
9 Q-B2 . . .

10 P-QKt4 QKtxKP
11 O-O P-Q6!
12 PxP KtxQP
13 B-Kt2? . . .

The right move is 13
Kt-Kt3.

13 . . . B-R6
14 B-Q4? . . .

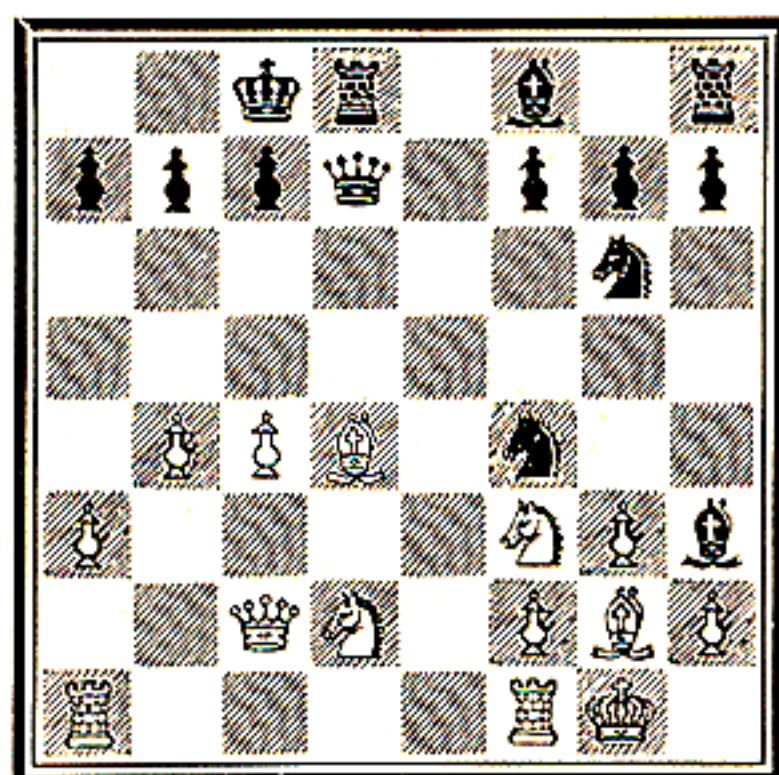
The only defense is
14 BxB, QxB; 15 Kt-
K1.

14 . . . Kt(Q)-B5!

More aggressive
would be 9 Kt-Kt5.

9 . . . O-O-O

J. Nielsen



Dr. S. Erdely

15 B-K3 . . .
If 15 PxKt, Q-Kt5;
16 Kt-K1, BxB; 17 Kt-
xB, KtxP; 18 Q-K4, R-
xB! Or 15 BxB, QxB
(R6); 16 PxKt, KtxP!

15 . . . BxB
Stronger than 15 . . .
KtxB.
16 BxKt KtxB
17 PxKt BxKt!
Resigns

International Team Tournament

Warsaw - August, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

E. Book
(Finland)
White

E. Andersen
(Denmark)
Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 P-Q3
5 P-B4 . . .

something of a novelty.

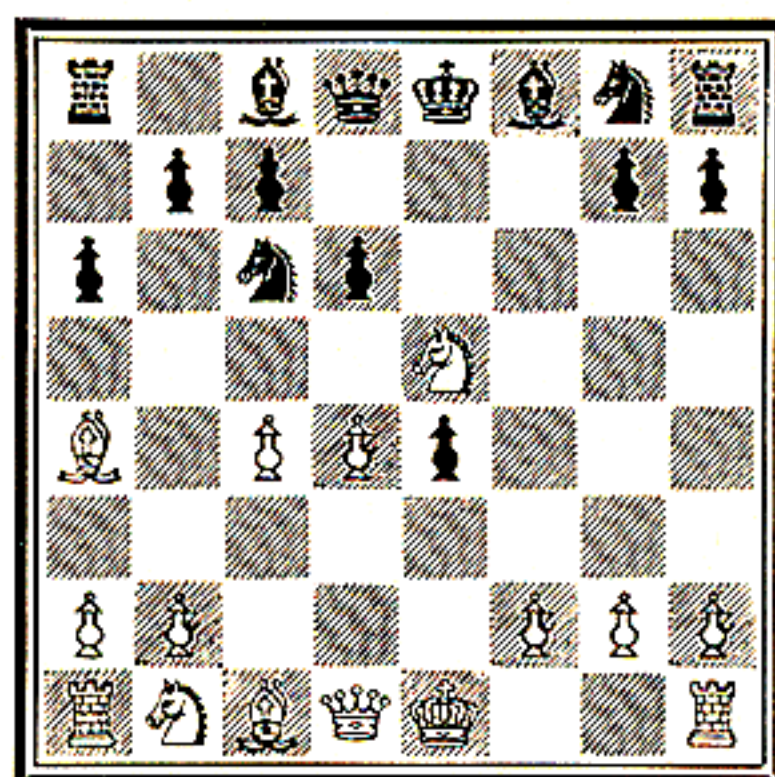
5 . . . P-B4?

This move is fre-
quently played as an
answer to 5 P-QB3 (the
Siesta variation in the
Ruy Lopez) but as an
answer to 5 P-QB4 it
is not good.

6 P-Q4 BPxP
7 KtxP! . . .

The usual continua-
tions at this point are:
5 BxKtch or P-QB3 or
Kt-QB3 or O-O. The
text has been used in
the past by Duras and
Kashdan but is still

E. Andersen



E. Book

7 . . . PxKt
8 Q-R5ch K-K2
9 BxKt QxP?

This loses outright.
But after 9 . . . PxP;
10 B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3; 11
PxP, Black cannot go
in for the regular Siesta
variation (11 . . . Q-Q4;
12 B-R4, K-K3; 13 Bx
Kt, PxP; 14 Q-K8ch
with perpetual check),
due to the White Pawn
at QB4.

10 Q-K8ch K-Q3
11 B-K3 QxBP
To prevent 12 P-B5

mate.

12 Kt-B3 B-Kt5
13 R-Q1ch! Resigns

A sparkling finish.
If 13 . . . Q-Q6; 14 Ktx
P mate. Or 13 . . . Bx
R; 14 Q-Q7 mate. The
shortest game played
in the International
Team Tourney.

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The Bad Nauheim Tourney

From August 5 to 12 Germany staged an international masters tourney at Bad Nauheim. The small but select group included five German masters, E. D. Bogolubow, L. Engels, C. Ahues, K. Richter, Dr. Rodl, and five foreign stars: E. Eliskases (Austria), K. Opocensky (Czecho-Slovakia), G. Stoltz (Sweden), E. Andersen (Denmark), and H. Grob (Switzerland).

Although the German Chess Federation recently refused to send a team to participate in the International Team Tourney on the grounds that aside from Bogolubow their players were not strong enough; it would seem that in the person of L. Engels they were mistaken. For the first six rounds he led the field (scoring $3\frac{1}{2}$ points against his 4 leading opponents), and although passed by Bogolubow in the home stretch, finished in a tie with Eliskases for second and third: only half a point behind the man into whose hands has been entrusted the upbuilding of German Chess.

BAD NAUHEIM TOURNEY

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | Total |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 E. D. Bogolubow | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 6 |
| 2 L. Engels | 1 | x | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3 E. Eliskases | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4 K. Opocensky | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 5 |
| 5 C. Ahues | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 G. Stoltz | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | x | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 K. Richter | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| 8 E. Andersen | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9 Dr. Rodl | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | x | 1 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10 H. Grob | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | 3 |

Bad Nauheim Tourney
August, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

| L. Engels | K. Richter |
|-----------|------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | Kt-B3 |
| 4 O-O | B-K2 |

The old Berlin Defense prevents White from having his own way: 4 . . . KtxP; 5 P-Q4, B-K2; 6 Q-K2, Kt-Q3; 7 BxKt, KtPxP; 8 PxP, Kt-Kt2; 9 Kt-B3, O-O; 10 R-K1, Kt-B4; 11 Kt-Q4, Kt-K3; 12 B-K3, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, P-B4 with equality, e. g. 14 B-K3, P-Q4; 15 PxPep, BxP; 16 Kt-K4, BxRPch; 17 KxB, Q-R5ch, followed by QxKt, etc. But Richter prefers to play the game his own way—remain passive up to a point, build up his opponent's confidence, and suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, strike! Unfortunately, however, the tables are reversed this time.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 6 P-Q4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 7 B-K3 | O-O |
| 8 Q-K2 | P-QR3 |
| 9 BxKt | PxB |
| 10 QR-Q1 | P-QR4 |
| 11 KR-K1 | B-R3 |
| 12 Q-Q2 | P-B3 |

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| 13 Kt-KR4 | P-Kt3 |
| 14 B-R6 | R-B2 |
| 15 P-B4 | .... |

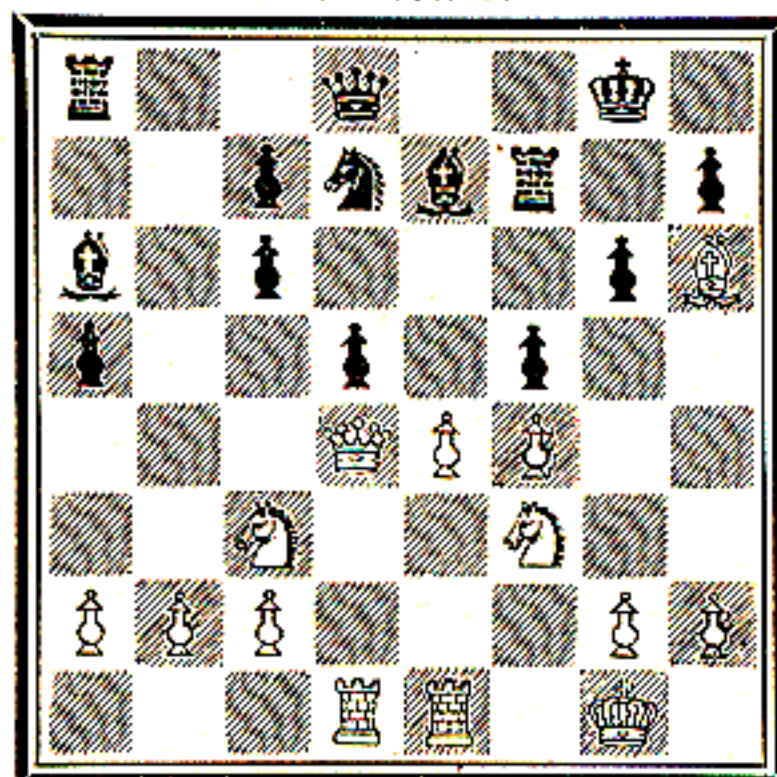
Laying the foundation for a strong attack involving a Q sacrifice.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 15 | PxQP |
| 16 QxP | P-KB4 |

Black's position is quite tenable, but he should have played . . . P-Q4 at once.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 17 Kt-B3! | P-Q4 |
|-----------|------|

K. Richter



L. Engels

18 PxQP!

An ingenious continuation. Obviously the Q cannot retreat because of the simple . . . BPxP.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 18 | B-B4 |
| 19 PxP | Q-QB1 |
| 20 PxKt | BxQch |
| 21 RxB | RxP |
| 22 Kt-Q5! | K-R1 |

The sacrifice of the exchange was considered as an alternative but found wanting: 22 . . . RxKt; 23 RxR, B-Kt2; 24 R(Q4)-K5, B-K5; 25 Kt-Kt5!

| | |
|----------|------|
| 23 Kt-B6 | R-B2 |
|----------|------|

If 23 . . . RxR; 24 R-K7, R-Q8ch; 25 K-B2, Q-KKt1; 26 Kt-Kt5 and Black is defenseless.

24 Kt-Kt5!!

Only this further sacrifice forces the entry on the 7th rank, which in turn regains the Q.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 24 . . | RxKt |
| 25 R-K7 | K-Kt1 |
| 26 R-Kt7ch | K-R1 |
| 27 QR-Q7 | QxR |

Still remaining an exchange to the good, but there is little to do about the mating net of his King's position.

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 28 RxQ | K-Kt1 |
| 29 R-Kt7ch | K-R1 |
| 30 RxRPch | K-Kt1 |
| 31 R-Kt7ch | K-R1 |
| 32 RxBP | K-Kt1 |
| 33 P-QKt3 | R-QB1 |
| 34 R-Kt7ch | K-R1 |
| 35 P-B4 | P-R5 |
| 36 P-B5 | B-Kt4 |

36 . . . RxP; 37 R-K7!

| | |
|------------|-------|
| 37 R-Kt7 | B-R3 |
| 38 R-R7 | KR-B3 |
| 39 B-Kt7ch | K-Kt1 |
| 40 B-K5 | PxP |
| 41 PxP | B-Kt4 |
| 42 P-QKt4 | B-B5 |

| | |
|------------|------|
| 43 R-Kt7ch | K-B1 |
| 44 Kt-R7ch | K-K1 |
| 45 B-Q6 | K-Q1 |
| 46 Kt-B6 | R-R1 |
| 47 P-Kt5 | .... |

Now everything is hanging, besides which there is a mate to be reckoned with.

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| 47 | R-R8ch |
| The spite check. | |
| 48 K-B2 | Resigns |

Translated from the DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG

Bad Nauheim Tourney
August, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

| E. Eliskases | E. Andersen |
|--------------|-------------|
| White | Black |
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4 P-QR3 | .... |

The well known Samisch continuation, revived lately with success.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 4 | BxKtch |
| 5 PxB | Kt-K5 |

An unnatural continuation, as the Kt cannot be maintained on K5 and will soon be forced to retreat. Better would have been 5 . . . P-Q4 and later . . . P-QB4, or 5 . . . P-Q3 followed by . . . P-K4 and if possible also by . . . P-QB4.

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 6 Q-B2 | P-KB4 |
| 7 Kt-R3! | .... |

This is much stronger than Kt-B3; White now threatens P-B3, which could not be played at once because of the reply . . . Q-R5ch.

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 7 | O-O |
| 8 P-B3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 9 P-K3! | .... |

9 P-K4 would be premature and assist Black's counterplay, e. g. 9 . . . PxP; 10 PxP, P-K4! 11 B-K2 (11 PxP would weaken the white pawn formation: . . . Kt-Kt5; 12 B-B4, QKt-B3 and Black has a satisfactory position).

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 9 | Q-K2 |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-Q3 |
| 11 O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 12 Kt-B2 | B-Q2 |
| 13 P-K4! | .... |

Now this advance is much more effective.

| | |
|--------------|------|
| 13 | PxP |
| 14 KtxP! | .... |

This is the difference. White can now recapture with a piece obtaining thereby the open K file and good attacking chances against Black's weak K3. In the further course of the game this circumstance becomes decisive. 14 PxP, on the other hand, would have led to nothing. Black could then reply with 14 . . . P-K4 with a good game.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | P-KR3 |
|--------------|-------|

White threatened with 15 KtxKtch to assault the Black King or win the KRP. On 14 . . . KtxKt; 15 BxKt would have followed.

| | |
|-----------|--------|
| 15 B-K3 | P-QKt3 |
| 16 Kt-Kt3 | B-K1 |

Black has already a difficult game: he cannot maintain a rook on his king square because of the possibility of White's B-Kt6 and the weakness of his K3 becomes more apparent, while White reenforces his position.

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 17 QR-K1 | KKt-R4 |
|----------|--------|

17 . . . Kt-Q1 offered better prospects.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 18 KtxKt | BxKt |
| 19 B-K4! | B-K1 |

Rather forced, for after 19 . . . Q-Q2; 20 Q-R4, . . . B-K1 would have to be played under worse circumstances.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 20 P-B4 | R-Q1 |
| 21 P-Q5! | .... |

Decisive. This move would not have less effect had Black moved Q-Q1 on his last move.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 21 | Kt-R4 |
|--------------|-------|

21 . . . PxP would result in the loss of at least one pawn: 22 PxP, Kt-Kt1; 23 B-R7ch followed by BxP or 23 BxP immediately.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 22 B-Q4! | P-B4 |
|----------|------|

After 22 . . . KtxP, White would have a variety of winning continuations: 23 B-R7ch and 24 RxP or 23 B-Q3, P-QKt4; 24 RxP, Q-R5; 25 Q-K2 and Q-K4, etc.

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| 23 PxP e. p. | KtxP(B3) |
|--------------|----------|

On 23 . . . BxP the text move would have also followed.

| | |
|----------|------|
| 24 B-Q5! | KtxB |
| 25 PxKt | B-Q2 |

On 25 . . . B-B2 there could have followed 26 BxP, BxB; 27 Q-K4, R-B3; 28 P-Q5, QR-K1; 29 P-KB5 or 26 P-KB5, P-K4; 27 P-B6 (PxP; 28 Q-Kt6 ch), both variations in favor of White.

| | |
|-----------|------|
| 26 P-KB5! | |
|-----------|------|

Leaving Black defenseless.

| | |
|--------------|-------|
| 26 | QR-K1 |
| 27 Q-K4 | K-R1 |
| 28 PxP | B-B1 |

If 28 . . . RxRch; 29 RxR! (BxP?; 30 R-K1) etc.

| | |
|-----------|---------|
| 29 R-B7! | Q-Kt4 |
| 30 RxRch | RxR |
| 31 P-K7 | R-K1 |
| 32 B-B6 | B-B4 |
| 33 Q-K3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 34 BxR | QxB |
| 35 R-KB1! | Resigns |

Black loses a piece, for 35 . . . P-Kt3; 36 QxPch, followed by Q-B8ch and P-Kt4 or at once 36 P-Kt4.
Translated from the HAAGSCHE COURANT.—J. B. S.

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Selected Games

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

A. Lilienthal
(Hungary)

White

F. J. Marshall
(U. S. A.)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16 B-Kt3 | P-Kt5 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 17 Kt-K2 | B-Kt2 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 18 P-Q5! | QR-B1 |
| 4 Q-B2 | P-B4 | 19 Q-K4 | KR-Q1 |
| 5 PxP | Kt-B3 | 20 Q-Kt4ch | K-R1 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | O-O | 21 Q-R5 | K-Kt2 |
| 7 B-Kt5 | Q-R4 | 22 R-Q3 | B-Q3 |
| 8 BxKt | PxB | 23 R-R3 | K-B1 |
| 9 P-K3 | BxP | 24 Q-R6ch | K-K2 |
| 10 B-K2 | P-Q4 | 25 PxP | R-KKt1 |
| 11 O-O | PxP | 26 Kt-Kt3 | BxKt |
| 12 BxP | B-K2 | 27 RPxB | B-Q4 |
| 13 QR-Q1 | P-QR3 | 28 PxB | BxB |
| 14 Kt-Q4 | KtxKt | 29 PxR (Q) | BxQ |
| 15 PxKt | P-Kt4 | 30 Q-Kt7ch | Resigns |

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

S. Machtas
(Lithuania)

White

Sir G. A. Thomas
(Great Britain)

Black

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 21 Q-K2 | QR-Q1 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 22 P-QKt4 | P-KR3 |
| 3 P-K3 | P-KKt3 | 23 P-QR4 | PxP |
| 4 QKt-Q2 | B-Kt2 | 24 RxP | Q-K5 |
| 5 B-Q3 | P-Q4 | 25 Q-Q1 | P-Q5 |
| 6 O-O | QKt-Q2 | 26 Kt-Q2 | Q-Q4 |
| 7 Q-K2 | Kt-K5 | 27 R-R3 | P-B4 |
| 8 Kt-K5 | KtxKt | 28 R-KKt3 | P-B5 |
| 9 PxKt | Kt-B4 | 29 Q-R5 | R-B2 |
| 10 Q-Kt4 | KtxB | 30 Kt-B3 | K-B1 |
| 11 PxKt | P-KB4 | 31 P-B5 | RxP |
| 12 PxPe.p. | QxP | 32 Q-Kt6 | QxP |
| 13 Q-R4ch | P-B3 | 33 BxP | R-Q2 |
| 14 P-B4 | B-Q3 | 34 Q-R7 | R(Q2)-KB2 |
| 15 P-K4 | B-B4ch | 35 Q-R8ch | K-K2 |
| 16 K-R1 | O-O | 36 BxP | Q-K7 |
| 17 P-K5 | Q-B4 | 37 K-Kt1 | P-Q6ch |
| 18 P-Q4? | P-QKt4! | 38 B-Q4 | P-Q7! |
| 19 Q-Q1 | BxP | | Resigns |
| 20 Kt-B3 | B-Kt3 | | |

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Solin
(Finland)

White

A. W. Dake
(U. S. A.)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 9 PxP | BxP |
| 2 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 10 Q-K2 | O-O |
| 3 P-B4 | P-K3 | 11 R-Q1 | QKt-Q2 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | PxP | 12 P-QR3 | Q-B2 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-QR3 | 13 P-K4? | Kt-Kt5 |
| 6 BxP | P-QKt4 | 14 R-B1 | P-B4 |
| 7 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 15 P-KKt3 | P-B5 |
| 8 O-O | P-B4 | 16 K-Kt2 | QR-Q1 |

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 17 Kt-K1? | P-B6ch! | 28 Q-Q3 | Kt-B5 |
| 18 KtxP | RxKt! | 29 B-B1 | Kt(B5)-K4 |
| 19 QxR | QKt-K4 | 30 Q-K2 | P-Kt5 |
| 20 Q-K2 | RxB | 31 PxP | BxKtP |
| 21 B-B4 | R-Q2 | 32 P-B3 | BxKt |
| 22 QR-Q1 | Kt-KB3 | 33 PxB | QxBP |
| 23 RxR | Kt(B)xR | 34 B-Kt2 | Q-B5! |
| 24 R-Q1 | Q-B3 | 35 Q-K3 | Q-B7ch |
| 25 Q-R5 | P-Kt3 | 36 R-Q2 | Kt-B5! |
| 26 Q-K2 | Kt-B2 | | Resigns |
| 27 Q-Q2 | Kt-Kt3 | | |

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

RUY LOPEZ

L. Steiner
(Hungary)

White

P. Keres
(Esthonia)

Black

| | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 19 PxP | P-K5 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 20 Kt-K3 | B-Q3 |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 21 B-Q2 | Kt-Q6 |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 22 Kt-B1 | Q-B3 |
| 5 O-O | P-Q3 | 23 P-B3 | Q-Q5ch |
| 6 P-B3 | B-Q2 | 24 B-K3 | QxQP |
| 7 R-K1 | B-K2 | 25 QR-Q1 | QxRP |
| 8 P-Q4 | O-O | 26 PxP | Kt-Kt5 |
| 9 QKt-Q2 | PxP | 27 Q-B3 | RxP? |
| 10 PxP | QKt-Kt5 | 28 RxB! | R-QB5 |
| 11 P-Q5 | Kt-Q6 | 29 Q-K5 | PxR |
| 12 R-K3 | BxB | 30 Q-K6ch | K-R1 |
| 13 QxB | Kt-B4 | 31 P-B6! | R-B2 |
| 14 Q-B2 | Kt-Kt5 | 32 QxP | Q-B5 |
| 15 R-K2 | R-K1 | 33 R-KB2 | R-KB2 |
| 16 P-KR3 | Kt-K4 | 34 R-KB4! | Q-B3 |
| 17 KtxKt | PxKt | 35 PxPch! | RxP |
| 18 Kt-B4 | P-B4?! | 36 R-B8ch! | Resigns |

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Alekhine
(France)

White

L. Steiner
(Hungary)

Black

| | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 B-B3 | P-R4 |
| 2 P-B4 | P-QKt3 | 20 QR-K1 | P-R5! |
| 3 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 21 P-KKt4 | Kt-Kt6ch |
| 4 P-Q4 | P-K3 | 22 K-Kt1 | RxRch |
| 5 P-QR3 | B-K2 | 23 RxR | Kt-Q5 |
| 6 B-B4 | O-O | 24 Q-Q3 | KtxB |
| 7 Q-B2 | Kt-R4 | 25 QxKt | PxP |
| 8 B-Q2 | P-KB4 | 26 QxP | Kt-B4! |
| 9 P-K3 | P-Q3 | 27 Kt-K6! | KtxB |
| 10 B-Q3 | P-Kt3 | 28 Q-B4 | Q-K2 |
| 11 P-K4 | Kt-Q2 | 29 QxKt | BxKt |
| 12 O-O-O! | QKt-B3 | 30 PxP | B-B1! |
| 13 PxP | KPxP | 31 P-R5 | BxKt |
| 14 P-Q5 | Kt-Q2 | 32 RxP | Q-R5! |
| 15 B-R6 | Kt-Kt2 | 33 RxPch! | PxR |
| 16 P-KR4! | B-KB3 | 34 QxPch | K-R1 |
| 17 Kt-KKt5! | Kt-B4! | 35 Q-R6ch | K-Kt1 |
| 18 B-K2 | R-K1 | 36 Q-Kt6ch | Drawn. |

(Continued on Page 268)

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

At the time of writing this, I confess that I have not yet caught up with the work entailed by the task of editing this department. Already complaints and questions have started to come in from readers; and in moments of weakness I find myself mouthing meaningless jumbles and casting hunted looks over my left shoulder.

The complaints—thus far!—are beyond my jurisdiction. Some I have referred to the proper members of The C. R. staff. Others, however, could be settled only by Mr. Bukofzer, who is no longer available. In fairness to myself and others, I must ignore the latter class.

As for the questions, I shall answer them in time—in a great deal of time, I fear. Have patience, I beg you.

I have on hand a moderate number of problems submitted for publication in The C. R. A few of them are excellent; some others give me the blues. With a portion of the supply definitely unfit for consumption, these pages may have to face a famine of originals in the near future. It may be necessary to go on short rations: rather than compromise with my artistic conscience and publish some of the positions sent me, I would cut in half the monthly allotment of original problems.

The difficulty is briefly this: too many young composers start by trying to compose selfmates in thirty-seven, instead of sticking to two-move direct-mates. Even the three mover is far too complex for one who has not yet achieved a technique in the handling and disposition of the chessmen. The temerity of these tyros is hardly less than that of a man who, starting to write music, dispenses with the study of harmony and orchestration, and tries to compose a symphony.

My advice to beginners is to start by composing two-movers. Learn the themes that can be illustrated, learn the principles of economy, and try to apply what you have learned. And to beginners and experienced composers alike, spend more time on individual problems. Do not ship off a position until you have polished it to the limit of your ability.

Some may ask how they may learn composing technique and themes. I can recommend my own primer, "Mate in Two Moves" by Brian Harley and "The Modern Chess Problem" by P. H. Williams. For those who cannot obtain one of these, or a suitable substitute, I shall discuss, or at least mention, the themes of the problems published in these pages when the solutions are given.

Lest I be accused of trying to discourage young hopefuls, let me say this: I believe it is wrong to encourage a composer by publishing his bad problems. This leaves him no incentive to improve. What is worse, he does not know that he has to improve. I prefer to help beginners by teaching them taste in problems, of course to the best of my ability. I will, if it should be requested, criticize any original position sent to me, and advise the author how to improve it. If its idea is worth saving, I will even try my hand at patching up the problem. But, — I will not publish any position that does not, in my opinion, deserve that honor.

My congratulations to:

G. R. Emery, who has won the Ladder Prize.
J. F. Tracy, whose problem, No. 336, was selected as the Honor Problem by the solvers.

There are "fashions" in chess problems as well as in other things. To one who has solved a great many problems (pardon my modest blush), it is quite obvious that at each particular period in the history of chess problems, a great deal of attention is paid to some one style of problem—even to one theme, in some cases.

In no case is this more true than in that of the two-mover. Twenty years ago, perhaps more attention was paid to the half-pin than to all other themes collectively. Five years ago, it was the cross-check that received intensive study.

The present trend in the two-er is toward what I might style, with my fondness for sonority, the poly-theme echo. Translated into English, this means that two variations each illustrate the same theme, with anywhere from two to five (or even more) themes being shown in each variation.

For example, in No. VII, the two important variations each illustrate the following themes: self-block; the line-opening of White, or open gate; the line-opening of Black; the line-closing of Black, or interference; and the unpin of White.

In No. VIII, again two S moves show a number of themes—self-block; line closing of White; interference; and anti-blocking combined with avoidance of White interference. This last needs fuller explanation. Notice that after 1 Scd4; 2 Sd5 is mate in spite of the fact that the S on d5 cuts off the line of the B on g8. This is called White interference when the play calls special attention to this cutting-off of the guard of a White piece by the move of another *White* piece. In this case, the special attention is present because of the other variation: 1 Sbd4. Now 2 Sd5 is not mate because Black has vacated the square b3; this provides the anti-blocking feature. The reason for the name *anti-blocking* will be obvious to those who are acquainted with "Anti-form" by Messrs. Palatz and Montgredien. This is a highly technical work, and I do not advise readers to attempt it unless they are mathematically inclined as well as thoroughly familiar with problem themes.

In No. IX, the two variations do not exactly echo each other. In each we have pin of White, open gate, and avoidance; but in one case it is avoidance of White interference, and in the other of unpin of Black.

The last of the quoted problems is a lovely twin, which should not prove too difficult for those readers who try it.

CORRESPONDENCE

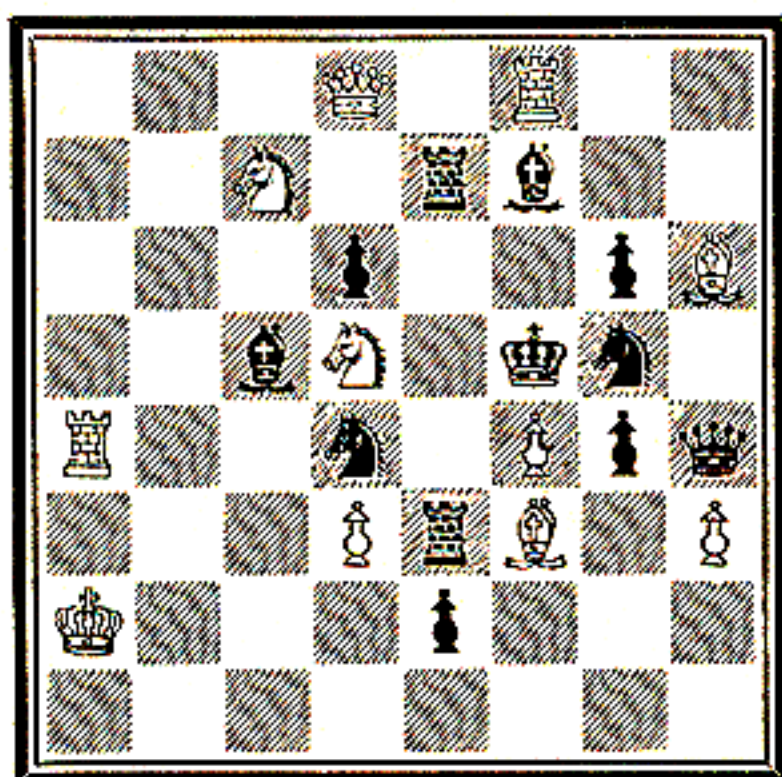
M. Bukofzer: I will welcome any contribution or suggestions from you. Please don't forsake the problem department altogether.

J. F. Tracy: Problem deleted as requested.

Dr. G. Dobbs: I am out of originals by you. Have you anything on hand?

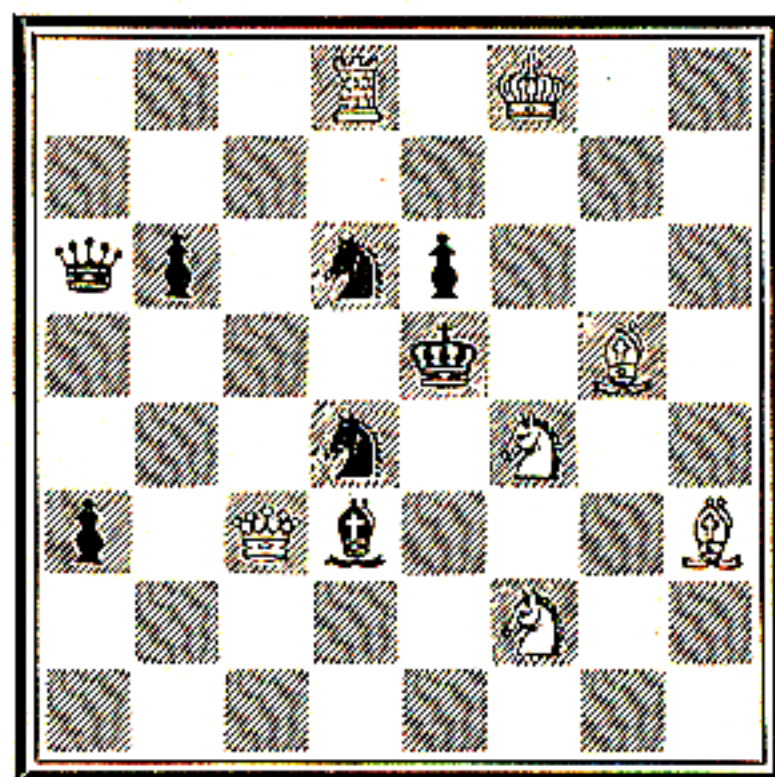
V. L. Eaton: I hope you will send me your address so that we can resume our interrupted correspondence.

VII. I. NEWMAN
Special Prize
"Western Morning News" 1934



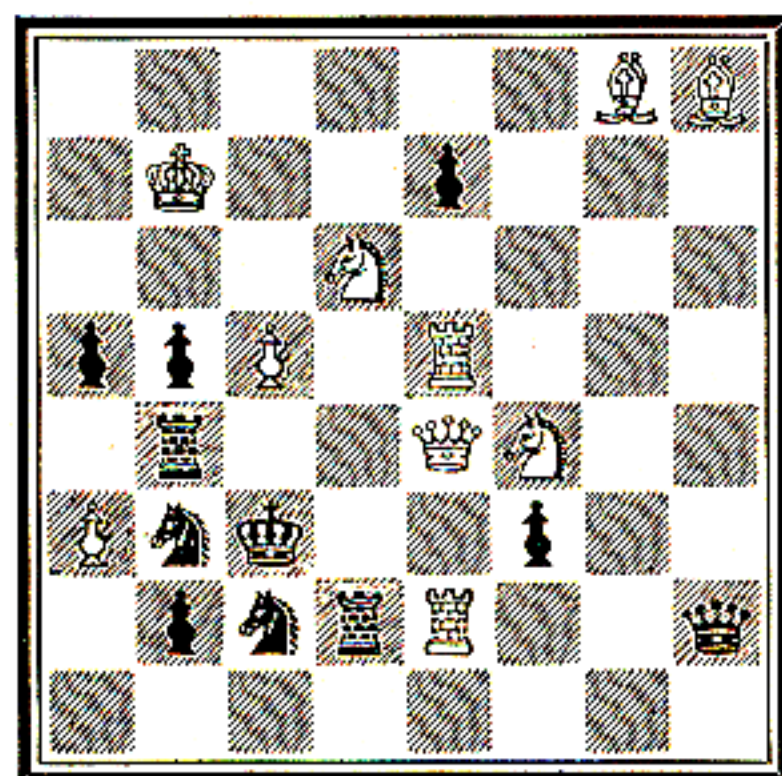
Mate in 2

X. T. VESZ
1st Prize, Ex Aequo
B. C. F. Tourney, 1934-35



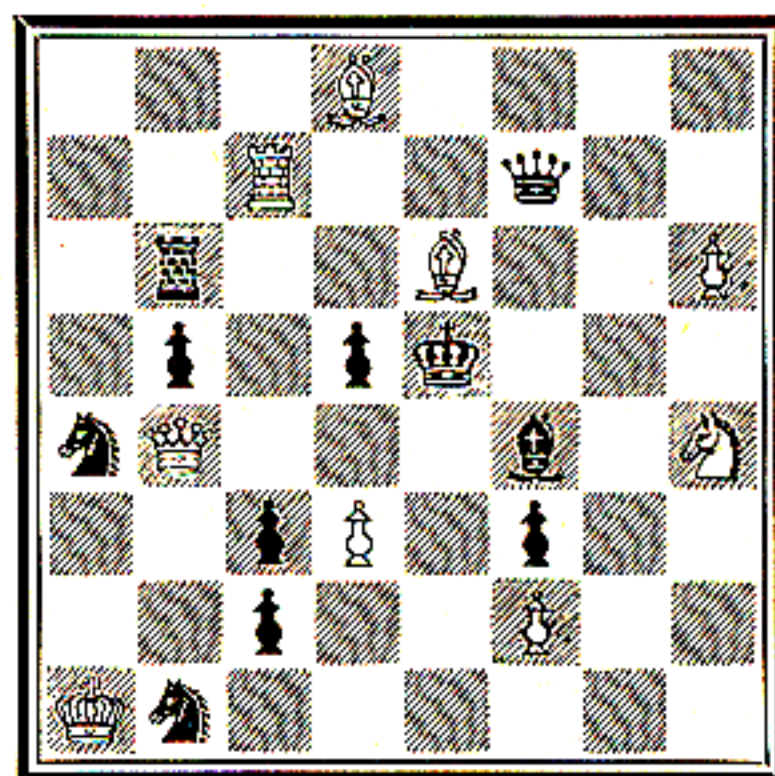
Mate in 2

VIII. M. SEGERS
1st Prize
"Munkas-Sakk", 1934



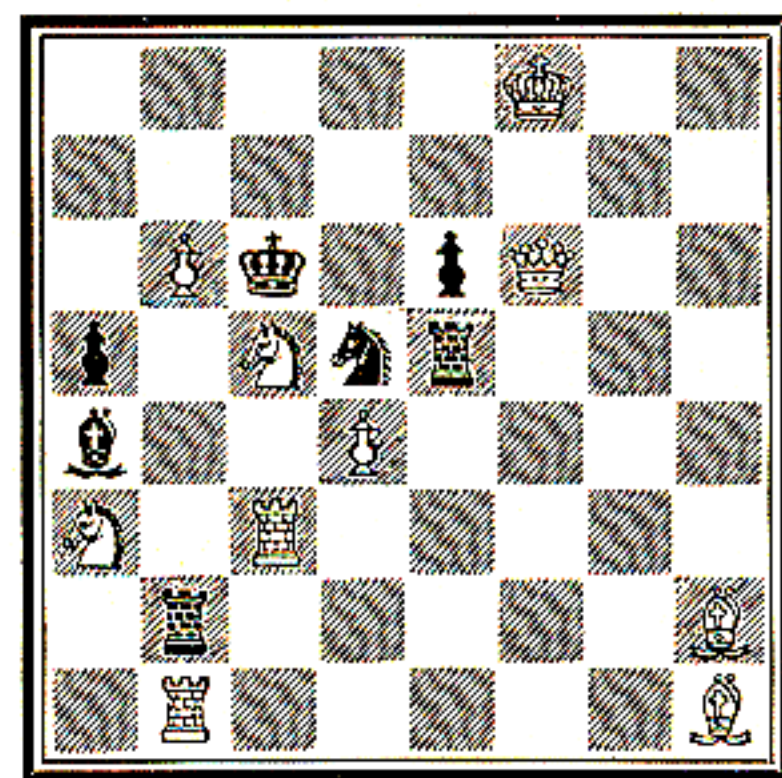
Mate in 2

XI. P. F. BLAKE
1st Prize
B. C. F. Tourney, 1934-35



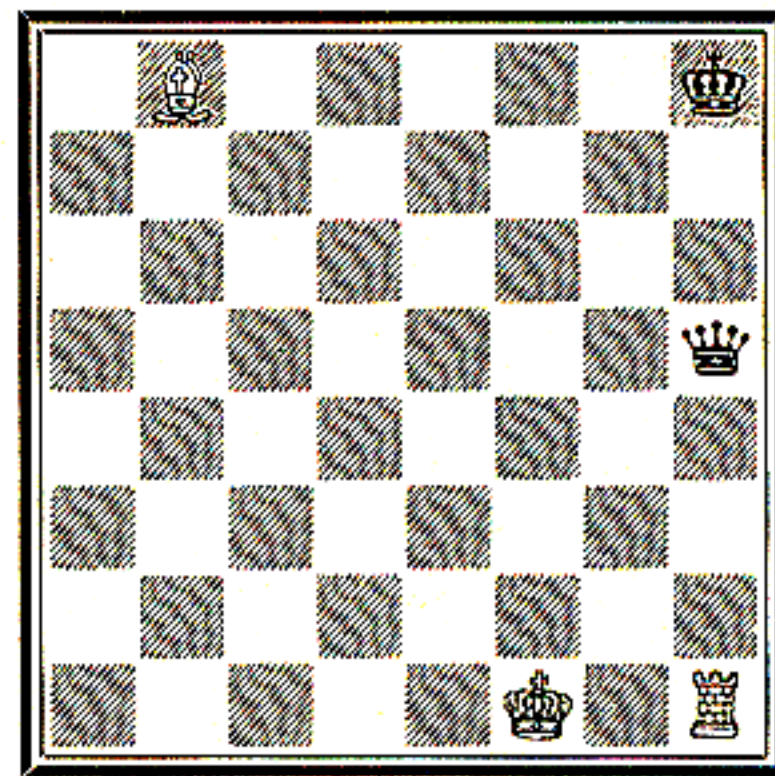
Mate in 3

IX. A. BOTTACHI
1st Prize
"Il Problema", 1933-34



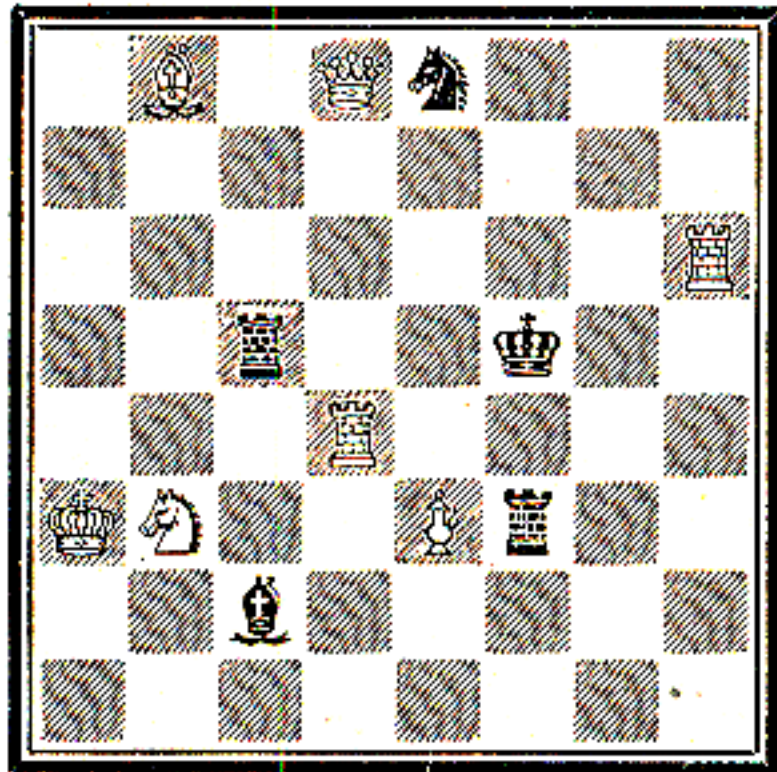
Mate in 2

XII. R. L'HERMET
"Problemist" Fairy Supp., Aug. 1935



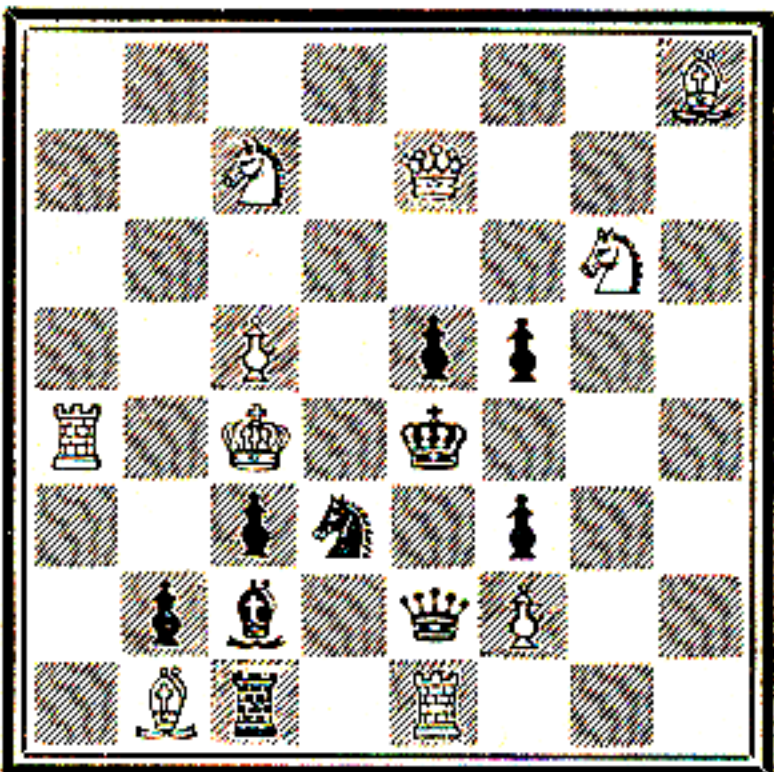
- (i) Black plays and helps White
Mate in 2
(ii) Move White King to g1 and same

355
G. W. HARGREAVES
Auburn, Ala.
(Original)



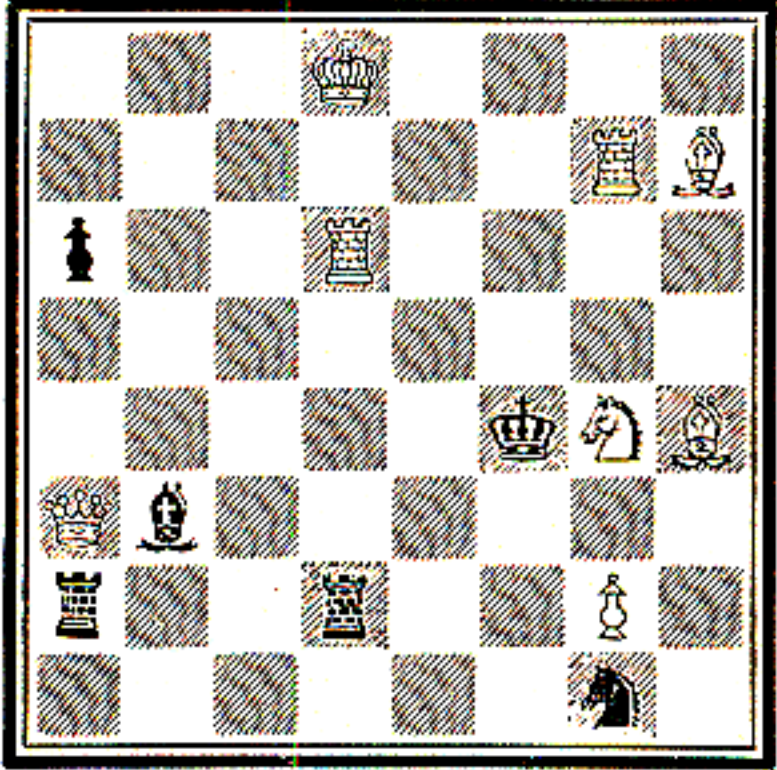
Mate in 2 moves.

358
VINCENT L. EATON
Washington, D. C.
(Original)



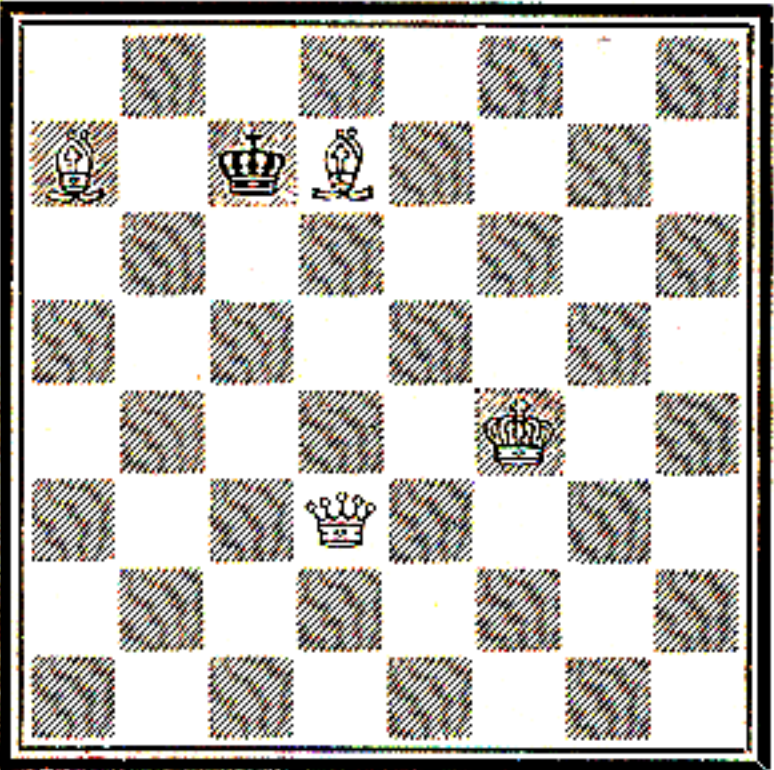
Mate in 2 moves.

356
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



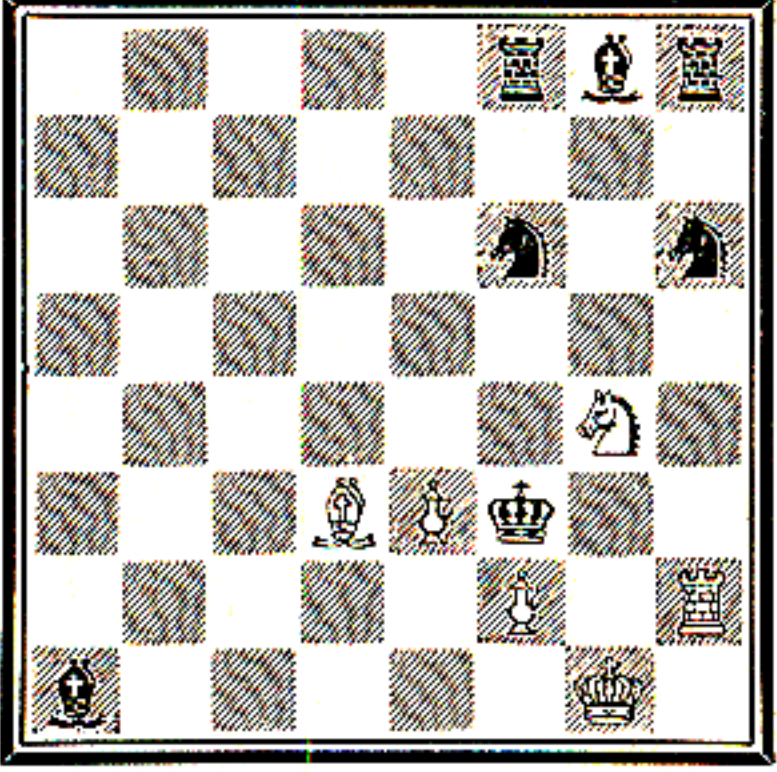
Mate in 2 moves.

359
NATHAN GOLDSTEIN
Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Original)



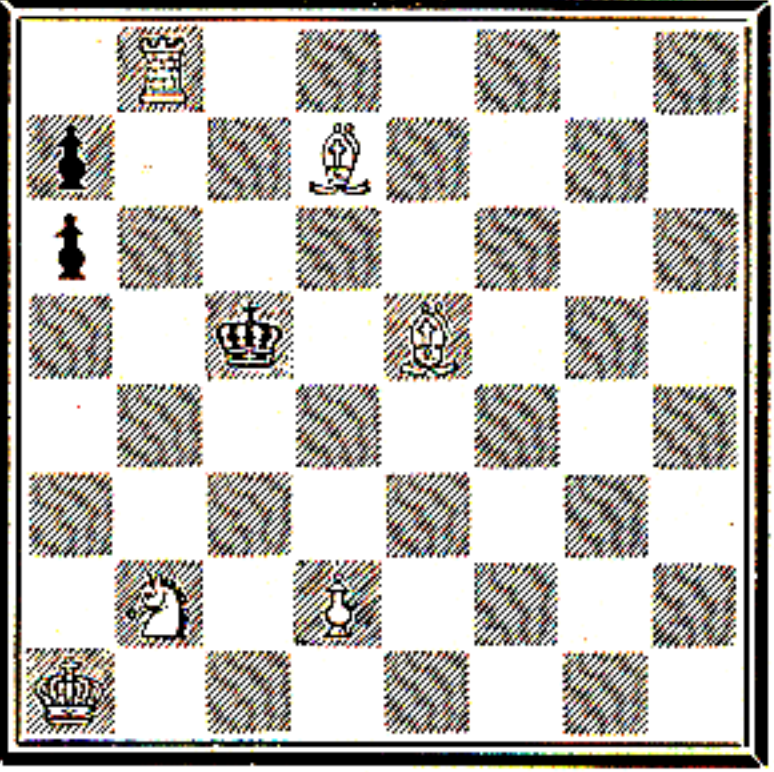
Mate in 3 moves.

357
T. C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.
(Original)



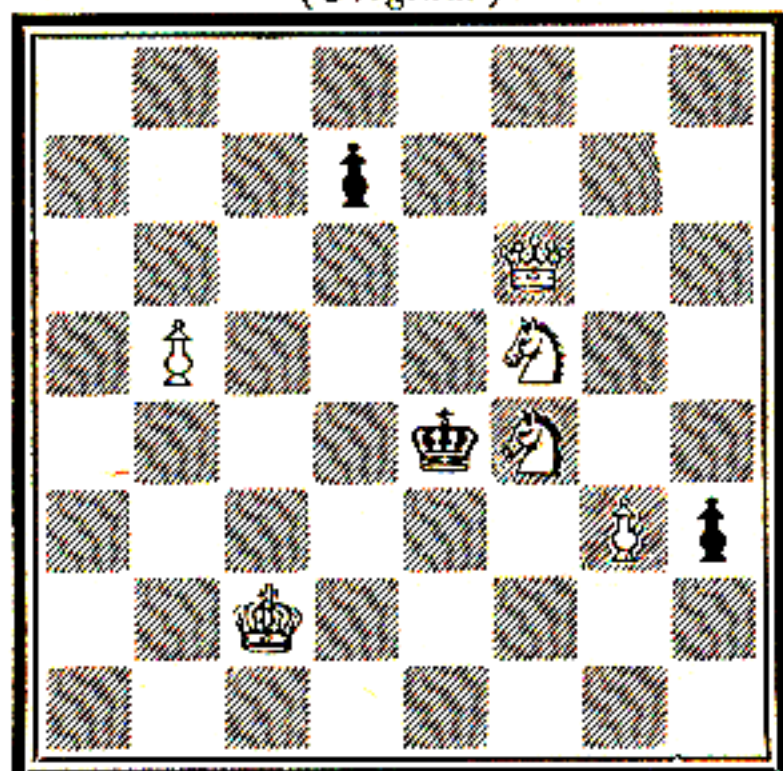
Mate in 2 moves.

360
DONALD MORRIS
Hempstead, L. I.
(Original)



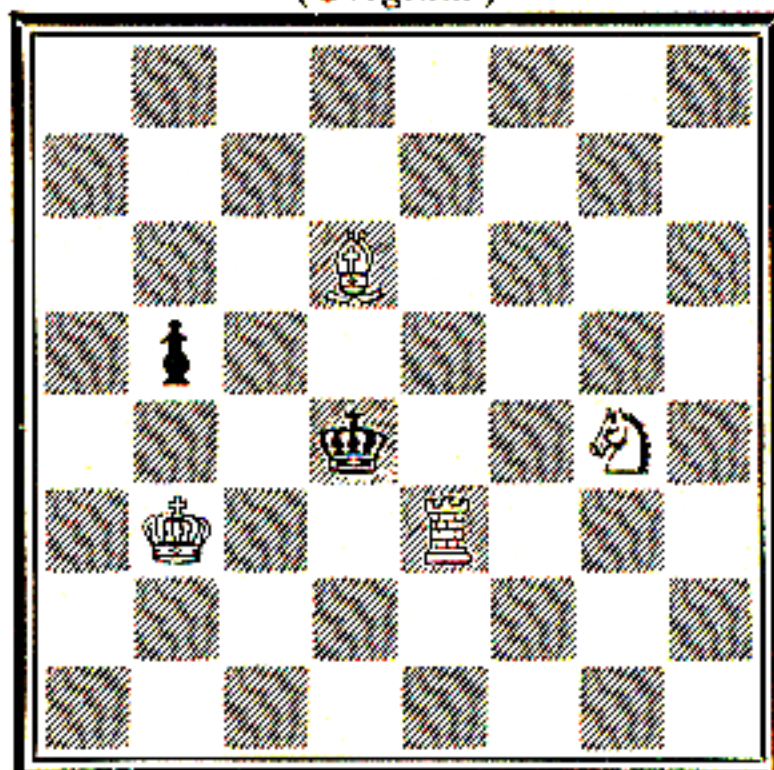
Mate in 3 moves.

361
WM. PATZ
Irvington, N. J.
(Original)



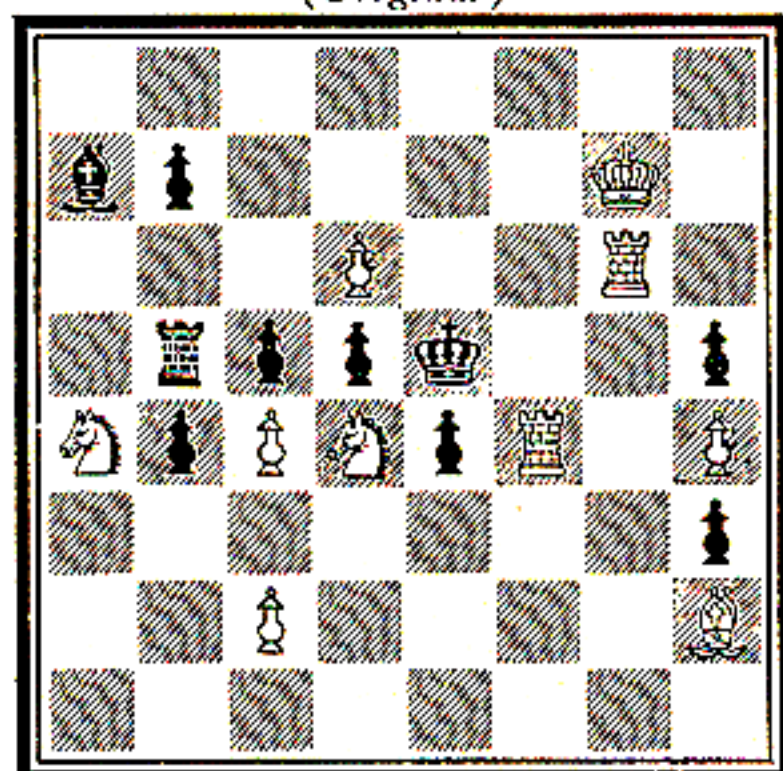
Mate in 3 moves.

364
HANS SCHAFER
Vienna, Austria
(Original)



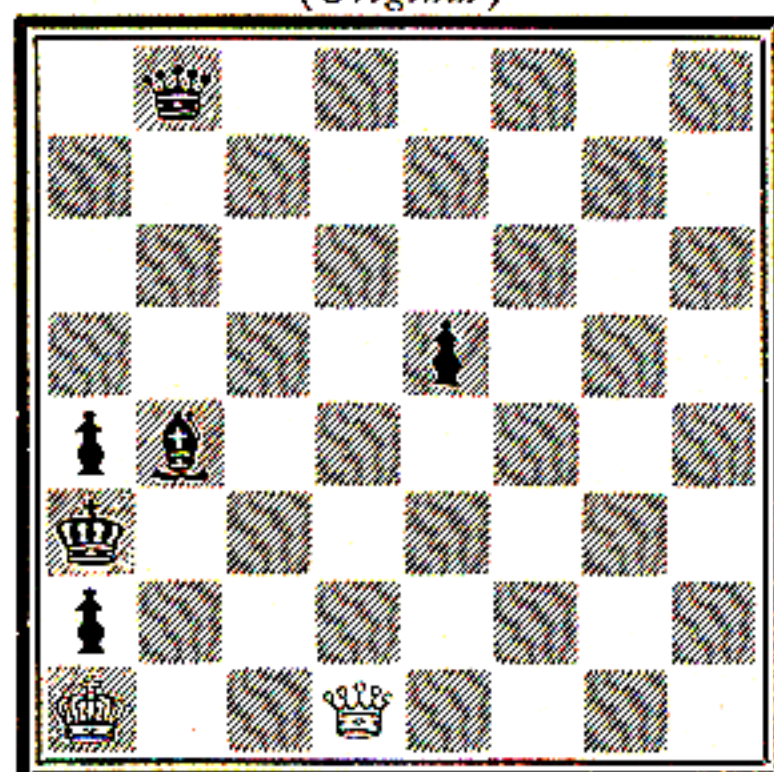
Mate in 4 moves.

362
LAJOS STEINER
Budapest, Hungary
(Original)



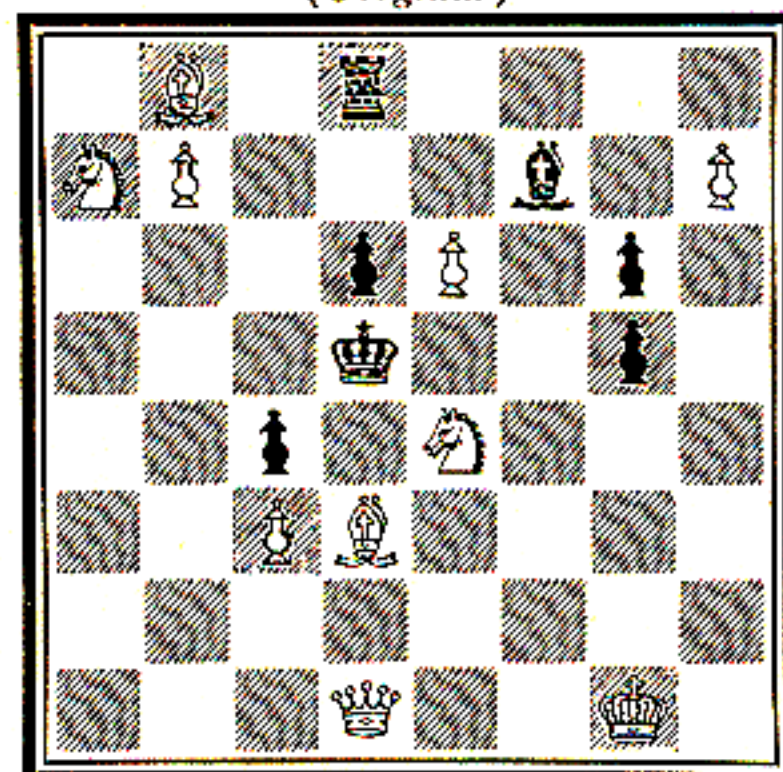
Mate in 3 moves.

365
S. LIMBACH
Lwow, Poland
(Original)



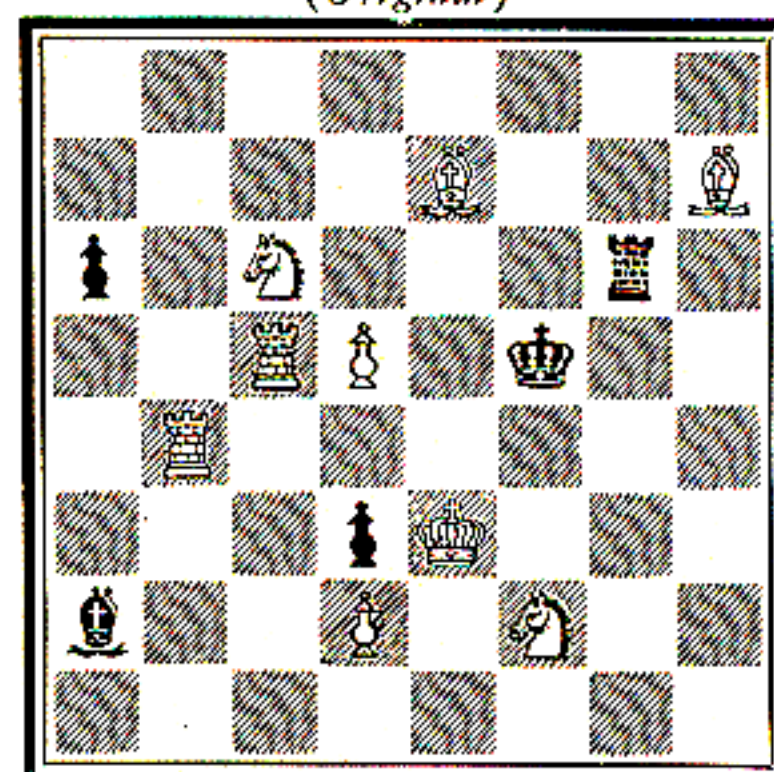
SELFmate in 2 moves.

363
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.
(Original)



Mate in 3 moves.

366
WALTER JACOBS
New York, N. Y.
(Original)



SELFmate in 4 moves.

(Continued from Page 263)

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

E. Eliskases
(Austria)
WhiteL. Laurentius
(Esthonia)
Black

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 15 Kt-Kt5! | K-K2 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 16 KtxBP | P-B3 |
| 3 PxP | PxP | 17 Kt(B4)-Q6 | R-QKt1 |
| 4 Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 | 18 P-Q5 | Kt(B)-K4 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 | 19 RxP | PxP |
| 6 B-B4 | B-B4 | 20 R-B7 | K-K3 |
| 7 P-K3 | Q-Kt3 | 21 KtxP | B-K2 |
| 8 Q-Kt3 | QxQ | 22 Kt-Q4ch | K-B2 |
| 9 PxQ | P-K3 | 23 RxKt! | KtxR |
| 10 B-QKt5 | Kt-Q2 | 24 BxR | RxB |
| 11 K-K2 | B-B7? | 25 Kt-Q6ch | BxKt |
| 12 KR-QB1 | BxP | 26 RxKtch | B-K2 |
| 13 Kt-Q2 | B-B5ch | 27 RxBch | Resigns |
| 14 BxB | PxB | | |

International Team Tournament
Warsaw - August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

R. Spielmann
(Austria)
WhiteV. Pirc
(Yugoslavia)
Black

| | | | |
|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 14 P-KKt4 | Kt-B1 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 15 Kt-K5 | Kt-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 16 B-Kt3 | Kt-Kt4 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 | 17 P-B3 | B-B1 |
| 5 P-K3 | O-O | 18 P-KR4 | Kt-K3 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 | 19 P-B4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 7 R-B1 | P-B3 | 20 P-Kt5 | KtxKt |
| 8 P-QR3 | R-K1 | 21 BPxKt | PxP |
| 9 Q-B2 | P-QR3 | 22 PxP | P-KKt3 |
| 10 P-KR3 | P-KR3 | 23 B-B3! | QxP |
| 11 B-B4 | P-B4 | 24 Q-B2 | KtxP |
| 12 PxQP | KPxP | 25 BxP! | Kt-B4 |
| 13 B-K2 | P-B5 | 26 Kt-K4! | Resigns |

SOLUTIONS

- No. 331 by A. Kish: Rh7. Unpinning with flight obtaining 1 ... Qg5 cutting off White's guard of f6 and unpinning the Pf7, permitting 2 PxS(S).
- No. 332 by G. Mott-Smith: Bd3. The miniature pawnless setting constitutes the "idea."
- No. 333 by Carlos Jimeno, Jr.: Rf7. Self-pinning.
- No. 334 by W. Peters: Bf4.
- No. 335 by J. Zarbach: Rf4. Self-blocking.
- No. 336 by J. F. Tracy: 1 Rcd8, SxR; 2 Rd6ch. 1 ... Sf6; 2 BxS. The theme is production of variety by moves of a single Black man. This would be far better with a good key and elimination of the duals.
- No. 337 by T. C. Wenzl: 1 Be5. The remarks on the previous problem apply as well to this, which is definitely inferior to the other.
- No. 338 by E. F. Young: 1 Be5.
- No. 339 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sc6, Kb7; 2 Kc5. 1 ... Kb5; 2 Kc7. This echoed play has been shown often in three-move form.
- No. 340 by G. Goeller: 1 Ph8(Q), SxQ; 2 Pe4ch, BxP, 3 Pe4ch, Kd4; 4 Rd6ch. A problem in the old style.
- No. 341 by M. Charosh: 1 Sd5, Pf4; 2 Sf6. 1 ... Se8(h5); 2 SxP. An interesting Grab theme (the capture of a free Black piece in several variations).
- No. 342 by J. D. Neuss: 1 Sgh6, QxS; 2 Pe4, PxPe.p.; 3 Re5, Kf4; 4 O-O.

Jersey Jottings

The North Jersey Chess Ass'n plans to start the annual championship tourney on November 10th at the rooms of the Newark Rice Chess Club. Newly elected officers are: S. Stanton, President; A. L. Brown, Vice-President; J. B. Snethlage, Secretary-Treasurer; A. A. Cohen, Tourney Director.

West Virginia Chatter

The Charleston Chess League opened its new season with eight teams competing for the title.

A match between Charleston and Huntington (W. Va.) is being arranged. Also one between Charleston and Columbus (Ohio).

Arthur W. Dake has been invited to give an exhibition in Charleston.

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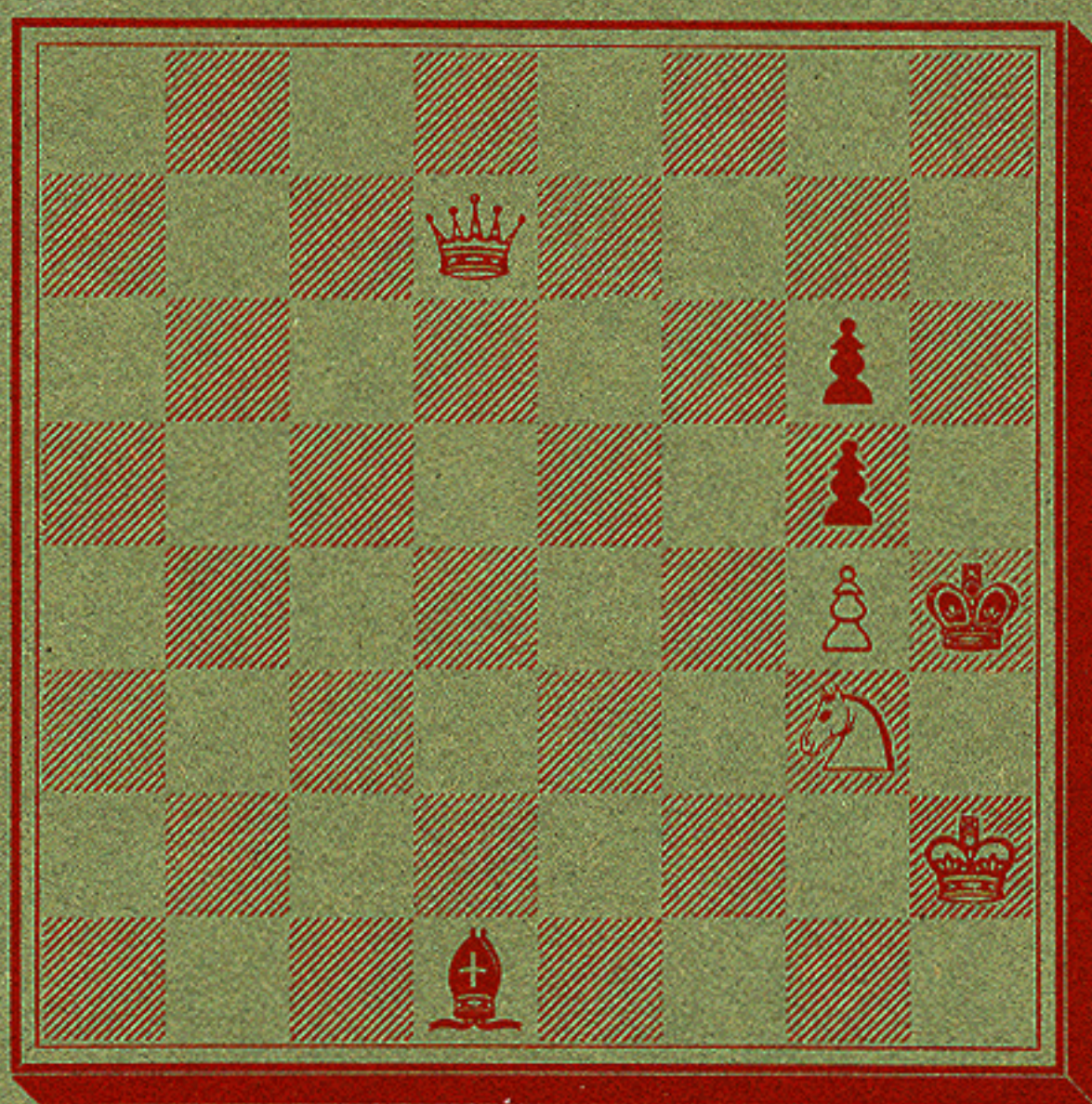
PROBLEM SOLVING LADDER

| Name | Score | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | Score |
|------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| G. R. Emery | 368 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 404 |
| W. Patz | 359 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 395 |
| H. B. Daly | 350 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 386 |
| M. Morris | 344 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 380 |
| S. Braverman | 339 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 375 |
| W. Vanwinkle | 334 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 370 |
| R. J. Ratke | 344 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 366 |
| I. Genud | 316 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 4 | . | 342 |
| J. F. Tracy | 297 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 333 |
| A. J. Souweine | 293 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 329 |
| E. Nash | 279 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 305 |
| G. Partos | 269 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 305 |
| P. Murphy | 267 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | . | . | 3 | 5 | 291 |
| Bill Beers | 257 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 293 |
| Dr. G. Dobbs | 240 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 276 |
| W. Peters | 229 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 265 |
| W. Straus | 236 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | 3 | . | 255 |
| H. Burke | 223 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | . | 249 |
| C. Fittkau | 206 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 242 |
| J. Stichka, Jr. | 188 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 219 |
| S. Meyers | 184 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | 5 | 215 |
| G. Plowman | 191 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 3 | . | 213 |
| F. A. Hill | 185 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 204 |
| E. H. Thorne | 177 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 190 |
| T. Stone | 142 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 178 |
| A. Chess | 130 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 166 |
| T. E. Knorr | 130 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 166 |
| S. Kowalski | 125 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 161 |
| I. Sapir | 116 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 147 |
| W. Towle | 98 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 123 |
| Hochberg Bros. | 86 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 122 |
| J. R. Williams | 91 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | . | 3 | 0 | 117 |
| M. Einhorn | 77 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | . | 108 |
| M. Shapiro | 86 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | . | . | . | 99 |
| M. Gonzalez | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | . | 84 |
| H. M. Berliner | 36 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 72 |
| J. Zarbach | 53 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | 72 |
| A. Boczar | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 60 |
| I. Rivise | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 42 |
| L. Halpern | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 36 |
| P. L. Rottenberg | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 36 |
| G. W. Hargreaves | 25 | . | 2 | . | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 35 |
| N. Malzberg | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | 0 | . | 3 | . | 35 |
| B. Klein | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | . | . | . | . | 34 |
| F. Grote | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | 0 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 6 |

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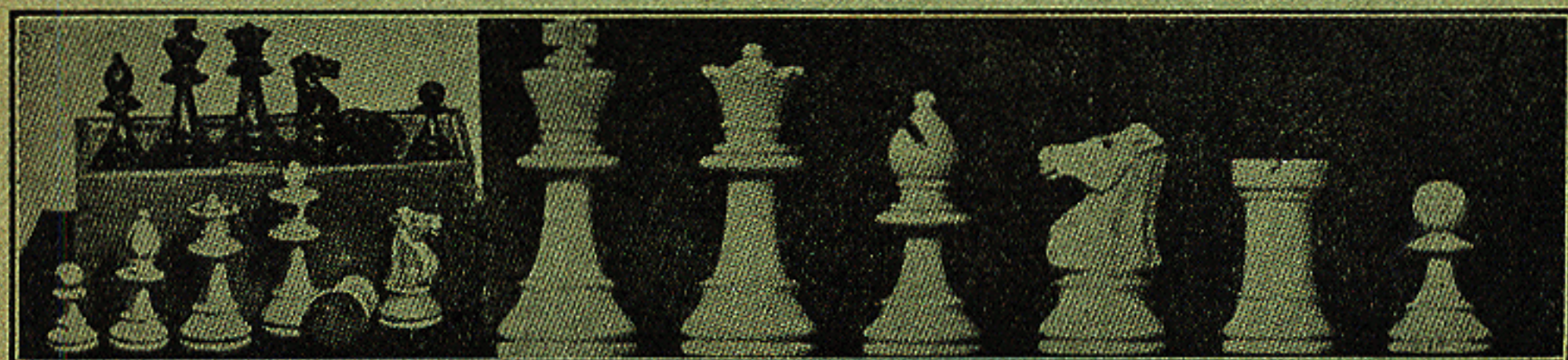
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The Editor's Castle

By S. S. COHEN

In Union There Is Strength

With this issue of THE CHESS REVIEW we complete our third year of service in the cause of American Chess. Our efforts, as in the past, have been directed toward promoting interest in the game and bringing to its devotees the most important news, the most interesting problems and games, and the most recent theoretical innovations.

It is indeed fitting, therefore, that in this issue we announce to the chess world the news of our affiliation with the most progressive organization in American chess circles today—the American Chess Federation.

We have agreed to serve as the Official Organ of the Federation because we believe that this country needs a strong, central, *active*, executive body to promote chess and to coordinate all its activities—from the fostering of new players to the holding of a periodic American Championship Tournament.

The record of the American Chess Federation from its inception in 1900 (as the Western Chess Association), to the present day, is indeed an enviable one.

In the past: It has conducted thirty-six consecutive annual tournaments in which the strongest players in the country have participated. Some of the winners have been: Max Judd, Oscar Chajes, Jackson W. Showalter, Edward Lasker, Samuel D. Factor, Carlos Torre, Abraham Kupchik, Samuel Reshevsky and Reuben Fine.

In the present: Using Milwaukee as a test center, approximately 10,000 people have been taught to play chess in the past five years. Now arrangements with the National Recreation Association are being perfected as a result of which chess will be taught in the municipal recreation centers of 1100 communities throughout the country.

In the future: The American Chess Federation is a truly democratic, self-governing organization of chess players, by chess players, and for chess players. Its constitution insures to every member—whether individual or club—a vote and voice in its decisions. It will conduct an *annual* National Open Tournament; also an *annual* National Team Tournament.

It is our firm conviction that the affiliation of THE CHESS REVIEW with the American Chess Federation presents an ideal set-up for the promotion of chess interest in this country. Coming at this season of the year, we may well be pardoned for envisioning this union as a Xmas gift from the Federation and THE CHESS REVIEW to the chess players of America.

The World Championship Match

By FRED REINFELD

As this is written, 20 games have been played in the current match for the World's Championship, but I have seen the scores of only the first 13. Dr. Alekhine, after losing his lead, has regained it and is now ahead by the slight margin of one point: $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$. When one recalls that by the time the same stage had been reached, the result of his match with Capablanca was already foreshadowed, and both of his matches with Bogoljubow were already "in the bag" one must admit that Dr. Euwe's showing is one which places him very definitely in the front rank of the great masters. Of course, he had already earned this position by the mere fact of his being accepted as a challenger for the title; yet most players (including experts) pooh-poohed his chances.

I was so rash as to express the opinion, before the match began, that Euwe would put up a stiff fight for the title and might even win!! After the fourth game I had to endure quite a bit of more or less good-natured guffaws. But, from my knowledge of Euwe's games and of his strength as a match-player, I felt that he would soon steady and whittle down the Champion's lead.

That is what happened.

To those who are not familiar with Euwe's play, it is rather difficult to explain just where his strength lies. His greatest asset is a certain elasticity which allows him to adjust himself to the temperament of his opponent, whether he be Capablanca, Bogoljubow or Alekhine. We see this in the present match, where he meets Alekhine's combinations (which are frequent, inspired and tricky) without losing his self-possession, giving back blow for blow. Then, he has great reservoirs of patience and tenacity, backed up by an assured but not arrogant reliance on his abilities. I know of no other player (except it be Dr. Lasker), who would not have emerged from the 1st, 3rd and 4th games of the match broken in spirit and depressed to the point of being unable to give of his best.

Euwe has an equable temperament, one which is "philosophical" in both senses of the word. It is this which, in my considered, if unpopular opinion, gives him an advantage over Alekhine, whose style has changed considerably since 1932. Up to that time the Russian master was not only the great artist, producing com-

binations which as a group do not have their equal in chess literature, but he was also the perfect logician; for all the chances he took, his play was the epitome of soundness. In the last few years Alekhine's play has changed. He is more daring than ever, he is more frequently in danger of losing, he plays *psychologically* rather than *logically*. The artist has become a fighter.

In other words, he has become a disciple of the style made famous by Dr. Lasker. Unfortunately, this type of play requires the equable, philosophic temperament, which weighs possibilities and risks *rationally*, in so far as possible. But in this respect Euwe is much nearer to Lasker than Alekhine is! The first two play like philosophers, but Alekhine plays like a gambler! Of course, such fighting chess, with its psychological impacts, has its extraordinary fascinations, but in the long run, I believe, Dr. Euwe's method of play is bound to be the more successful. Anyone who plays over the 7th and 13th games can see the favorable aspects of the "gambling" style, while the 10th and 12th games conclusively reveal its weakness.

However, no matter what the outcome of the match may be, the chess world owes Alekhine a vote of thanks for his bold and colorful play throughout. Such lively championship chess has not been seen since the almost legendary games of LaBourdonnaix and MacDonnell a century ago.

SIDELIGHTS OF THE MATCH

The match began at the Carlton Hotel in Amsterdam. Present, among others, at the initial ceremony, were: The Netherland Minister of Education; the Mayor of Amsterdam; Mr. A. Rueb, President of the International Chess Federation; the French Consul at Amsterdam; officers of the Netherland Chess Association; Salo Flohr and his wife; Hans Kmoch; Geza Maroczy; J. Mieses; and Dr. S. Tartakower.

In addition to being extensively reported in the newspapers, the games of the match are also being broadcast. Each game is commented upon and Capablanca, Dr. Lasker and Flohr have each given their opinion on the match over the air.

It is reported to be Dr. Euwe's plan, if he wins the match, to place the title at the disposition of the International Chess Federation to be competed for in periodic tournaments.

DR. ALEKHINE'S RECORD

| TOURNAMENTS | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------|----|---|----|
| Year | Place | Prize | W | L | D |
| 1909 | St. Petersburg Amateur | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 1910 | Hamburg | 7/8 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 1911 | Carlsbad | 8/9 | 11 | 9 | 5 |
| 1912 | Stockholm | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 1912 | Vilna All-Russian | 6/7 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| 1913 | St. Petersburg Quadrangular | 1/2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1913 | Scheveningen | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| 1913 | St. Petersburg All-Russian | 1/2 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| 1914 | St. Petersburg International | 3 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| 1914 | Mannheim | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 1920 | Moscow All-Russian | 1 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| 1921 | Triberg | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| 1921 | Budapest | 1 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| 1921 | Hague | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| 1922 | Pistyan | 2/3 | 12 | 1 | 5 |
| 1922 | London | 2 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| 1922 | Hastings | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| 1922 | Vienna | 4/6 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 1923 | Margate | 2/4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 1923 | Carlsbad | 1/3 | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| 1923 | Portsmouth | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 |
| 1924 | New York | 3 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| 1925 | Paris | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| 1925 | Berne | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 1925 | Baden-Baden | 1 | 12 | 0 | 8 |
| 1926 | Hastings | 1/2 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| 1926 | Semmering | 2 | 11 | 3 | 3 |
| 1926 | Dresden | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| 1926 | Scarborough | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 1926 | Birmingham | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 1927 | New York | 2 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| 1927 | Kecskemet | 1 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| 1929 | Bradley Beach | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| 1930 | San Remo | 1 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| 1930 | Hamburg (International Team Tournament) | | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 1931 | Prague (International Team Tournament) | | 10 | 1 | 7 |
| 1931 | Bled | 1 | 15 | 0 | 11 |
| 1932 | London | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| 1932 | Berne | 1/3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 1932 | Berne | 1 | 11 | 1 | 3 |
| 1932 | Pasadena | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| 1933 | Folkestone (International Team Ty.) | | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| 1933 | Paris | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| 1934 | Hastings | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| 1934 | Zurich | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| 1935 | Warsaw (International Team Tournament) | | 7 | 0 | 7 |

| MATCHES | | | |
|-----------------|----|---|----|
| | W | L | D |
| 1908 Blumenfeld | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| 1911 Levitsky | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| 1921 Teichmann | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1921 Samisch | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1923 Muffang | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1927 Euwe | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 1927 Capablanca | 6 | 3 | 25 |
| 1929 Bogolubow | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| 1933 Bernstein | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1934 Bogolubow | 8 | 3 | 15 |

DR. EUWE'S RECORD

| TOURNAMENTS | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|----|---|----|
| Year | Place | Prize | W | L | D |
| 1921 | Vienna | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 1921 | Budapest | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 1921 | Hague | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| 1921 | Nijmegen (Dutch Championship) | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 1922 | Pystian | 9 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 1922 | London | 11 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| 1923 | Mahrisch-Ostrau | 5/6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 1924 | Hastings | 1 | | | |
| 1924 | Weston-Super-Mare | 1 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| 1924 | Paris (International Team Ty.) | 4/6 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 1925 | Wiesbaden | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 1926 | Weston-Super-Mare | 1 | | | |
| 1928 | Hague (International Team Ty.) | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| 1928 | Kissingen | 3/4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 1929 | Carlsbad | 5/7 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| 1930 | Amsterdam | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1931 | Hastings | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| 1932 | Hastings | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 1932 | Bern | 2/3 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| 1934 | Zurich | 2/3 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| 1934 | Leningrad | 6 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| 1935 | Hastings | 1/3 | 4 | 0 | 5 |

| MATCHES | | | |
|---|--------------|----|----|
| | W | L | D |
| 1921 Maroczy | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 1924 Colle | (won by 5-3) | | |
| 1927 Alekhine | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 1928 Colle | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| 1928 Bogolubow | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 1928 Bogolubow | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 1931 Capablanca | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 1932 Flohr | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| 1932 Spielmann | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Result against principal Dutch players since 1921 | | | |
| | 283 | 16 | 59 |
| (Euwe's Record Reproduced from "CHESS") | | | |

| World Championship Match | |
|---|-------------|
| Third Game | |
| FRENCH DEFENSE | |
| (Notes by F. Reinfeld) | |
| Dr. A. Alekhine | Dr. M. Euwe |
| White | Black |
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| White's first move is in itself a "program". Euwe, therefore, counters with a surprise reply (he has never played the French Defense previously) choosing a variation which is at present considered to achieve equality, whether White continues 4 PxP or 4 P-K5. But as in the first game—Alekhine again answers the "surprise" with a better "surprise"! | |
| 4 P-QR3!? | BxKtch |
| 5 PxB | PxP |
| 6 Q-Kt4 | Kt-B3 |
| 7 QxKtP | R-Kt1 |
| 8 Q-R6 | P-B4 |

Many players will wrinkle their noses at White's moves 4-8; for everyone knows that the Q should not be moved early in the game. But there is a profound connection between White's 4th and 7th moves and the rest of the game, namely: with his 4th move White obtains 2 Bs, and with the following Q maneuver he forces an open game, so that the Bs will have ample scope. Furthermore, Black's KB is gone, so that his black squares become decidedly weak along the diagonal KB1-QR6; and this weakness is still further intensified by White's capture of the KKtP. Note what an important part is played throughout this game by the weakness of the squares QB4, Q3, K2, K5, KB3, KKt2, KR3 in Black's camp.

9 Kt-K2 QKt-Q2

An alternative was the more aggressive 9 . . . Kt-B3, if then 10 B-Kt5, R-Kt3! but not 10 . . . Kt-KKt5; 11 BxQ, KtxQ; 12 B-B7 and White has somewhat the better ending (2 Bs, strong on the black squares!).

10 Kt-Kt3 R-Kt3?

Here Black misses a real chance for counter play; instead of the meaningless text move, he should play 10 . . . Q-R4! 11 B-Q2, Q-R5 or 11 Q-Q2, P-Kt3; 12 B-K2, B-R3; 13 O-O, O-O-O with a much better game than he actually obtained.

11 Q-K3 Kt-Q4
12 QxP KtxP
13 Q-Q3 Kt-Q4

Against 13 . . . PxP Panoff gives 14 QxP, Q-B3; 15 QxQ, KtxQ; 16 B-Kt2!

14 B-K2 Q-B3

Black can no longer achieve a normal development; if 14 . . . Kt(Q2)-B3; 15 Q-Kt5ch or 14 . . . PxP; 15 QxP, Q-R4ch; 16 B-Q2, Q-B4; 17 Q-R8ch, Kt-B1; 18 P-QB4, Kt-K2; 19 Kt-R5 wins.

15 P-QB3 PxP
16 PxP Kt(Q2)-Kt3

Black may have intended . . . Kt-B5, but after 17 BxKt, QxB; 18 O-O, Kt-Kt3; 19 B-B3! followed by White's occupation of the QB file and (if necessary) P-QR4-5 his game would be quite hopeless.

17 B-R5! R-Kt2
18 B-B3! Q-Kt3

If 18 . . . R-Kt3 (Kt-R5 was threatened); 19 B-K4 wins the RP. Black must therefore resign himself to the further weakening of his black squares forced by Alekhine's next move.

19 B-K4 P-B4
20 B-B3 K-B1

B-R5 was threatened. Alekhine's maneuver with the KB was very fine and did not even lose any time in its execution. Now come the operations on the weakened black squares, while the Kts are driven to bad squares.

21 P-QR4! R-QB2
22 O-O B-Q2
23 B-R3ch K-Kt1
24 P-R5 R-B6

There was no satisfactory move: if 24 . . . Kt-KB5? 25 Q-Q2, Kt(Kt3)-Q4; 26 B-Q6!

However, White's reply is decisive.

25 Q-Kt1! Kt-R5

Black has prevented 26 KtxP because of the reply . . . RxKB!

26 BxKt PxP
27 QxKtP Q-QB3

Black begins to play for despairing "combinations", since he has been completely outplayed strategically. If now (for example) 27 . . . B-B3; 28 Q-Kt1, B-Q2; 29 R-K1 and 30 R-K5 (black squares!)

28 P-R6 Kt-Kt3

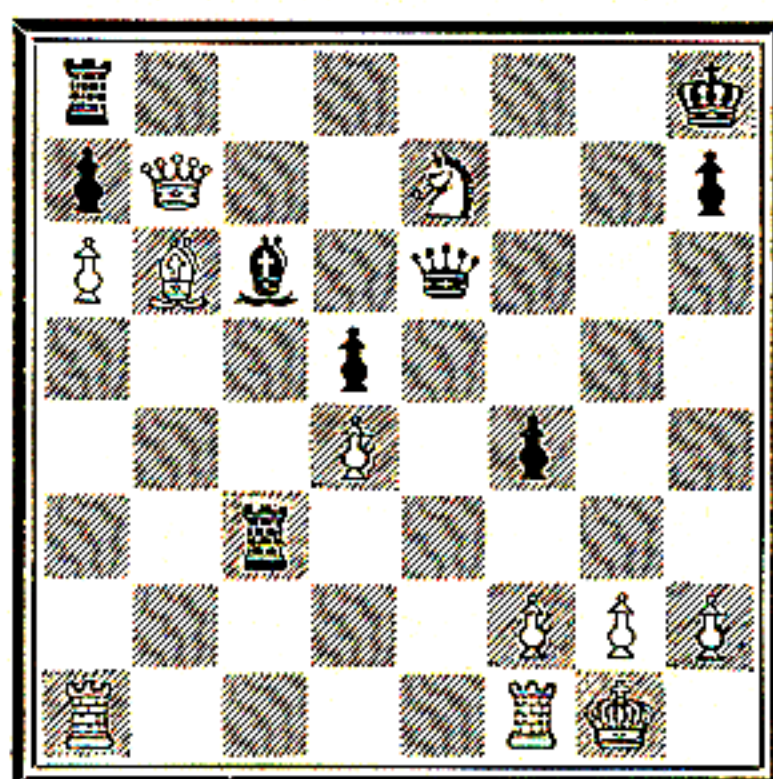
White was threatening 29 B-Kt4 and 30 RxKt; while if 28 . . . QxQ; 29 PxQ, R-Kt1; 30 KR-Kt1, Kt-Kt3; 31 B-Kt4, R-B3; 32 RxP (Panoff).

29 B-B5 P-B5
30 Kt-B5! K-R1
31 Kt-K7 Q-K3

If 31 . . . QxQ; 32 PxQ, R-QKt1; 33 RxP with B-Q6 to follow.

32 BxKt B-B3?!

Dr. M. Euwe



Dr. A. Alekhine

He cannot save the piece anyway; see the note to his 27th move.

33 KtxB R-KKt1

Threatening to win by 34 . . . Q-R6; 35 P-Kt3, P-B6 (most annotators have only mentioned the threat to draw by 34 . . . RxPch).

34 Kt-K5!

This move takes the game firmly in hand again, since if 34 . . . Q-R6? 35 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt2; 36 Kt-Kt5 dis ch, or 34 . . . RxPch; 35 KxR, Q-R6ch; 36 K-R1 and there are no more checks.

34 . . . R-Kt2
35 Q-Kt8ch R-B1
36 Kt-Kt6ch

Subsequently a quick and neat finish was pointed out by 36 BxP! RxQ; 37 BxR, Q-Kt1 (what else?); 38 P-R7, RxPch; 39 K-R1 and wins.

36 . . . RxKt
37 QxBP

And if now 37 QxRP??, Q-R6; 38 P-Kt3, P-B6, etc.

37 . . . QxB

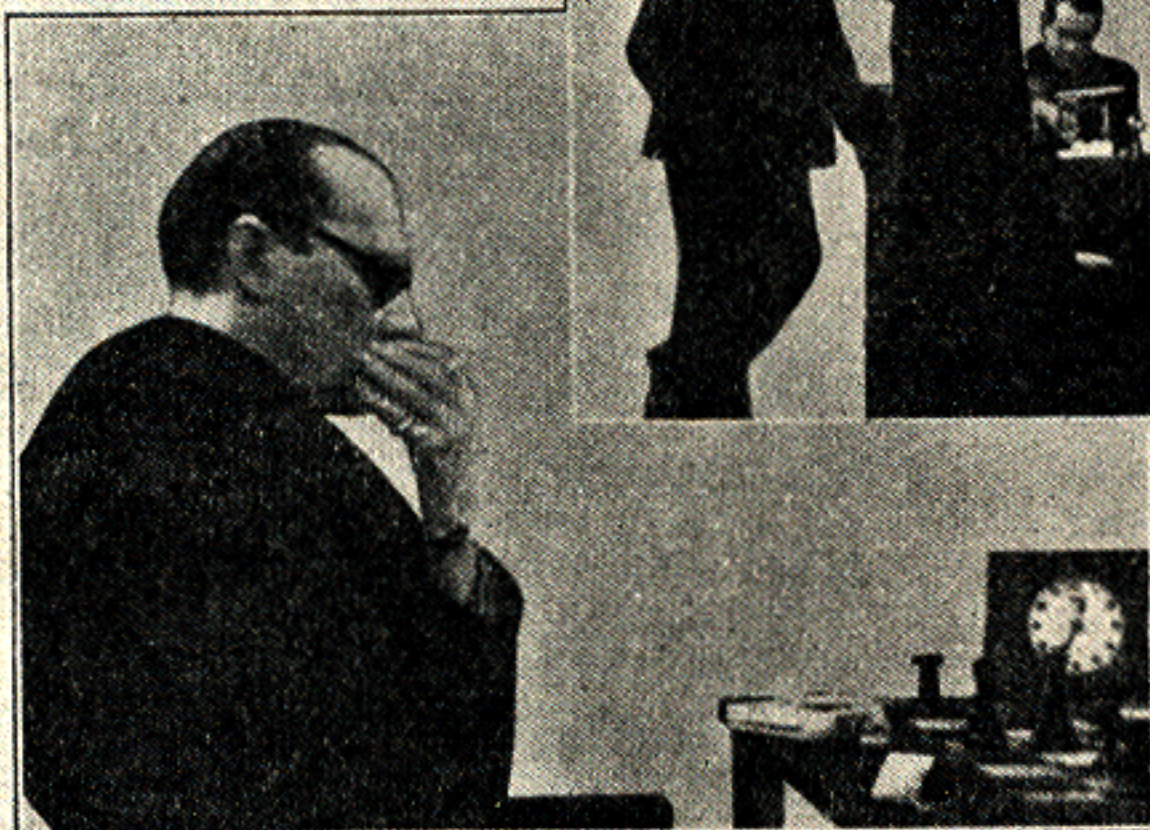
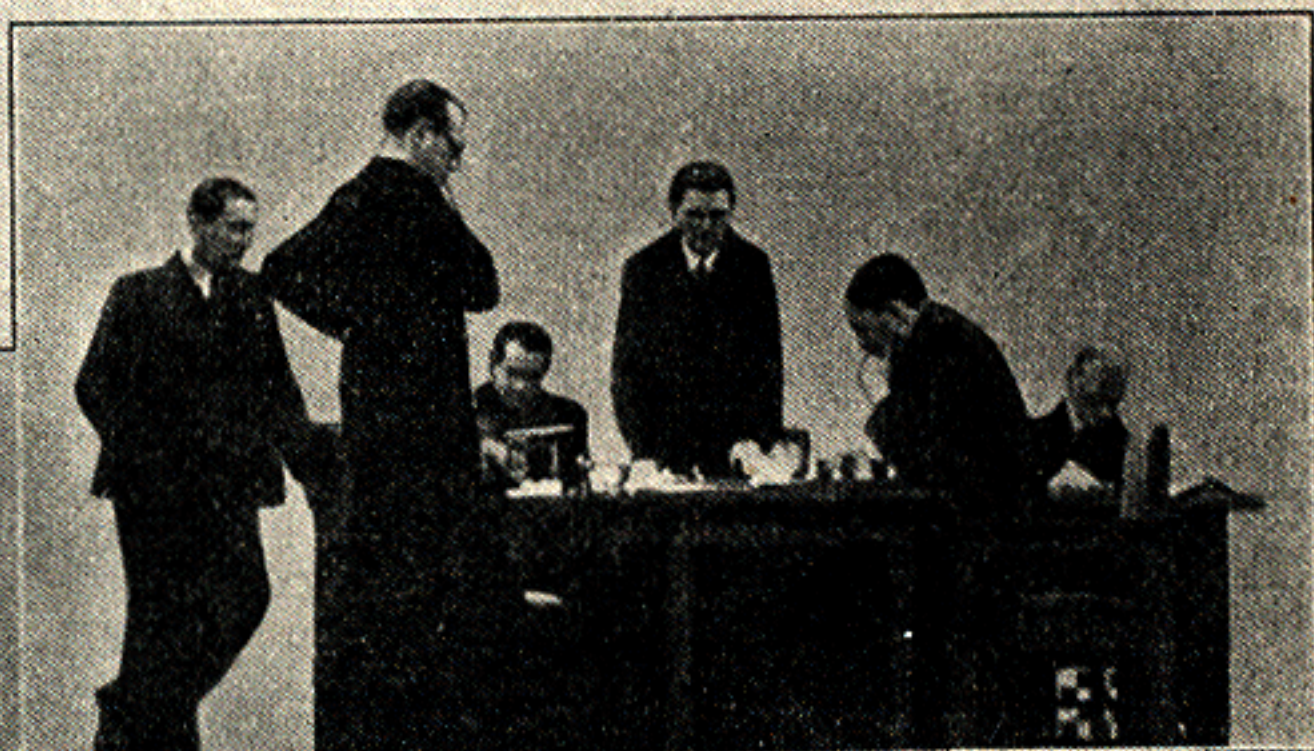
If 37 . . . PxP; 38 P-R7, R-R1; 39 KR-K1, Q-Q2; 40 Q-Kt8ch, R-Kt1; 41 QxP, or 39 . . . Q-QB3; 40 QR-B1 and 41 R-B7 wins.

There followed: 38 Q-K5ch, R-Kt2; 39 QxP, R-Q1; 40 Q-K5, QxQP (if . . . RxP; 41 QR-Kt1); 41 QxQ and Black resigned, since after 41 . . . RxQ; 42 KR-Kt1, White wins easily.



Maroczy, Euwe's second, stands watching the play.
(A splendid oil painting made a striking background).

Left to right :
Tegelaar, Alekhine,
Landau, Maroczy,
Euwe, Kmoch.



A Champion
reflects . . .

(Reproduced from "CHESS")

World Championship Match Fourth Game

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by F. Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

| | |
|----------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 Q-Kt3 | PxP |
| 5 QxBP | B-Kt2 |

Quite an improvement on the 2nd game, where Alekhine did not complete the fianchetto until the 18th move! However, this more "reasonable" beginning is deceptive.

| | |
|--------|----------|
| 6 B-B4 | P-B3 |
| 7 R-Q1 | Q-R4 |
| 8 B-Q2 | P-QKt4?! |

An impetuous advance which has little in its favor except the creation of complications. Against normal moves, White can play P-K4 (8 . . . B-B4?; 9 P-K4!).

| | |
|----------|-------|
| 9 Q-Kt3 | P-Kt5 |
| 10 Kt-R4 | Kt-R3 |

The advance of the QKtP and the development of the QKt are reminiscent of another famous World Championship Match game: the last game of the match between Lasker and Schlechter, in 1910.

Hereabouts the play contains a number of riddles: thus, why cannot White play 11 P-QR3, B-K3 (there is nothing better); 12 Q-B2, QR-B1; 13 P-K4, P-Kt6 (White threatened BxKt followed by BxP); 14 BxQ, PxQ; 15 R-B1, Kt-QKt1; 16 Kt-B5 with an easily won game.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 11 P-K3 | B-K3 |
| 12 Q-B2 | O-O |

If now 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 BxP, BxP; 15 P-QKt3 (15 BxP? KR-Kt1 wins some material for Black), KR-Kt1! with advantage to Black; while if 13 BxKt, QxB; 14 Kt-B5, QxP; or 13 QxBP, Kt-B2 (13 . . . B-Q2; 14 QxQKt or 13 . . . B-Q4; 14 QxQKt, QxQ; 15 BxQ, BxP; 16 P-B3, BxR; 17 K-B2, etc.); 14 Kt-B5 (14 Q-B2, KR-B1 gives Black sufficient attack for the P), B-Q4; 15 Q-R4, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, BxRP; 17 R-B1, Kt(B2)-Q4 with about even chances, although there is plenty of play left in the position.

| | |
|------------|---------|
| 13 P-QKt3! | QR-Kt1 |
| 14 B-Q3? | |

It is difficult to understand why Euwe did not play the evidently intended line: 14 QxBP, Kt-B2; 15 Q-B5 with a winning end-game. The text has been called a blunder, but the P could no longer be held, since if 13 . . . KR-B1; 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 BxP, B-Q4; 16 Kt-B3 followed by 17 Q-K2 and O-O.

Aside from this variation, a good game could be had by 14 Kt-B3, KR-B1; 15 BxKt, QxB; 16 Kt-B5, Q-Kt4; 17 KtxB, PxKt; 18 QR-B1 and 19 Q-B4.

From the time that Euwe became a prominent master, the pronunciation of his name has been a source of embarrassment and hemming and hawing to many chess players. His name should be pronounced as follows:

Eu like a in "ale"; w like w in "week"; e like e in "elk".

Euwe's succeeding moves are much too passive, so that it is no wonder that his ingenious opponent soon smashes the center.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 14 | KR-B1 |
| 15 Kt-K2? | P-B4!! |
| 16 BxKt | QxB |
| 17 KtxP | Q-Kt4 |

White's game is in a bad way now, what with the troublesome pin on the QB file and his being unable to castle. If he tries to castle by protecting his KKt, he is left with a hopeless ending: 18 B-B1, Kt-Q2; 19 O-O, KtxKt; 20 PxKt, RxP; 21 Q-Q3, QxQ; 22 RxQ, R-B7.

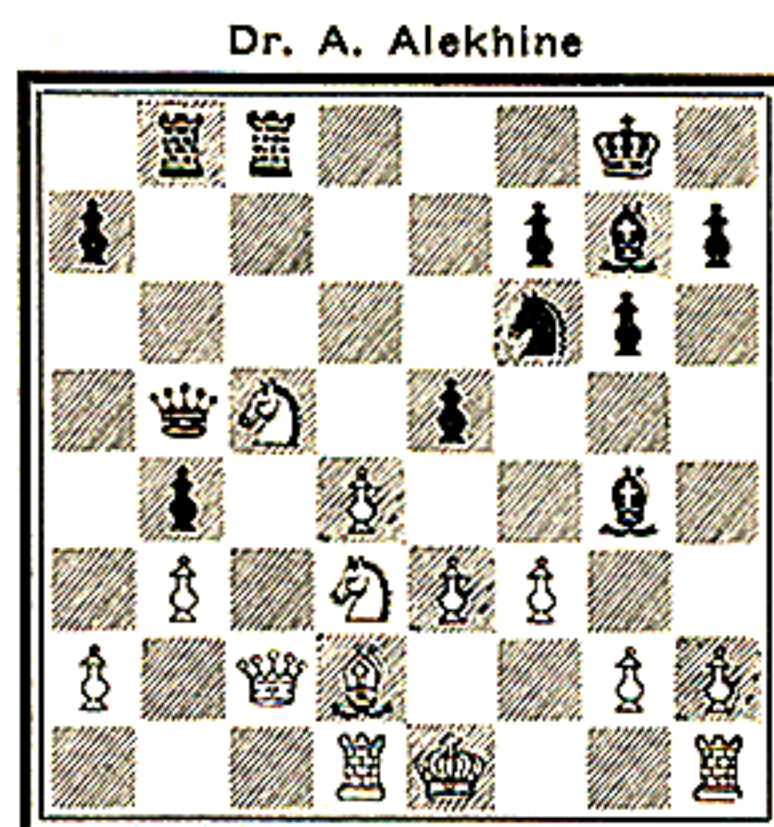
| | |
|----------|--------|
| 18 Kt-B4 | B-Kt5! |
|----------|--------|

A powerful reply, for if 19 QR-B1, P-K4! 20 PxP, Kt-Q2; 21 Kt(B4)-Q3, RxKt! wins.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 19 P-B3 | P-K4!! |
|---------|--------|

The logical point of the P sacrifice on move 15. After 20 PxP, PxKt Black would be threatening . . . KtxP, or . . . PxP, or . . . Kt-Q2, or . . . Kt-Q4.

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| 20 Kt(B4)-Q3 | PxP |
|--------------|-----|



Dr. M. Euwe

Now Euwe misses the best defense, which consisted in 21 PxP.

| | |
|---------|--------|
| 21 PxP | PxP |
| 22 BxKP | KtxP |
| 23 B-B4 | B-B6ch |

Despite the piece behind, Black has a winning attack; 24 B-Q2, Kt-K6 (24 . . . RxKt; 25 O-O); 25 Q-B1, RxKt; 26 KtxR, KtxR; 27 QxKt, R-K1ch winning easily, or 24 K-B1, RxKt; 25 P-KR3, R-B4, etc.

| | |
|---------|------|
| 24 R-Q2 | RxKt |
| 25 KtxR | QxKt |

But here Black misses a more conclusive win with 25 . . . R-K1ch:

I. 26 Kt-K4, BxRch; 27 BxB, P-KB4 winning easily because of the exposed position of White's K.

II. 26 K-Q1, BxR; 27 QxB (27 KxB, R-K7ch or 27 BxB, Kt-B7ch), QxKt and wins.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 26 BxR | Q-K2ch |
| 27 K-Q1 | Kt-K6ch |
| 28 K-B1 | KtxQ |
| 29 RxKt | P-KR4 |

While the position is approximately even in material, Black has advantages in the superior placement of his B and the possibility of the break-through with

(Continued on Page 284)

Game Studies

Played in a Tournament at Warsaw, 1935

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. S. Tartakower)

| Glucksberg White | M. Najdorf Black |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-KB4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 5 P-K3 | P-B3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-Q3 |
| 7 O-O | O-O |

Due to White's failure to develop his QB on his 5th move (5 B-KB4), Black's Stonewall position is unassailable.

8 Kt-K2

With more intent and purpose, however, would be 8 Kt-K5 followed by P-B4, countering the Stonewall with another Stonewall.

8 QKt-Q2
9 Kt-Kt5

With this move White strives to keep his opponent busy guarding the KP but he is soon overwhelmed by a complete surprise.

9 BxRPch
10 K-R1 Kt-Kt5

To be able to parry KtxKP with . . . Q-R5.

11 P-B4 Q-K1
12 P-KKt3 Q-R4
13 K-Kt2

Now hoping to win the Bishop by R-R1 and Kt-KB3.

13 B-Kt8!!
14 KtxB Q-R7ch
15 K-B3 P-K4!

New troops to the front.

16 QPxP QKtxPch

Naturally.

17 PxKt KtxPch
18 K-B4 Kt-Kt3ch
19 K-B3 P-B5!

Threatening among other things . . . Kt-K5 mate and . . . B-Kt5ch.

20 KPxP

Another brilliant variation would have resulted from 20 BxKt: 20 . . . B-Kt5ch (not . . . PxP disch because of the counter check B-B7); 21 KxB, QxPch; 22 K-R5, PxPch; 23 KxP, R-B3ch; 24 K-R5, R-R3 mate.

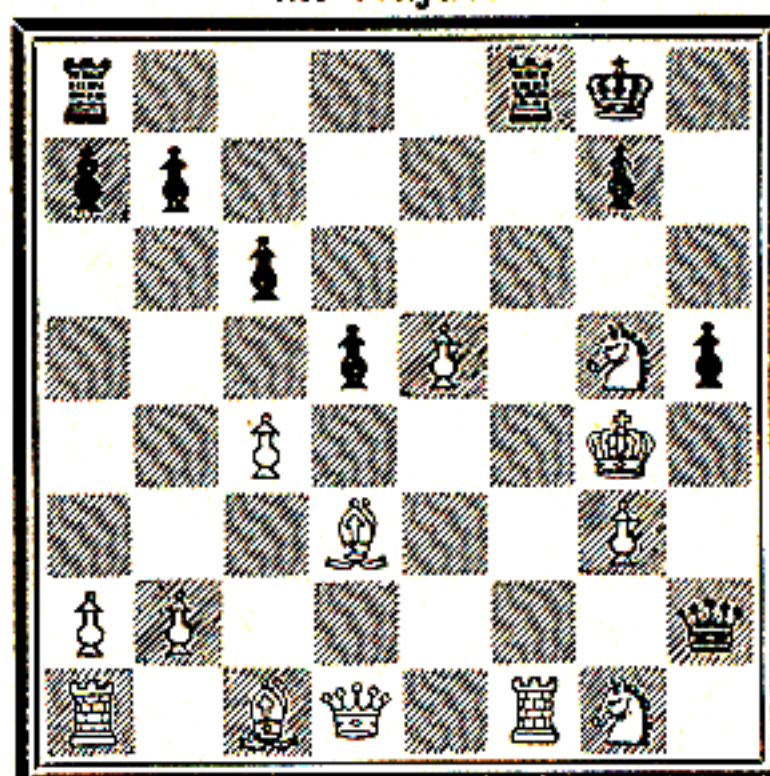
20 B-Kt5ch
21 KxB Kt-K4ch

The seventh sacrifice. One may observe that all of Black's minor pieces have immolated themselves upon the altar of victory.

22 PxKt P-R4 mate

THE POLISH "IMMORTAL"

M. Najdorf



Glucksberg

(Translated from the WIENER SCHACHZEITUNG)

Tournament at Middleburg, Holland

August, 1935

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

| H. Levie White | N. M. Boekdrukker Black |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4 B-Kt5 | B-K2 |
| 5 P-K3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 7 R-B1 | P-B3 |
| 8 B-Q3 | PxP |
| 9 BxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 10 BxB | QxB |
| 11 O-O | KtxKt |
| 12 RxKt | P-K4 |
| 13 KtxP | KtxKt |
| 14 PxKt | QxP |
| 15 P-B4 | Q-K2 |
| 16 P-B5 | |

Up to here the moves are identical with those of the game Euwe-Thomas, Hastings, 1934-35. The Q seems misplaced on K2. On his 15th turn, Black should have continued with . . . Q-B3.

16 Q-B3

Thomas continued here with 16 . . . P-QKt4, but shortly found himself at a disadvantage after: 17 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 18 P-B6!, PxP; 19 RxP, QxPch; 20 K-R1, B-Kt2; 21 RxP.

17 P-K4 R-Q1

Weakening the KBP which soon becomes difficult to defend. However, Black has no satisfactory continuations: 17 . . . P-QKt4; 18 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 19 R-B5, R-Q1 (otherwise there would follow 20 P-K5); 20 Q-B1, Q-Q5ch; 21 K-R1, QxKP; 22 P-B6, B-R3; 23 R-K1, Q-Kt3; 24 R-K7, R-KB1; 25 PxP and White wins.

18 Q-R5

Threatening in the first place 19 P-K5.

18 P-QKt4

After 18 . . . Q-Q5ch; 19 K-R1, QxKP; 20 QxBPch, K-R1; White could win directly either by 21

R-KR3 (threatening 22 RxBch and 23 Q-R5mate) or by 21 R-KKt3, Q-K4; 22 P-B6, or by 21 P-B6, Q-Kt3; 22 Q-K7, etc.

19 B-Kt3

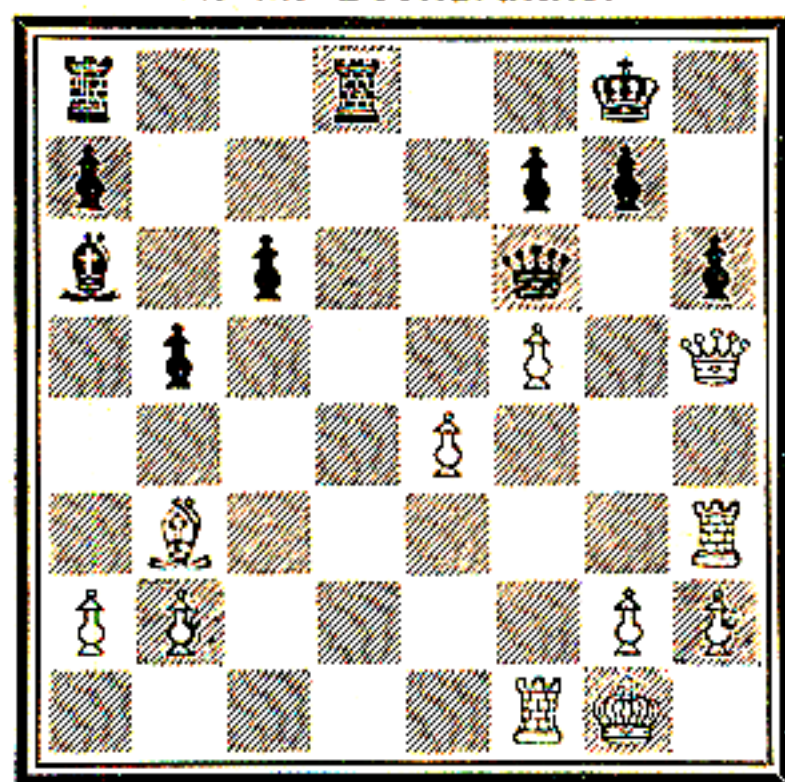
An alternative was 19 P-K5 which would probably have been more precise: 19 . . . QxKP; 20 QxBPch, K-R1; 21 P-B6, for instance 21 . . . PxB; 22 R-KKt3, Q-B4ch; 23 K-R1, Q-B1; 24 R-Kt8ch! and mate in three moves.

19 B-R3

Black should have attempted 19 . . . R-B1 and after 20 R-Q3, B-R3 (20 . . . P-Kt5?; 21 P-K5!, QxKP; 22 QxBPch! and mate in two).

20 R-KR3 P-R3

N. M. Boekdrukker



H. Levie

21 P-K5!

Decisive! There is no further resistance possible. Black should have attempted to prevent this move at least temporarily (19 . . . R-KB1).

21 Q-K2

Or 21 . . . QxKP; 22 QxBPch, K-R1 (K-R2; 23 RxBch and mate); 23 P-B6 and White wins (23 . . . Q-Kt4; 24 R-Kt3).

22 P-B6 Q-B4ch
23 K-R1 R-Q2

If 23 . . . Q-B1 then 24 PxB, etc., and if 23 . . . R-KB1 then 24 Q-Kt6 and mate.

24 PxB P-Kt5
25 BxBch Resigns

(Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.)

(In a short match of five games M. Najdorf, the enterprising young Polish Master, gained a well-earned victory over the veteran Grand Master Dr. S. Tartakower by the score of 3 to 1 and 1 draw.)

Fifth Game of Match - July, 1935

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. S. Tartakower)

Dr. S. Tartakower White M. Najdorf Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3 P-QKt3

3 P-K3 B-Kt2
4 B-Q3 P-B4
5 QKt-Q2 P-K3
6 O-O B-K2
7 R-K1 PxP

This exchange, opening White's K file, appears premature. More usual is 7 . . . Kt-B3.

8 PxP O-O
9 P-QKt3 Kt-B3
10 P-B4 P-Q4
11 B-Kt2 QR-B1

An alternative was the disturbing maneuver beginning with . . . Kt-QR4.

12 QR-B1 B-Kt5
13 P-QR3 PxP
14 PxB BxKt
15 QxB Kt-QR4

Apparently groping blindly.

16 Q-K3 Kt-Q2
17 Kt-K5

A faulty undertaking was 17 Kt-Kt5, P-KR3; 18 KtxKP, PxKt; 19 QxBch, R-B2; 20 B-Kt6, Q-B3, etc.

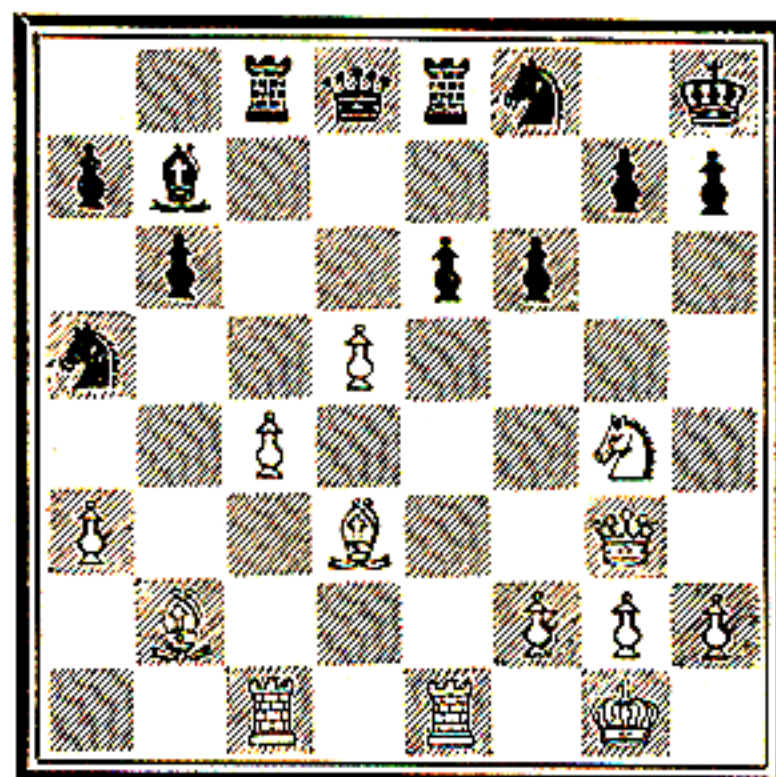
17 R-K1
18 P-Q5!! Kt-B1

On 18 . . . PxB, White would continue with the simple 19 B-B5 with advantage. Now comes the conclusion.

19 Q-Kt3 P-B3
20 Kt-Kt4 K-R1

Alternatives were: 20 . . . P-K4; 21 Kt-R6ch, K-R1; 22 Kt-B7ch etc., or 20 . . . Kt-Kt3; 21 BxKt, PxB; 22 KtxP, PxKt; 23 QxP, etc.

M. Najdorf



Dr. S. Tartakower

21 BxBP Resigns

A pretty finish. For after 21 . . . PxB; 22 Kt-R6 threatening Q-Kt8 mate and also Kt-B7ch, against which there was no adequate defense.

Translated from the WIENER SCHACHZEITUNG

Canadian Section

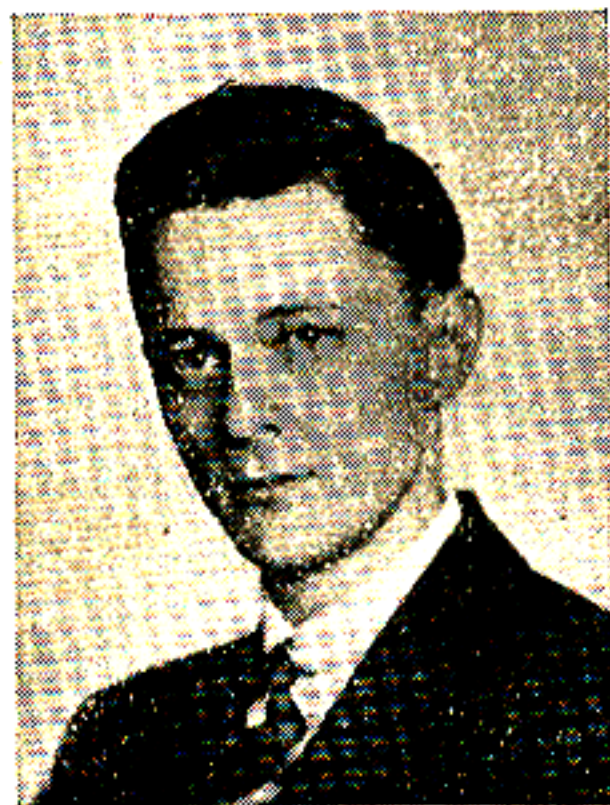
by F. W. Watson

Articles pertaining to this department will be accorded special attention if addressed to the Editor at 191 Jones Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

May Your Christmas Be a Happy One!

With the approach of a new year next month, the present chess generation will perhaps look back on this December month as a curtain signal climaxing the close of an eventful year in which numerous strides were made to promote the Royal Game in a glamorous

and big way. In reality, December represents the "spirit" of giving; as evidenced by the usual appeals extended—a gentle request and a great conscience troubler—"give to the needy". A Christmas stocking fund means much to a multitude of unfortunate kiddies, and so it is also with such funds for



F. W. Watson

children's hospitals, etc. It is strange that the words "needy" and "greedy" are practically synonymous(!). All sports and pastimes, including chess, all pleasures and business problems of past and future, are but a few of many items that should be forgotten—at least momentarily—to allow some reasonable consideration to the part of helping create a little happiness and pleasure for some other soul besides one's self.

A Political Situation

Undoubtedly, chess politics were properly stirred in the past few months, as various clubs, associations, federations and organizations were rearranged and set into a spirited working order by injecting new blood here and there. Annual elections of officers, promoters, big moguls and so on were the main issue of recent chess activity in every nook and corner. The appointment by vote, for active service to cover the duration of 1936, of representatives to the Canadian Chess Federation, the Manitoba Chess

Association, the Winnipeg, the Toronto and Montreal and other various city leagues, and the many clubs' executives, etc., enforces a yearly Dominion-wide reorganization to share Canada's task in assisting the chess world to keep moving! Another big chess season is being ushered in, and with it a larger scale of activity is being predicted(!)

Miscellaneous News

British Columbia news respecting chess in that area and the local club of Vancouver, attaches much importance to a recent annual election of executives—pledged to cooperation to the great cause of promoting the game in Canada's west—with ballot decisions in favor of: Dr. J. M. Ewing as President; C. F. Millar, Vice-President; G. E. Nordquist, Secretary; S. Jackson, Treasurer; G. Melhuish, Auditor; Mrs. Gunn, Ex. Committee.

Manitoba is listed as one of the many chess centers recently reported to be stuffing the ballot boxes. A C. P. A. survey reports the following electoral successes: J. H. Booker (re-elected) President; L. Pullmer, Vice-President; A. E. Burrows, Secretary-Treasurer; with Messrs. Zentner and De Wett as Auditors.

Noranda, Quebec—From this lively little chess center, comes news concerning its local club executives as listed for the ensuing year. The enrollment marks E. Scott Rivett as President and A. Leinert as Secretary-Treasurer, with C. E. Lewis, a Director.

Montreal is another voting constituency to be heard from. Ballots posted at the Harmonia Club give a majority in favor of: J. Schneider, President; G. Gaudet and J. B. Harvey, Vice-Presidents; E. Brisebois, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario—All clubs seething with activity! The polling at the Toronto Chess Club resulted with the following party elected: Platform: "Better times and increased activity!" Honorary President, Rev. Canon H. P. Plumptre; President, W. A. J. Case; Vice-President, S. E. Gale; Secretary, C. F. Goodman; Treasurer, R. G. Hunter; Directors, M. L. Cole, S. D. Ballard, J. H. Belson, C. A. Jotham and S. W. Stock; Curator, A. Avery; Press Agent, F. W. Watson (!?)

Members of the Oakwood Club disregarded the old adage, "A change is as good as a rest", and re-elected Sid Kirk to a third consecutive term as "wielder of the gavel". There will be no resting spell with Mr. Kirk as President—the club's activity must go on! Other co-workers were appointed in order of: R. B. Hayes, Secretary; L. P. Essex, Treasurer; H. McLean, Team Captain.

The Beaches Club also fell in step with the vogue, by agreeing to acknowledge and accept until next plebiscite, the guidance of: Honorary President, G. Harris; President, T. Crossley; Vice-President, H. Laborde; Secretary-Treasurer, C. Lennox; Committee: G. Richardson, A. Bambridge, J. Singleton, E. P. Parker and K. McLeod.

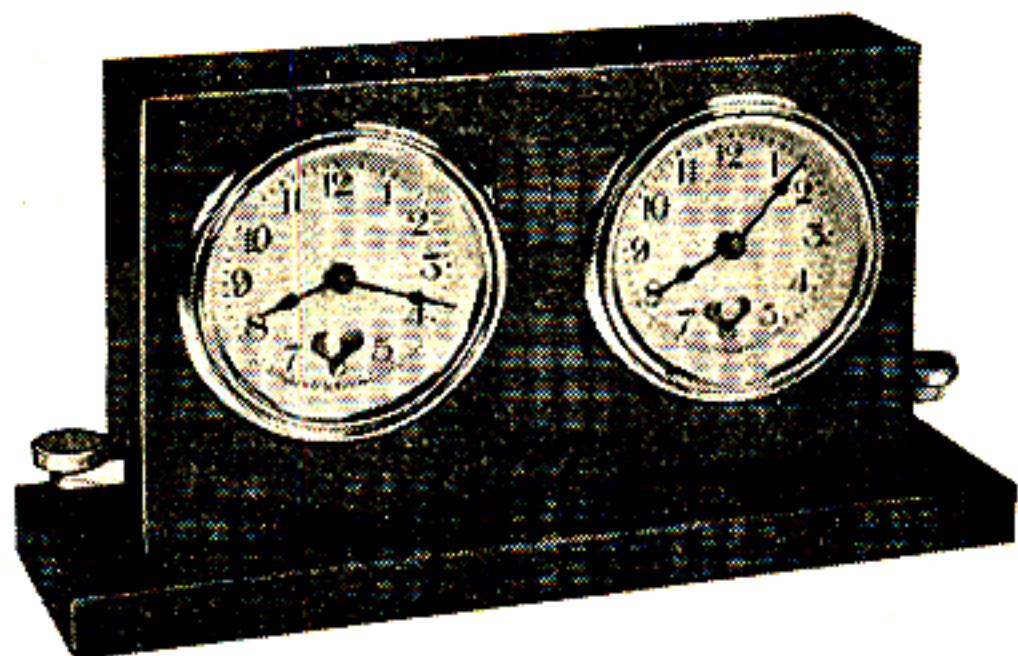
The Gambit Chess Club is reported to have enlarged its quarters, and then, to the first order of business—election of officers: T. Schofield, President; A. E. Forde, Vice-President; E. Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer; Committee: A. Brooks and W. Kenyon; Team Captain, D. R. Swales.

Toronto must have its City Chess Association and more elections came into the spotlight here with: T. Schofield as President; E. A. McFarland and C. F. Goodman as 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents; B. Freedman, Secretary; C. Lennox, Treasurer; Committee: E. Davidson, R. B. Hayes, C. R. Treweek and R. E. Martin.

Chess players of Toronto University are engaged with Minnesota University players in a correspondence issue of seven games—the Canadians are said to be considering the part of increasing the event to fifteen games; probably with some hope of adding a better chance for a favorable decision by the law of averages!

❖————❖

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❖————❖

News Events

Illinois State Championship

The Illinois State Championship will be decided this year by an "Open Tourney" run by the Swedish Chess Club (Chicago) under the auspices of the Illinois State Chess Association.

By using the "Kirk Holland Qualifying System" the players will win their way into the following divisions: Masters, Class A, Class B and Class C.

The winner of the Masters Section will receive the title of State Champion for 1936 and a cash prize of not less than \$50.00. Prizes in the other divisions will consist of trophies.

Ohio Notes

The Cuyahoga C. C. (Cleveland) plans an active season with several new features for the entertainment of its members. New officers elected were: John O. Sprowl, President; Elliott E. Stearns, Treasurer; Wm. F. Streeter, Secretary.

The Southern Ohio Championship Tourney is scheduled to commence early in December. As usual it will be conducted under the auspices of the Cincinnati Chess Club.

A Flash From Washington

The annual championship tournament of the Capitol City C. C. (Washington, D. C.) was won by D. H. Mugridge, who was recently appointed Chess Director of the Club. Martin C. Stark, last year's titleholder, placed second.

British Chess News

The International Chess Masters Congress at Nottingham, during August, 1936, has been approved by the British Chess Federation. With the entries of Dr. A. Alekhine, J. R. Capablanca and Dr. E. Lasker assured, what a tourney that is bound to be!

The 16th annual Hastings Xmas Congress will, as usual, occupy the spotlight from December 27th to January 4th. Americans in particular will be interested in watching the progress of Reuben Fine, who has received an invitation to participate. It is to be regretted that the match between Fine and W. Winter, the British Champion, could not be consummated.

Texas Jottings

O. W. Manney, who recently won the State Championship, is favored to win the El Paso City Championship.

The correspondence match between the State of Texas and Federal District (Mexico) has won the support of some of the strongest players in Texas.

The Texan line-up:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 O. W. Manney | El Paso |
| 2 C. P. Gray | El Paso |
| 3 J. C. Thompson | Dallas |
| 4 W. N. Kendall | Lufkin |
| 5 F. H. McKee | Dallas |
| 6 Hartsfield | Dallas |
| 7 Dr. L. J. Spivak | Houston |
| 8 C. Villareal | San Antonio |
| 9 Dr. R. S. Underwood | Lubbock |
| 10 Dr. A. L. Strout | Lubbock |
| 11 J. M. Irvine | Dallas |
| 12 Maj. F. D. Lynch | San Antonio |
| 13 L. Doughty | San Antonio |
| 14 H. L. Kornrum | San Antonio |
| 15 A. S. Volpin | Houston |
| 16 Gordon Webb | Lubbock |

Jersey Chatter

Harold Burdge of Atlantic City, N. J., won the South Jersey Championship Tourney, succeeding Wm. A. Ruth, last year's winner. The leading scores: H. Burdge $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; P. B. Driver $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; E. W. Strang $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Wm. A. Ruth 5-2.

Burdge's opponent in the play-off for the New Jersey State Championship will probably be David Meisel of Newark, N. J., who is leading the race for the championship of the North Jersey Chess Association.

Chess in Massachusetts

Chess activity in Southern Massachusetts has been revitalized by the organization of the Old Colony Chess League. Officers elected are: Paul J. Worcester (Weymouth C. C.), President; Norman Brennan (New Bedford C. C.), Vice-President; Windsor B. Leach (Plymouth C. C.), Secretary. It is expected that other clubs in Southern Massachusetts will shortly join the League.

Empire State News

The Brooklyn Chess League began its new season with seven teams entered in the competition: Scandinavian C. C.; Brooklyn Edison C. C.; Flatbush C. C.; Hawthorne C. C.; Midwood C. C.; Terminal C. C.; Williamsburgh C. C.

S. S. Cohen has been appointed Tourney Director of the Manhattan C. C. The Championship and Handicap Tournaments are scheduled to commence early in December.

I. A. Horowitz gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Terminal C. C. (Brooklyn) on November 5th against 22 opponents, winning 17 and drawing 5.

Finally! Dake Is Mated

Arthur W. Dake, the outstanding member of this year's American World Championship Team, stepped to the altar on November 14 with Miss Helen Girard of Garden City, Long Island. A romance begun on the return trip from Warsaw was thus brought to a happy climax. Mr. I. A. Horowitz acted as his best man, and Mrs. Frank J. Marshall gave the bride away.

During the past month Dake made a tour of the Atlantic Seaboard, giving simultaneous exhibitions at the following points:

| Place | W. | L. | D. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Hartford, Conn. | 33 | 0 | 1 |
| Providence, R. I. | 25 | 1 | 3 |
| Boston, Mass. | 31 | 5 | 5 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 13 | 0 | 1 |
| Binghamton, N. Y. | 23 | 0 | 1 |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | 15 | 0 | 3 |
| Montclair, N. J. | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Irvington, N. J. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 15 | 4 | 3 |
| Washington, D. C. | 20 | 2 | 4 |
| Bronx C. C. (New York City) | 15 | 0 | 0 |

We are arranging a more extended tour for Mr. Dake, commencing about December 15th. The tour will take him through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Canada, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Washington, D. C., and Maryland, bringing him back to New York City about February 15th, in time to participate in the American Championship Tourney which we hope will begin about that time. Clubs interested in obtaining Mr. Dake's services should communicate with us as soon as possible.

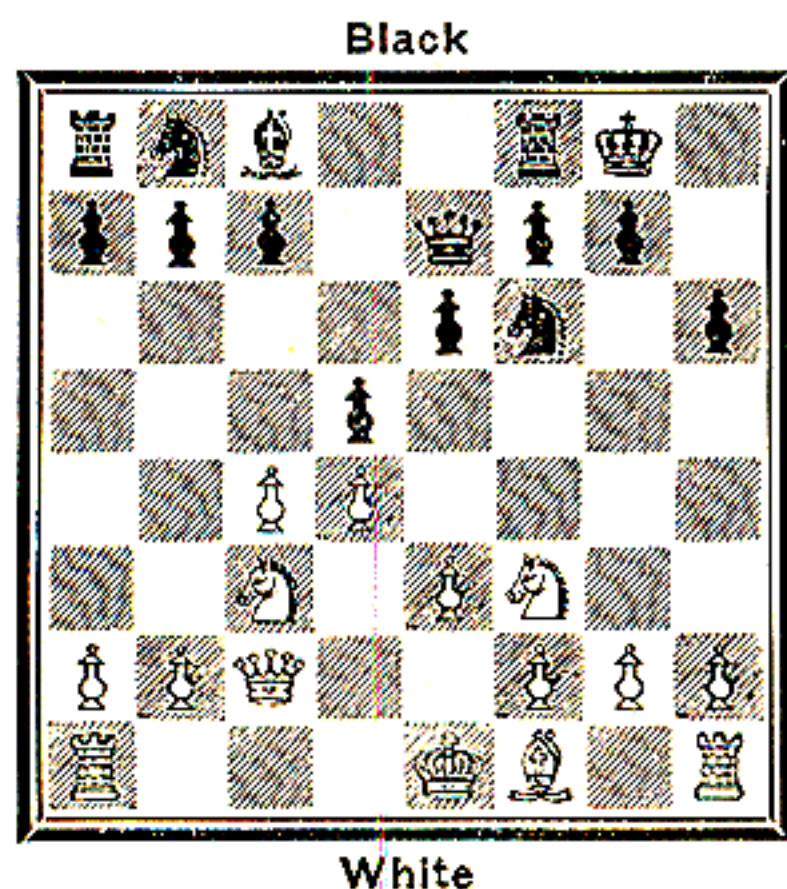
A beginner at chess objected strongly when his opponent attempted to Castle. "Here, I may not know much about this game," he said, "but you can't move two pieces at once."

Theoretical Contributions of the Moscow Tournament

By E. RABINOWITSCH

Part II.

Defending the black side of the Queen's Gambit, Dr. Lasker created a diversion which made some of the expert theoreticians knit their brows disapprovingly. Later their concern was proven to be unfounded. The game proceeded: 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K3, O-O; 6 Kt-KB3, P-KR3; 7 B-R4, Kt-K5; 8 BxB, QxB; 9 Q-B2, Kt-KB3!



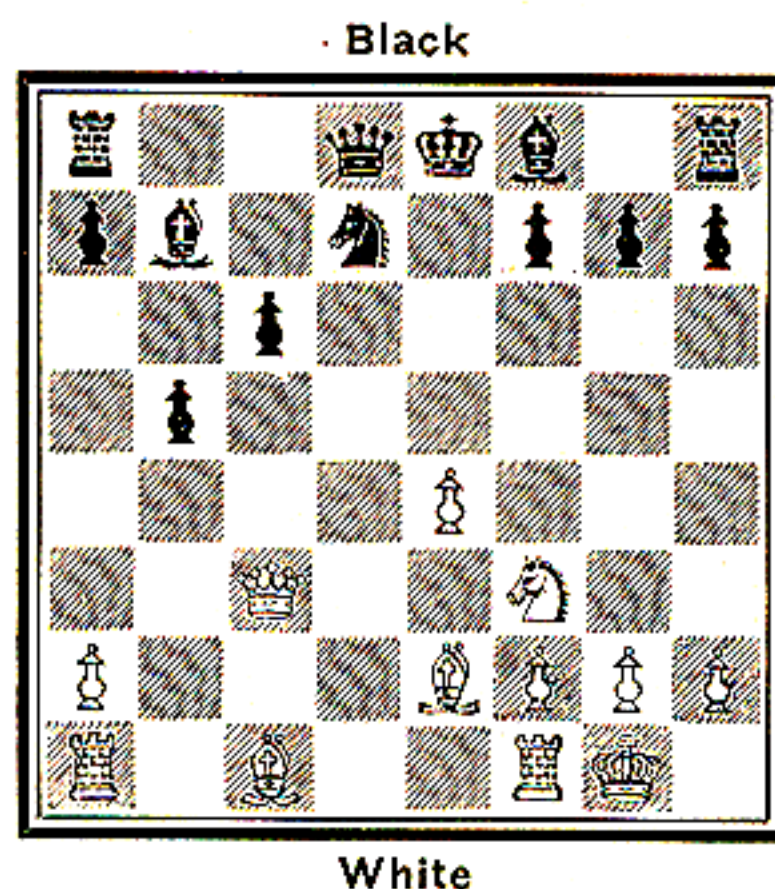
Ordinarily Black does not play P-KR3, and instead of retreating his Kt, it is exchanged on QB6, followed by a fianchetto of the QB. The game continued: 10 B-Q3, PxP; 11 BxP, P-QB4; 12 O-O, Kt-QB3; 13 KR-Q1, B-Q2, resulting in an even game.

In the Indian Defense, Black does not dispute the center in the early part of the game, but fianchettoes his QB (West Indian*) or his KB (East Indian*): 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 3 P-QB4, P-QKt3; 4 P-KKt3, B-Kt2; 5 B-Kt2, B-K2; 6 Kt-QB3, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, KtxKt (7 . . . P-KB4; 8 Kt-K5!); 8 PxKt, P-Q3; 9 O-O, Kt-Q2; 10 P-K4, O-O; 11 B-K3, P-QB4; 12 P-Q5 and White maintains the upper hand.

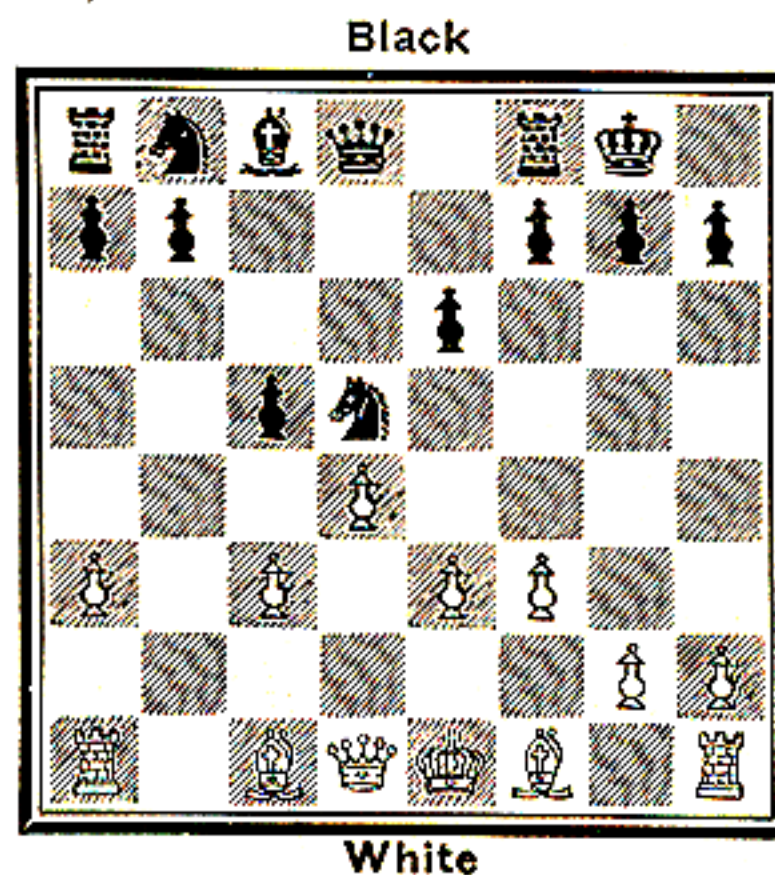
Spielmann introduced a novelty after the routine moves: 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-

*The U. S. S. R., with its aversion to titles of nobility, has evidently substituted the term "East Indian" and "West Indian" for "Kings Indians" and "Queens Indian" respectively.

QKt3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt2; 4 Q-B2, P-Q4; 5 PxP, KtxP; 6 P-K4, KtxKt; 7 PxKt, P-K4; 8 Kt-KB3 (not 8 PxP, Kt-Q2; 9 B-KB4, Q-K2; 10 Kt-B3, O-O-O with the continuation 11 . . . Kt-B4 and if 12 Kt-Q2, then 12 . . . P-KKt4 and 13 . . . B-Kt2), PxP; 9 B-Kt5ch!!, P-B3; 10 B-QB4, P-QKt4; 11 B-K2, PxP; 12 QxP, Kt-Q2; 13 O-O with an aggressive position.

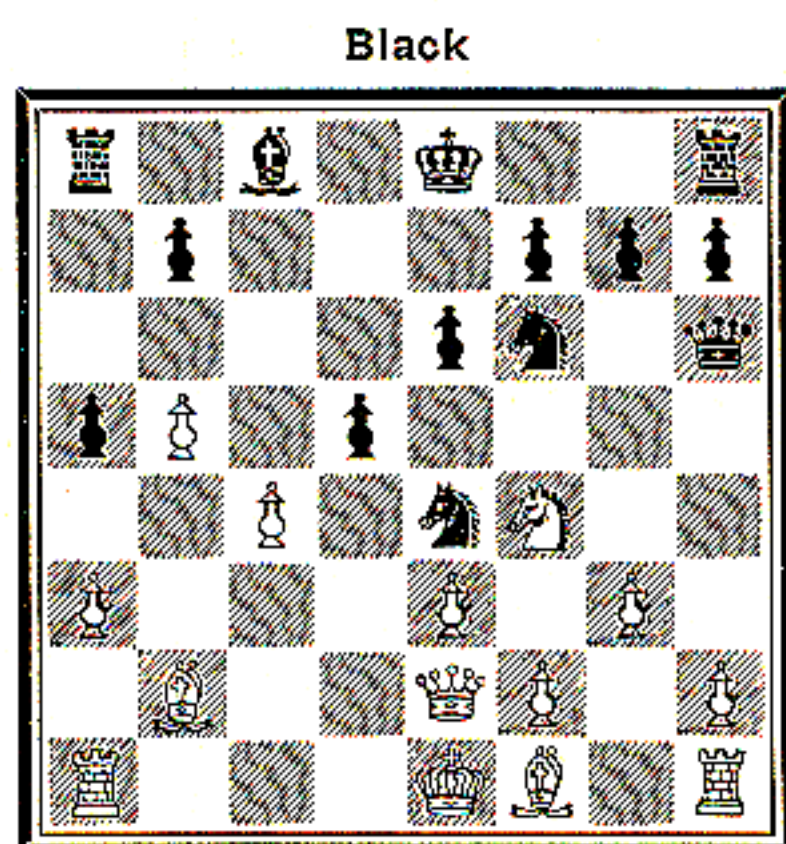


In the Nimzowitsch Defense after: 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 Kt-QB3, B-Kt5, White commands several replies, among which are 4 Q-Kt3, 4 P-QR3 and 4 Q-B2. 4 Q-Kt3 results in a lively game for both players, but 4 P-QR3 seems to have been refuted in the game Lilienthal—Botwinnik. The game: 4 P-QR3, BxKtch; 5 PxP, P-QB4; 6 P-KB3, P-Q4; 7 P-K3, O-O; 8 PxQP, KtxP! (more usual is 8 . . . PxP).



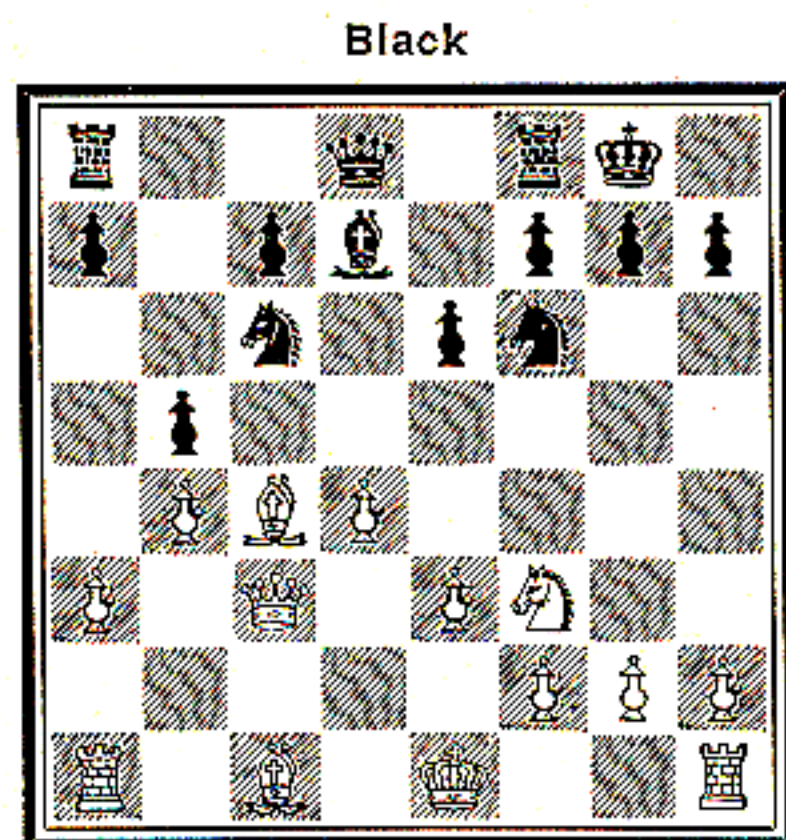
Black soon obtained a favorable position: 9 B-Q2, Kt-QB3; 10 B-Q3, PxP; 11 BPxP, P-K4; 12 PxP, KtxP; 13 B-K4, Kt-KB3; 14 B-B3, Q-B2; 15 Q-Q4, KtxB.

It is generally believed that White's best continuation in this defense is 4 Q-B2, and with best play should result in a superior position for the first player. If 4 . . . P-Q4; 5 P-QR3, BxKtch; 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, P-QB4; 8 PxBP, QKt-B3; 9 P-K3, Q-R4ch; 10 B-Q2, QxBP; 11 P-QKt4, Q-K2; 12 B-B1! (retaining the advantage of the Bishops), P-QR4; 13 P-Kt5, Kt-K4; 14 B-Kt2, Kt-Kt5; 15 Kt-R3, Q-R5; 16 P-Kt3, Q-R3; 17 Q-K2 (not 17 B-Kt2, Kt(K5)xP(B7)); 18 KtxKt, KtxKP!), Kt(Kt5)-B3; 18 Kt-B4.



White

A very unfavorable result was obtained by Romanowsky in two of his games with the move 4 . . . Kt-QB3; 5 P-K3, P-Q4; 6 Kt-KB3, O-O; 7 P-QR3, BxKtch (7 . . . B-K2; 8 P-QKt4!); 8 QxB, B-Q2; 9 P-QKt4, PxP; 10 BxP, P-QKt4?



White

The continuation being: 11 BxKtP, KtxKtP; 12 BxB, QKt-Q4; 13 Q-B2, KKttxB; 14 P-K4, Kt-K2; 15 O-O, QR-B1; 16 B-K3!

The continuation 4 . . . P-QB4; 5 PxP, Kt-QB3; 6 Kt-KB3, BxP; 7 B-B4!, O-O; 8 P-K3, B-K2; 9 R-Q1, P-QKt3; 10 B-K2, B-Kt2; 11 O-O, QR-B1; 12 P-K4, Kt-QR4; 13 P-K5, Kt-R4; 14 B-B1, KtxP; 15 Kt-Q2 (not 15 P-KKt4, BxKt!), KtxKt; 16 QxKt, P-Kt3; 17 QxP, R-B2; 18 Q-R4, Q-R1; 19 Q-KKt4 leads to a better game for White.

From the foregoing, it would seem that the Nimzowitsch Defense is being subjected to a period of trial and error. At one time greatly in vogue, it would appear to be refuted, but that this is the last word on this defense remains to be seen.

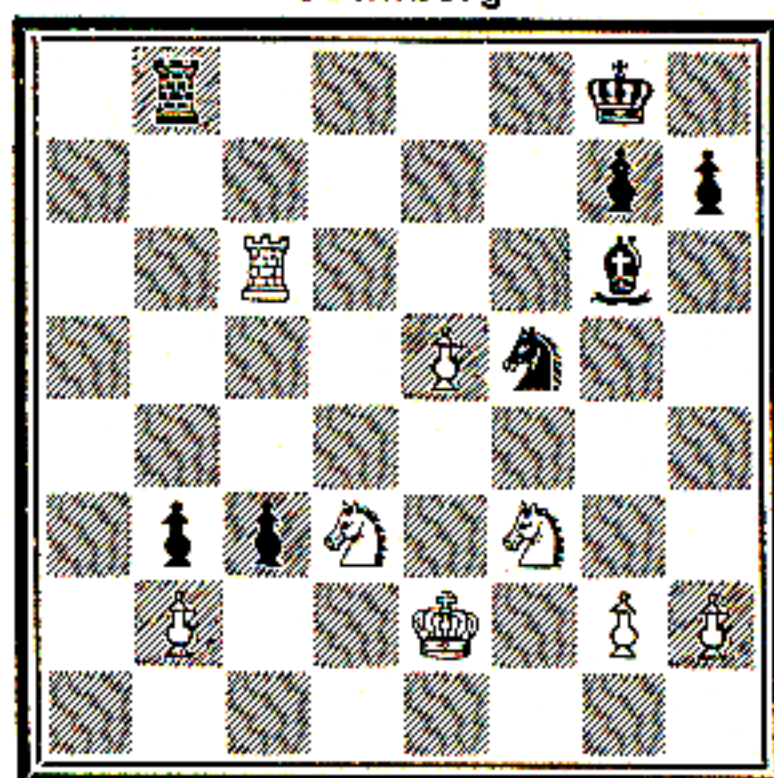
*Translated and condensed from
"SCHACHMATNY" by A. Sims*

Mistakes of the Masters

By LESTER W. BRAND

Zurich, 1934

Stahlberg



H. Johner

Black to Play and Win

It will be difficult to discover a win after Stahlberg's move of P-B7. Perhaps impossible. The correct move is 1 . . . Kt-Q5 ch; 2 KtxKt, BxKtch; 3 KxB, PxP and wins.

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A Gallery of Grandmasters

By BARNIE F. WINKELMAN

JOSE RAOUL CAPABLANCA

Part III.

The chess fraternity that is presumed to concern itself with a game that is purely intellectual, should be immune from the emotional storms that attend most of the battles of the world of sport. The career of a chess-master extends over many years—his record is clear—his games are open to the most careful scrutiny. Surely the judgment of the experts ought to be capable of weighing the relative merits of challenger and champion in a title match.

Nor should there be occasion for the platitudes and homilies that precede and follow the clash of two pugilists or golfers. Where the champion is always invincible before his downfall, and "a mere shell of his former self", or "a really over-rated figure", the day after. Where a single lucky blow or point, or a series of fortuitous strokes, has this surprising result. For the fortunate winner—the acclaim of the general public; and for the other—speedy oblivion.

Surprisingly, the chess world falls into precisely the same illusions. Normally it recognizes that the slightest shades of difference distinguish masters of the first rank and honors each of these as an artist of high excellence. But under the stress of a title contest it indulges in all the vagaries and inconsistencies that are bound up in an effort to determine relative capabilities by the peculiarly artificial standards of any encounter. Irrespective of the outcome of the match at Buenos Aires, the attitude of the chess public ran strictly according to the time honored formula.

Previous thereto, none of the critics gave Dr. Alekhine any chance of success and few indeed took any cognizance of his fine tournament record in Europe. However, as soon as he gave indications of victory, a complete reappraisal of his merits as a player took place. There was a sudden reversal of the judgment of his fellow masters, although most of these had known him intimately for many years. Further, as Capablanca trailed his opponent, a new view-point sprang up as to *his* real strength, and only a few of his supporters refused to be shaken by this single match showing as against his full-length performances over two decades. Finally when Dr. Alekhine emerged as the new champion, he succeeded to the usual adulation that is given to every title-

holder and only unexpected defeat will prove to the average player that there is no magic in the term "champion", and that he, too, is vulnerable.

In his writings Dr. Alekhine has resented the action of Capablanca which placed upon him the onus of winning second place in the New York Tourney of 1927, in order to establish his right as challenger. From information that has come to us, it seems clear that the Cuban was motivated only by a desire to make the match possible. While he recognized the logical status of the Russian master as the world's second player, critics and players generally were quite cold to the importance of the match. They envisaged a return contest with Dr. Lasker, pointing particularly at the ease with which the latter had won from Alekhine in their first game at New York in 1924. The apathy to the battle at Buenos Aires is indeed comparable to the initial indifference of chess players to the pending match between Drs. Alekhine and Euwe in Holland.

There can be little doubt that Capa aimed to stimulate interest in the match, and in the later stages of the 1927 Tournament was actually solicitous of Alekhine's fortunes. For the latter to have placed below Nimzowitsch would have made a title-match an anti-climax. And the financial arrangements that are a not unimportant part of such events, might have been jeopardized thereby.

Nor is it open to question that Capa was supremely confident of his own chances. With good reason, for not only had the 1927 Tourney marked the best achievement of his long career, but his personal record with Alekhine led him to believe that the latter could not gain a single point against him.

Such, too, was the verdict of the critics. Spielmann forecast not a single win for the challenger. Kostic, who had no particular love for Capa, was of the same opinion. He wrote in a German chess publication "Die Neueste Schachnachrichten" after the match:

"Before the beginning of the match, all the masters, almost without exception—including myself most naturally—were convinced that Capablanca would surely emerge the winner. Each based his opinion upon the perfection of his technique, which had become legendary. Such was my belief also, based upon the opportunity I had during the war to become familiar with his playing-strength . . ."

Kostic further expressed the current thought that Capa could be defeated by none of the grandmasters and revealed that at the Kecskemet Tournament in 1927, Alekhine had confided to him his own determination to wrest 3 or 4 games from the champion before he yielded the necessary 6 wins. Such was the goal of the challenger.

Bernard Kagan, chess publisher and a player of expert calibre and judgment, commented upon the general surprise at the course of the match. "It was incomprehensible to most players," he wrote, "that Dr. Alekhine could have scored such success . . . However, knowing that the doctor was in splendid form and well prepared for the contest, I predicted that . . . he would win several games in the match . . . But a final triumph for Dr. Alekhine was not to be anticipated."

Such was the most optimistic forecast which the European admirers of the challenger could indulge in. Even his extraordinary showing at Kecskemet was insufficient to arouse visions of possible success for the gifted Franco-Russian. In fact the general consensus of critical opinion ran to Spielmann's foreboding that he would not score a single game.

However, as soon as the match was over, the tenor of comment changed radically. Dr. Lasker typified the gradual shift of opinion under the subtle pressure of the prosaic fact. Interviewed in Berlin, he was quoted as follows:

"What is your comment upon the victory of Dr. Alekhine?"

"It is the victory of the invincible contestant over the spirit which would flee from the unknowable. Capablanca would attain certainty through wisdom: Alekhine is more of an artist, more adventurous, and this spirit is in principle the more powerful as long as we are concerned with a matter of struggle."

"Were you surprised at the outcome of the match?"

"No. I expected victory for Alekhine as soon as I saw that he would carry the fight to his opponent."

Presumably it is considered a strategic error for a great man to be surprised at anything. For the attitude of Dr. Lasker was the key-note of critical comment in the chess world. With a few exceptions the masters rushed to do homage to the new king. The fact escaped challenge: only "raisons d'être" were unearthed to indicate the superiority of the conqueror over the conquered.

We have indicated our disbelief that the match at Buenos Aires can be rationalized to demonstrate any of these things. The pertinent question is, therefore—what is its signi-

ficance? Our answer is—and this applies to 90% of all matches and contests—that in six weeks late in 1927, out of 34 games played, Dr. Alekhine won 6 and Capablanca won 3, with 25 draws. Beyond these isolated facts is merely the over-emphasis that the ultimate victory of one side brings in its train.

A careful examination of the games shows clearly the scant margin of the victor. The loss of the first game was a tremendous blow to Capablanca. For up to that time nothing had occurred to indicate that the challenger could defeat him in a single game. In fact Capa's attitude toward Alekhine was somewhat that of guide and mentor—almost a big brotherly feeling—and included the well-founded conviction of absolute superiority.

Yet in spite of this initial win and the moral advantage it conferred, at the end of ten games Capablanca led by the score of 2-1 with 7 draws.

This is a noteworthy fact. Lasker retained his title in his match with Schlechter by the score of 1-1 and 8 draws in a 10 game match. The chess world has never since that time considered this a particular blot on the good doctor's record.

Unfortunately, for Capablanca the contest was prolonged considerably, and as a champion who had come quite lackadaisically to the match, and had somewhat lost his keen zest for battle, the odds lengthened against him. He was quick to sense this, and shortly after the fifteenth game his letters to friends in New York looked forward to a return contest.

As it happened, the loss of the 11th and 12th games proved the turning point. The first of these was won by Dr. Alekhine, though his opponent was guilty of several errors of judgment. But the second was lost by an extraordinary blunder—an oversight almost incomprehensible. Thereafter Capa put up a real fight, and it was not until the utter weariness of the final games set in, that Alekhine obtained the necessary 6 games.

We do not state these facts in a controversial spirit. Our study of the match makes these conclusions inescapable. This is the record:

Capablanca won the 3rd, 7th and 29th games.

Alekhine won the 1st, 11th, 12th, 21st, 32nd and 34th.

The rest were drawn.

Beyond the simple facts all generalization is apt to be unwarranted. Except perhaps that a title match is no rest-cure for a chess champion no matter who his opponent, and that a return engagement between these principals should not be delayed.

(The next installment will discuss Capablanca's career in the last 8 years.)

Miniature Games

(Short drawn games are not popular and are often considered the result of some form of pacifism among masters. The following example from the "NIEDERELBISCHE MEISTERTURNIER 1935" shows how a game without such pacifism can speedily result in a draw).

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Rodatz
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-Q3
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3
4 P-KKt3 . . .

Stronger is 4 P-K4. Also good is 4 Kt-B3, for instance 4 . . . B-Kt5; 5 P-Q5!

4 . . . P-K4
5 P-Q5 Kt-Q5
6 P-K3 . . .

This looks very strong but leaves Black an ingenious opportunity to free himself. After 6 B-Kt2 White would have a good game.

6 . . . B-Kt5!

Well played. After 6 . . . Kt-B4; Black would have been in difficulties. With the text

Hallbauer
Black

move he forces a draw through repetition of moves.

7 Q-R4ch . . .

The only move to avoid loss. On 7 P-B3 follows . . . KtxPch; 8 KtxKt, P-K5 recapturing the piece and, in view of White's weak pawn position, with a better game for Black. On 7 Q-Q3 or 7 QKt-K2 Black gets the advantage with . . . Kt-B6 ch. 7 B-K2 is not good due to . . . KtxB. 7 Q-Q2 leads to the loss of the exchange with . . . B-B6! Finally 7 KKt-K2 fails due to . . . Kt-B6 mate.

7 . . . B-Q2
8 Q-Q1 B-Kt5
Drawn

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

Correspondence Game

Played in Holland

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Colle System)

J. H. C. Fontein
White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-K3 . . .

The omission of 2 Kt-KB3 has a special purpose.

2 . . . P-Q4
3 B-Q3 . . .

Revealing the purpose of 2 P-K3. Black is prevented from playing . . . B-B4: one of the easiest defenses to the Colle-System.

3 . . . P-K3

With 3 . . . B-Kt5 Black could nevertheless have developed his QB.

4 Kt-Q2 P-B4
5 P-QB3 P-B5?

A. Rytter
Black

A well known error. The advance of the Q BP strengthens White's center by removing the counter pressure against White's QP.

6 B-B2 P-QKt3
7 KKt-B3 . . .

Other good continuations were: 7 P-QKt3 or 7 P-K4 or 7 P-B3 followed by 8 P-K4.

7 . . . B-Kt2
8 Kt-K5 B-K2
9 QKt-B3 O-O?

This gives White the opportunity of staging an immediate K side assault. Black should have tried 9 . . . KKt-Q2.

10 Kt-Kt5! P-Kt3

Relatively better was 10 . . . P-KR3. After 11 P-KR4 Black could not accept the sacrifice but could have played 11 . . . Kt-B3.

11 Q-B3 . . .

Threatening among other things KtxQBP.

11 . . . Kt-B3
12 Q-R3 Q-B1

Black's available defenses are all insufficient. On 12 . . . Kt-KR4 follows 13 KtxRP, KxKt; 14 QxKtch, etc. On 12 . . . K-Kt2; follows decisively 13 Kt (K5)xKBP, RxKt?; 14 KtxKPch! If 12 . . . P-KR4; 13 KtxKt, BxKt; 14 KtxKP, PxKt; 15 Q

Translated from TIJDSCHRIFT.—J. B. S.

xKPch followed by 16 QxB(B3).

13 Q-R6! . . .

Rendering the Black KRP immovable so that the threat of 14 Kt-Kt4 cannot be parried.

13 . . . R-K1
14 Kt-Kt4 . . .

This is stronger than taking the KBP. White now threatens mate in 3.

14 . . . Kt-Q1
15 P-B3 Resigns

Black is unable to do anything against White's threats of P-K4 followed by P-K5 or P-KR4 followed by P-R5.

(Continued from Page 274)

. . . P-QR4-5. Although White's K is in a quasia-mating position, he has prospects of a lengthy resistance, which are unfortunately ruined by the time-pressure inherited from the previous part of the game.

30 R-Q1 B-Kt2
31 P-KR3 P-QR4!
32 B-B4 Q-K5

The B cannot remain on the diagonal QB1-KR6 (33 B-Q2, Q-Q5; 34 B-B3, B-R3ch), thus allowing Black's next move, which soon wins the exchange.

33 B-B7 Q-K6ch

If now 34 R(B2)-Q2, B-B6 or 34 R(Q1)-Q2, Q-K8ch; 35 R-Q1, B-R3ch.

34 K-Kt1 P-R5!
35 PxP P-Kt6
36 PxP QxPch
37 K-B1 B-R3ch
38 R(Q1)-Q2 QxP

The only way to prolong the game now was 39 K-Q1. The plausible move chosen allows Black to exploit the pin more effectively.

39 B-K5? K-R2

Covering the mating threat of R-B8ch, etc.

40 B-B3 Q-Kt4
41 B-Q4 Q-K7
42 P-Kt4 Q-K8ch
43 K-Kt2 BxR
44 R-B8 B-B8ch
Resigns

DON'T FORGET TO
RENEW YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION!

Curious Chess Facts

By IRVING CHERNEV

Reuben Fine and Isaac Kashdan are officers in the Mexican army.

A race horse has been named after Capablanca.

Rubinstein won four (4) brilliancy prizes in one tournament (Teplitz—Schonau, 1922).

Dake, playing the English opening, beat H. Muller (who had written a treatise on this opening) in 21 moves.

A book has been published called "One Hundred and One of My Best Games of Chess". It contains 109 games.

Tchigorin, who had so much trouble finding a defense to 1 P-Q4, played this as White only once in his entire tournament career (Nuremberg 1896).

G. A. MacDonnell was the winner of a tournament played in 1868 at London wherein all the contestants began their games with the positions of their Knights and Bishops reversed.

A chess critic, speaking over the radio in 1935, gave it as his opinion that Alekhine's style was not convincing. At that time Alekhine had 28 first prizes to his credit, 16 of them without a single loss, undoubtedly the greatest record ever achieved by any chess master!

In the 1935 Championship Tournament of the Williamsburgh Chess Club, 35 games were played in succession without a single draw being recorded.

In the double round tourney held at Baden-Baden 1870, Anderssen beat Steinitz 2-0, Steinitz beat Neumann 2-0, and Neumann beat Anderssen 2-0.

Most players are proud of their victories, but Napier thinks the best game he ever played to be the one he lost to Dr. Lasker at Cambridge Springs, 1904.

The game between Carlos Torre and Ernest Grunfeld was adjudged "the most beautiful of the Marienbad 1925 tournament." The committee, in awarding the brilliancy prizes, did not take the game into consideration, as they erroneously believed one variation of Torre's combination to be unsound. They discovered their error too late to make the award as by that time Torre had returned to America.

In contrast to this, Capablanca was awarded a brilliancy prize for his game against Schroeder in 1916, for a beautiful variation which never occurred but which Capablanca had in mind.

In a tournament played at Mexico in 1935, nine Mexicans and three Americans were the participants. Each of the Americans made a clean sweep against the Mexicans. In their individual encounters Dake beat Fine, Fine beat Steiner and Steiner won from Dake, leaving a most curious triple tie for first place.

In the 21st round of the New York 1924 tournament, a most curious and almost incredible position arose between Janowski and Ed. Lasker. White had three connected passed pawns on the 7th rank ready to Queen. Black had one passed pawn on the 7th. Surely a most remarkable situation and one which could never have occurred before in master play and yet

In the 62nd match game between La Bourdonnais and McDonnell, the former had three connected passed pawns on the 7th rank ready to Queen, and the latter had one passed pawn on the 7th.

Up to 1934, neither Dr. Lasker nor Capablanca had ever finished below 3rd in tournament play. At Zurich 1934, Lasker finished 5th, his poorest tournament performance, while Capa a little later (at Moscow 1935) could do no better than 4th, his lowest score to date.

A curious double disaster occurred also to Lasker and Capablanca in 1934. Alekhine beat Lasker at Zurich in 26 moves, sacrificing a Queen to do so. Lilienthal, at Hastings, beat Capablanca in 26 moves, also sacrificing his Queen.

Steinitz was once arrested as a spy. Police authorities assumed that the moves made by Steinitz in playing his correspondence games with Tchigorin were part of a code by means of which important war secrets could be communicated.

Harrwitz published a book on chess in which several Morphy games were quoted. All of these were games that Morphy lost.

Capablanca, who is credited with the "quickest sight" of any chess master living and who has the reputation of being the world's best rapid-transit player, lost a tournament game (in Moscow, 1935) on time limit.

After ten moves of his game against Berger in Carlsbad 1907, Marshall had his KKt at QB3 and his QKt at KB3.

Problem Department

BY WALTER JACOBS

Address all correspondence relating to this department to Walter Jacobs, 2155 Morris Ave., New York, N. Y.

Although they will come a bit early, I hereby send my Christmas greetings to all my readers.

I hope you will forgive me if I gloat a bit. For some months the C. R. solvers' circle has been protruding its collective chest. Well, take a look at this month's ladder. Go on, look! Hmmm, you getting pale, hah? (No apologies to Milt Gross). The flock of cooks was unintentional; this is to forestall any accusations that I printed cooked problems "on purpose". But I *am* quite capable of it. *Garde a vous!*

About half the solvers failed to vote for the Honor Problem. Unless the percentage of voters increases, I shall have to do something about it. And, while I am on the subject—several readers were discerning enough to select No. 347, by W. Jacobs, as the best of the month. I thought it was understood that the Editor's compositions are not eligible for such an honor.

Let me see—Christmas greetings; poor solving; voting for—oh, yes! My thanks to those readers who welcomed me so kindly in their letters. "Will you love me in December as you do in May?"

Contributions were thankfully received from Dr. G. Dobbs, H. Boardman, Bill Beers, H. C. Mowry, D. C. McClelland, Simon Costikyan and K. S. Howard. A number of other contributions, I regret to say, are not up to our standard, and cannot be published.

E. McCarthy wins the Honor Prize (No. 348).

W. Patz wins the Ladder Prize.

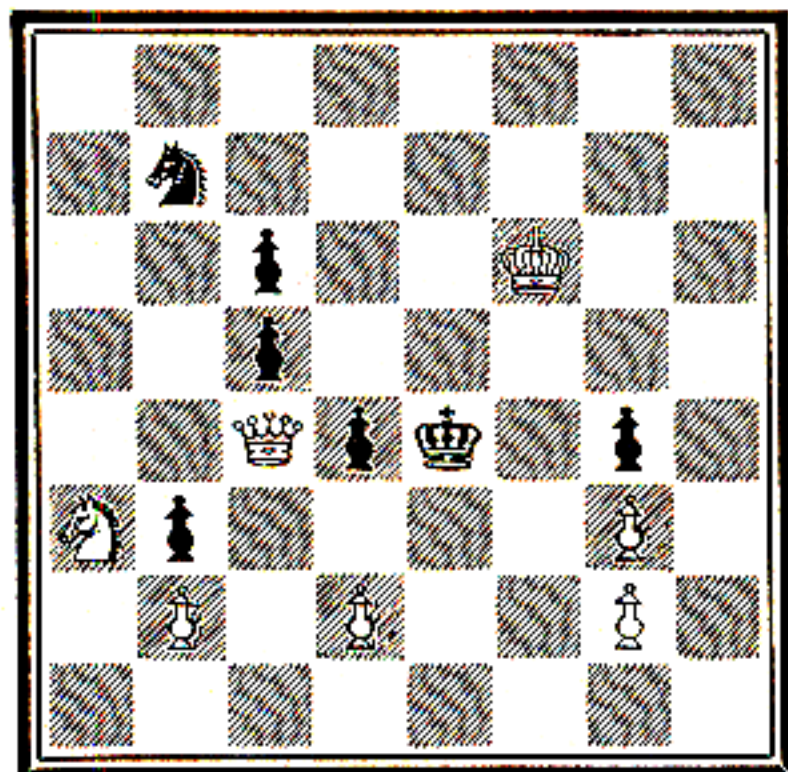
My congratulations to these gentlemen.

"STORY"

By W. JACOBS

Papa Ennoid paced the floor of the maternity ward, wracked by proverbial anxieties. At last his wait was ended; a door opened, and a nurse appeared, bearing a brain-child. "A two-move baby," she announced.

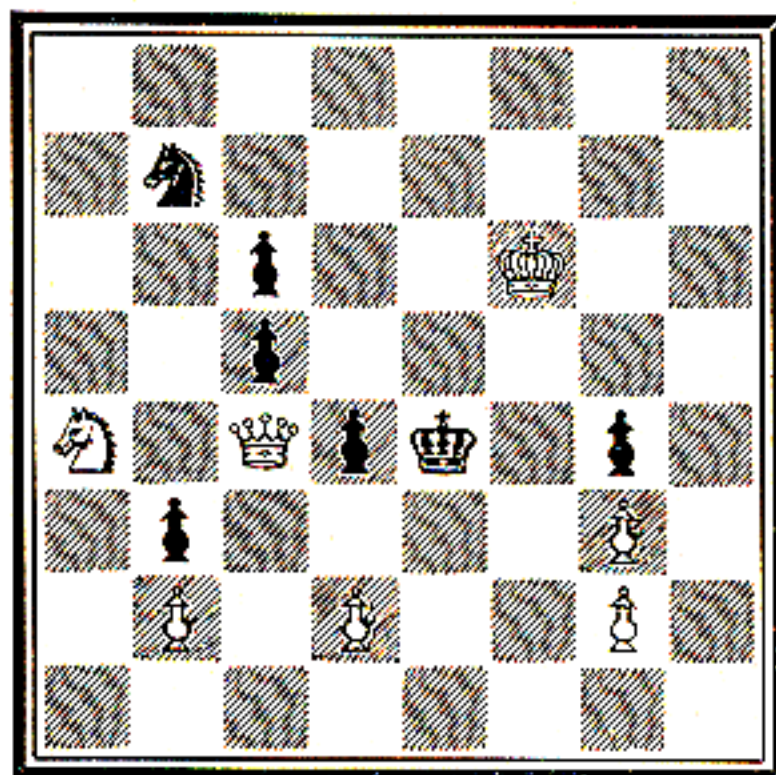
XIII.
Black



White
Mate in 2

Papa Ennoid swelled with paternal pride. Tenderly he gazed at his child, and seemed about to speak. Again the door opened, and a second nurse appeared, likewise carrying a problem child.

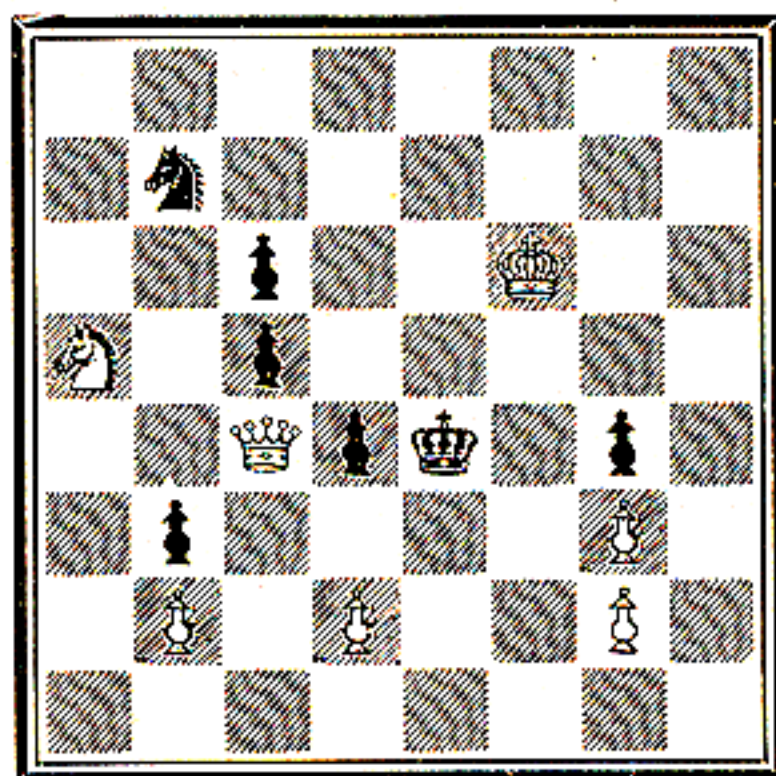
XIV.
Black



White
Mate in 2

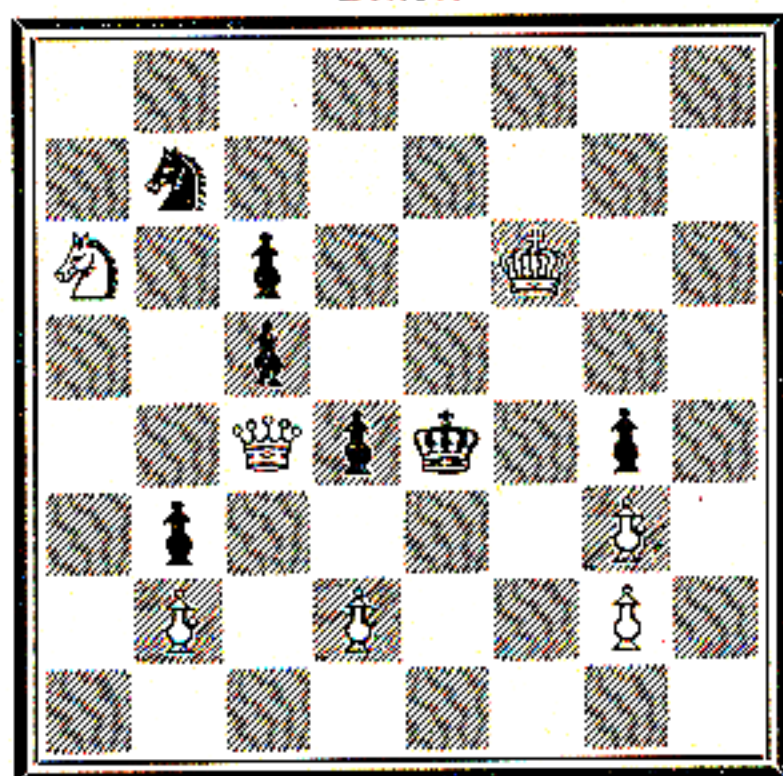
Papa's grin was undampened; two were, of course, twice as good as one. But as the third appeared, Papa seemed to feel less happy; his broad smile faded and he nervously fingered some coins in his trouser pocket.

XV.
Black

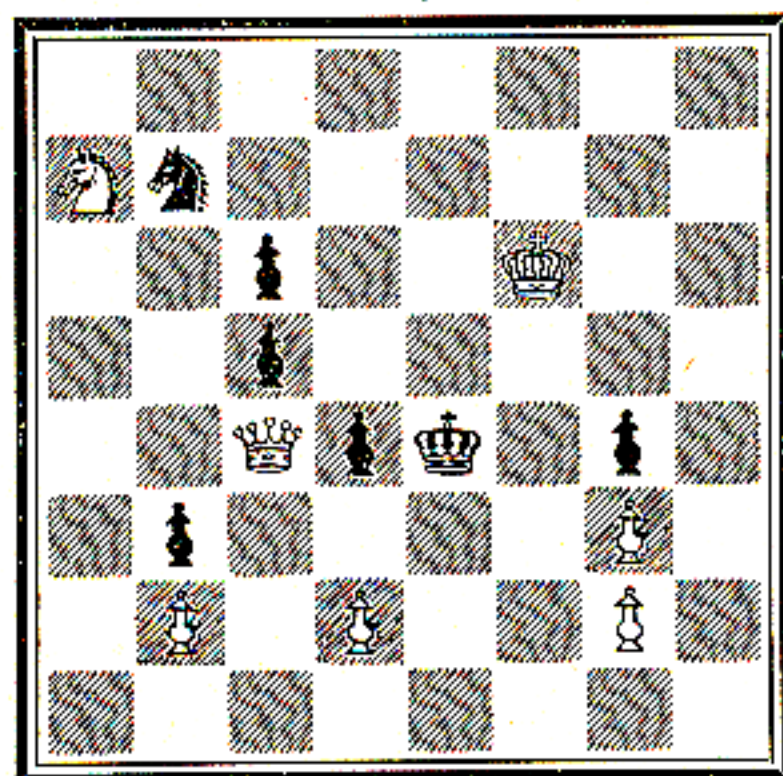


White
Mate in 2

The slight squeak of hinges made him blench, and inexorably the door opened a fourth time. Lines of care marked his brow and his shoulders drooped perceptibly.

XVI.
BlackWhite
Mate in 2

Alas! the end was not yet. For the fifth time a nurse entered the room, "bearing gifts". Papa was so ennoid he fell over backwards.

XVII.
BlackWhite
Mate in 2

(Author's Note: All complaints as to the quality of these problems must be accompanied by \$41.32 in stamps, a certificate of sanity and a set of good "quints" or a facsimile of the same. I hope someone will take me up on this; I need that certificate of sanity, not to mention the \$41.32.)

CORRESPONDENCE

R. Larsen: Your three-er is better than the others, but still not satisfactory to me. Why not try two-movers? I hope you will continue solving.

Kenneth Lay: Welcome. Please keep it up.

Fred Grote: I hope you are not being discouraged. A little more care and continued solving will make you a champion solver—some day.

"Pat": You asked for it.

W. K. Wimsatt: C. S. Kipping, the famous problem editor and composer, tells me he would like some problems by you of the quality of No. 350. So would I, and, I imagine, any other editor. If you wish to send him any of your compositions, address him at Wednesbury, England, or if you prefer, I will forward them for you.

SOLUTIONS

No. I. by G. C. Alvey: Pc4.

No. II. by W. G. Lowe: 1 Qf1, Kb6; 2 Sb4 stalemate. 1 . . . Pb4; 2 Rb8. Two fine pairs of echoes.

No. III. by N. Kovacs: Set Line 1 . . . Be2ch; 2 Rd4, Pd3mate. Play 1 Rf5, Bd5ch; 2 Ke5, Pd4mate. Since Black moves first, the Black moves are written first.

No. IV. by W. Pauly: 1 Bg1!, Re8; 2 Pd3, Re1; 3 Be4, QxP; 4 Bf2, QxBmate. 1 . . . QxB; 2 BxR, QxP; 3 Pb6, Qh7ch; 4 Kd1, Qb1mate. 1 . . . QxP; 2 Bf2, QxB; 3 Kc1, Qa7; 4 Pd3, Qg1mate.

No. V. by P. F. Blake:
1 Ra6, PxP; 2 BxP, Pb4; 3 BxPch, KxP; 4 Qc1, BxQmate.
1 . . . Pd5; 2 Rf6, Pd4; 3 Kd1, PxR; 4 Qa2ch, KxQmate.
1 . . . PxS; 2 Rc6, Kc4; 3 BxPch, Kd4; 4 Bc3ch, BxBmate.

No. VI. by W. Jacobs:
Set Line 1 . . . Se7; 2 Sg5, Kf2; 3 Pf5, Sg6mate.
Play 1 Kf5, Pf4; 2 Sc5, Kf3; 3 Se6, Se7mate.

No. 343 by K. S. Howard: Sc8 with nice White interference, but also 1 Sd7.

No. 344 by M. Projector: 1 Qe1. Open gate theme, well liked by solvers generally.

No. 345 by F. W. Watson: 1 Bg8. Mutate, one mate changed and one added.

No. 346 by G. Mott-Smith: 1 Qe6 with a chameleon echo (Black King mated identically on squares of different color) but cooked by 1 Qg1.

No. 347 by W. Jacobs: 1 Rc7 threat 2 Qc4. 1 . . . RxR; 2 Qb5. 1 . . . S(g) moves; 2 QxPch. 1 . . . S(b) moves; 2 Qc6ch. An extension to three moves of the "Red Indian" theme, the rook travelling to finish off the Black King at right angles. Not 1 Qb4, Sc6!; 2 Qb1, Se5 or 2 QxP, Sb4!

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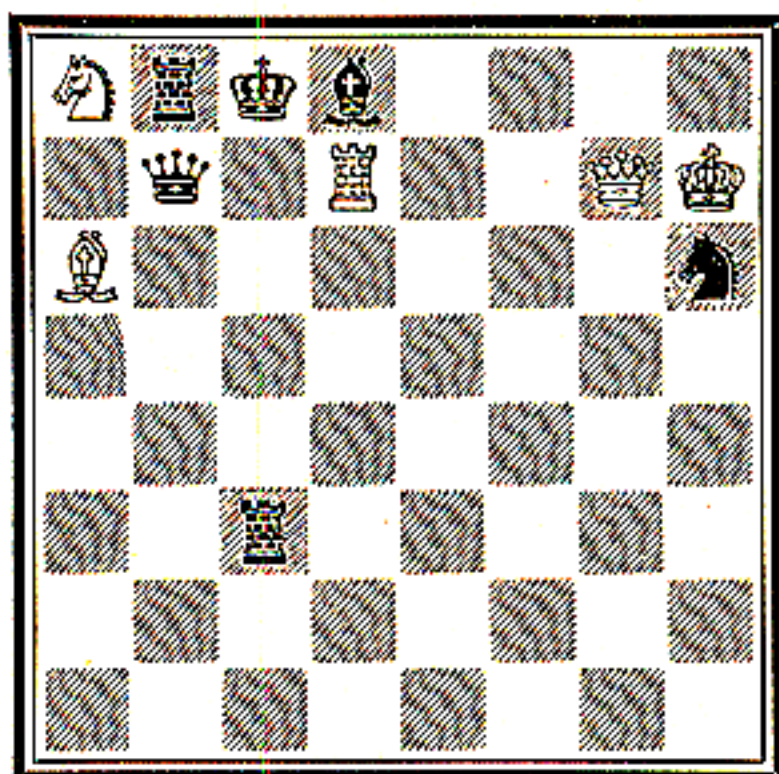
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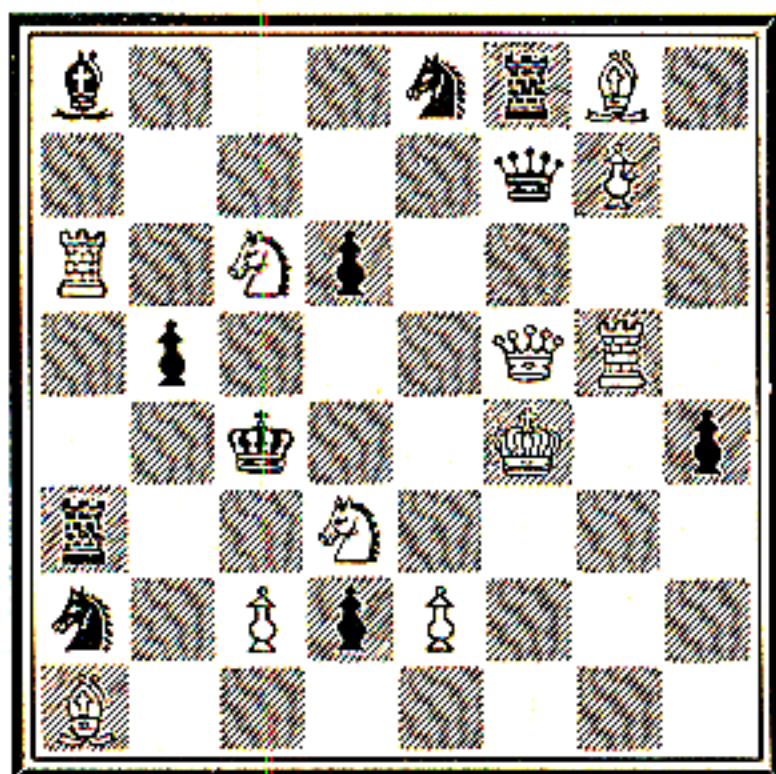
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367
(Original)
KENNETH S. HOWARD
Erie, Pa.



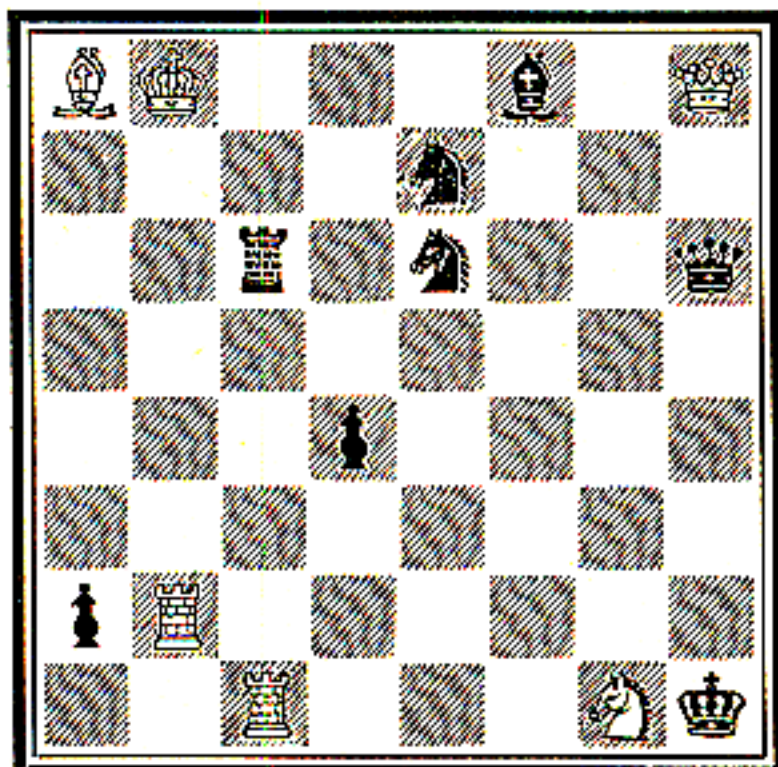
Mate in 2

368
(Original)
ALEXANDER KISH
Dannemora, N. Y.



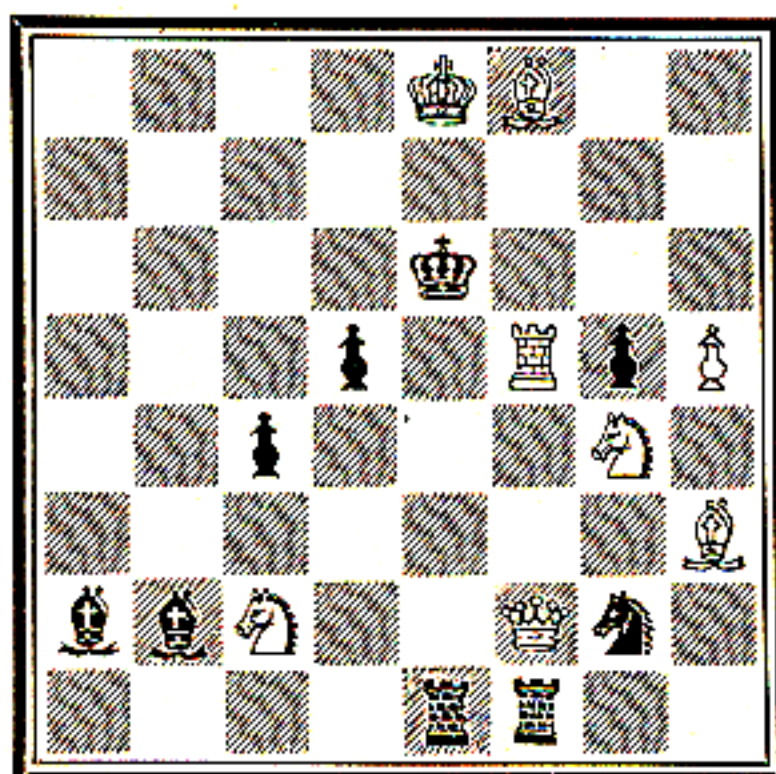
Mate in 2

369
(Original)
G. MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



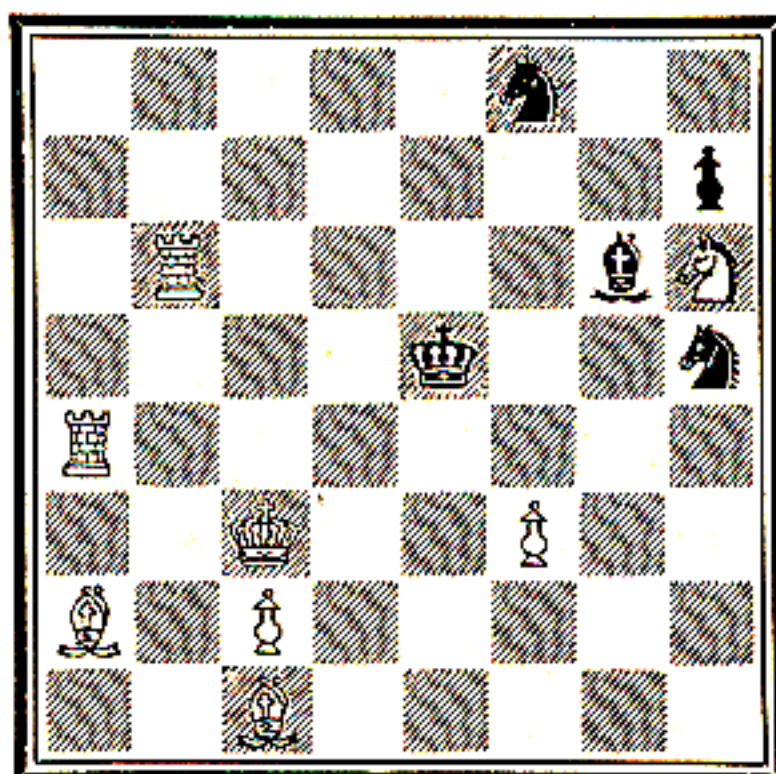
Mate in 2

370
(Original)
J. F. TRACY
Ontario, Calif.



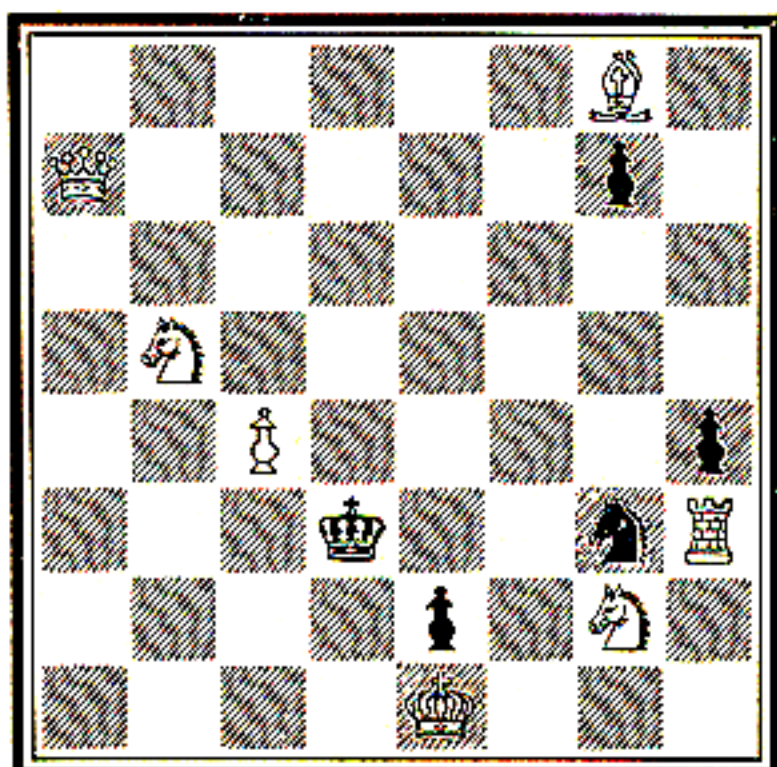
Mate in 2

371
(Original)
J. ZARBACH
Brooklyn, N. Y.



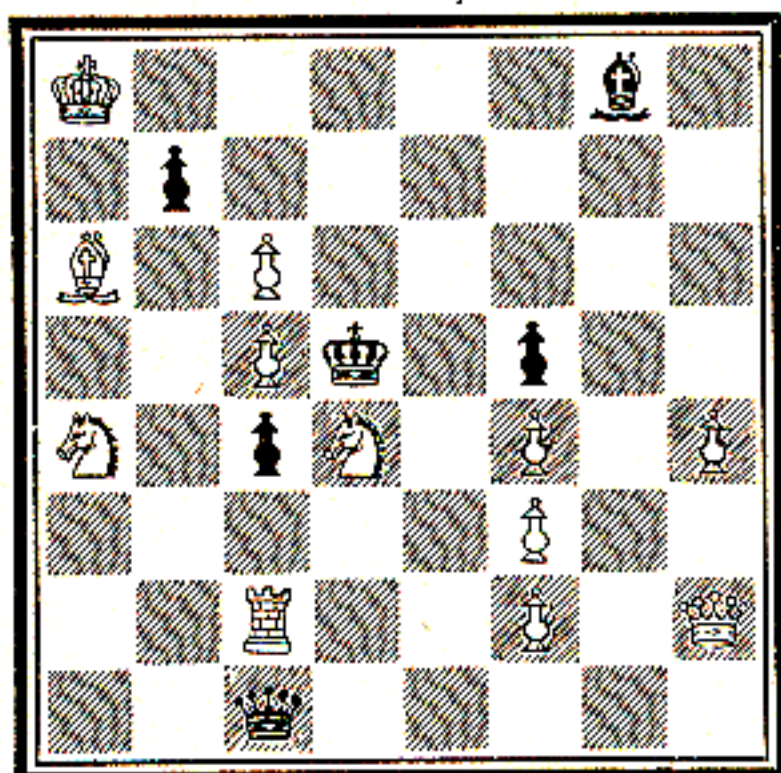
Mate in 2

372
(Original)
S. COSTIKYAN
New York, N. Y.



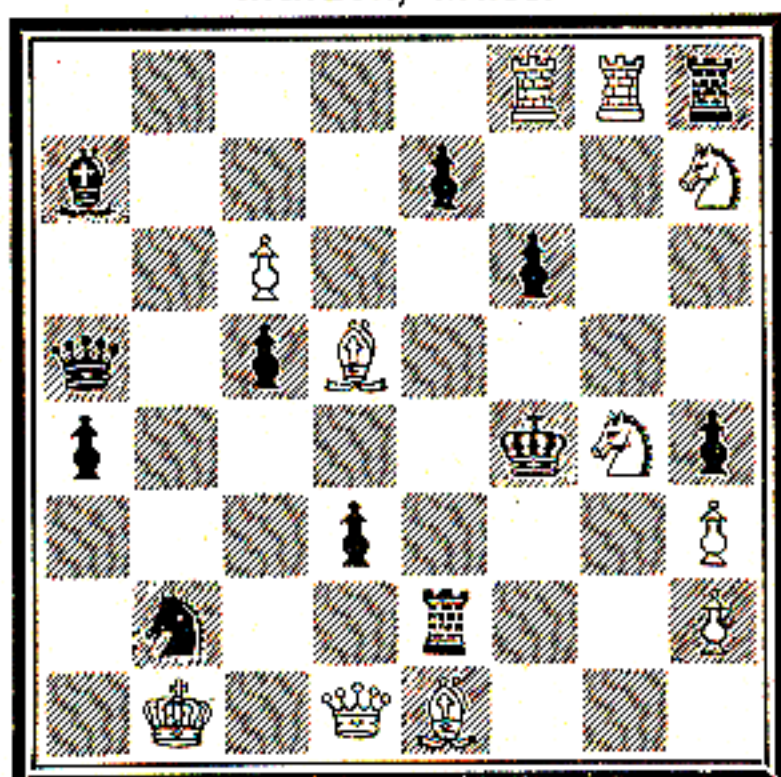
Mate in 3

373
(Original)
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



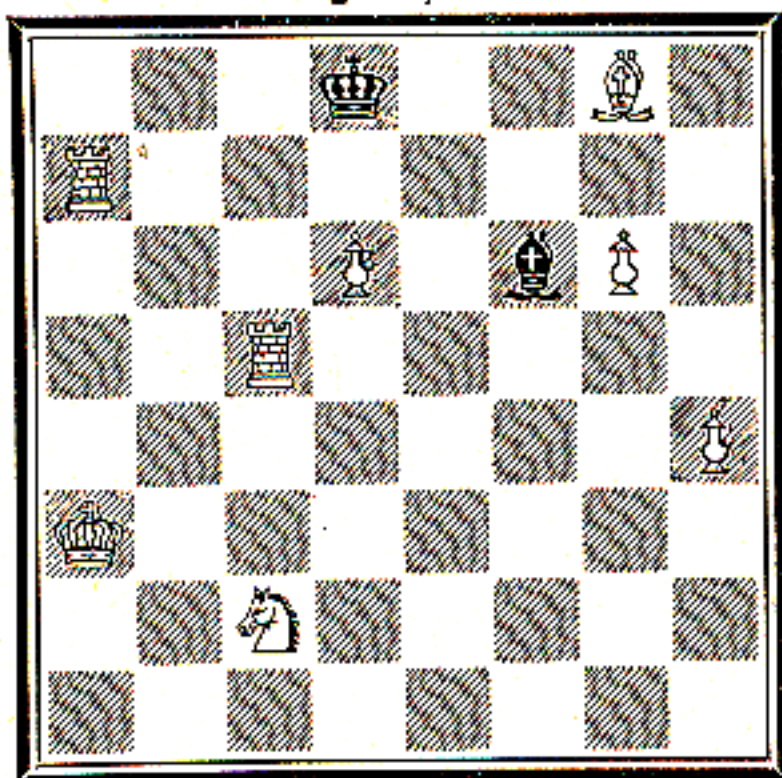
Mate in 3

374
(Original)
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



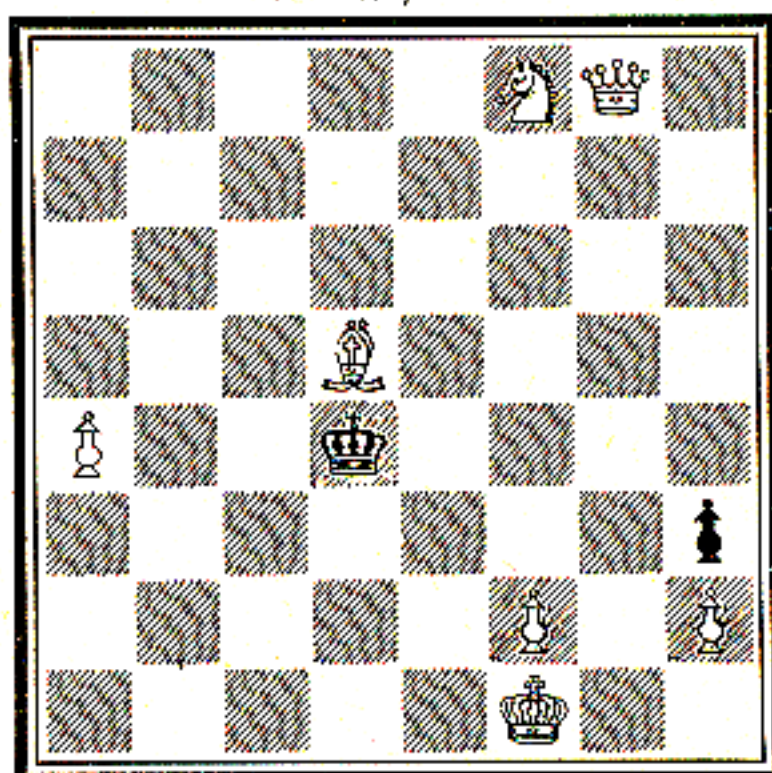
Mate in 3

375
(Original)
T. C. WENZL
Irvington, N. J.



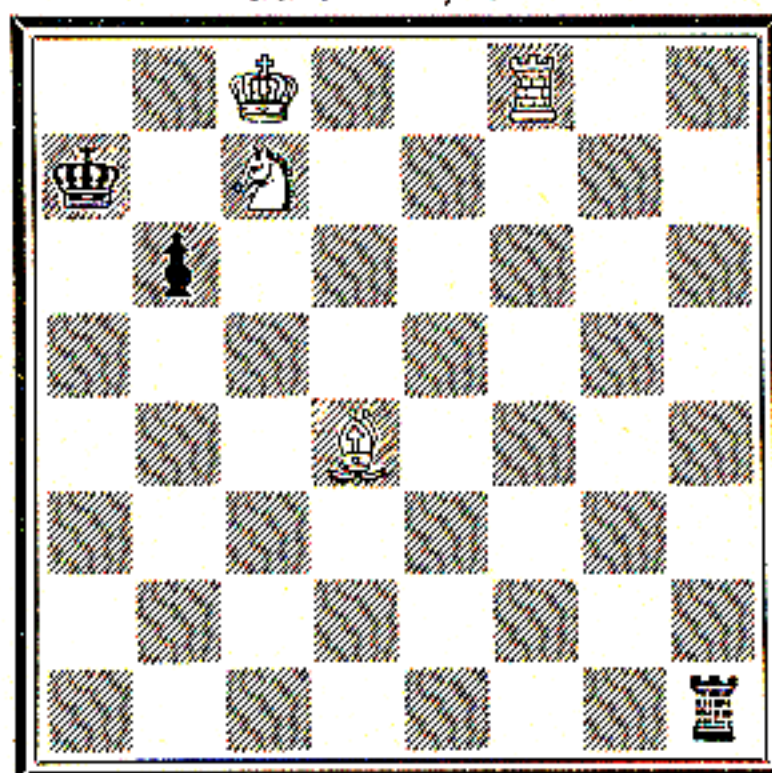
Mate in 3

376
(Original)
W. A. BEERS
Willmar, Minn.



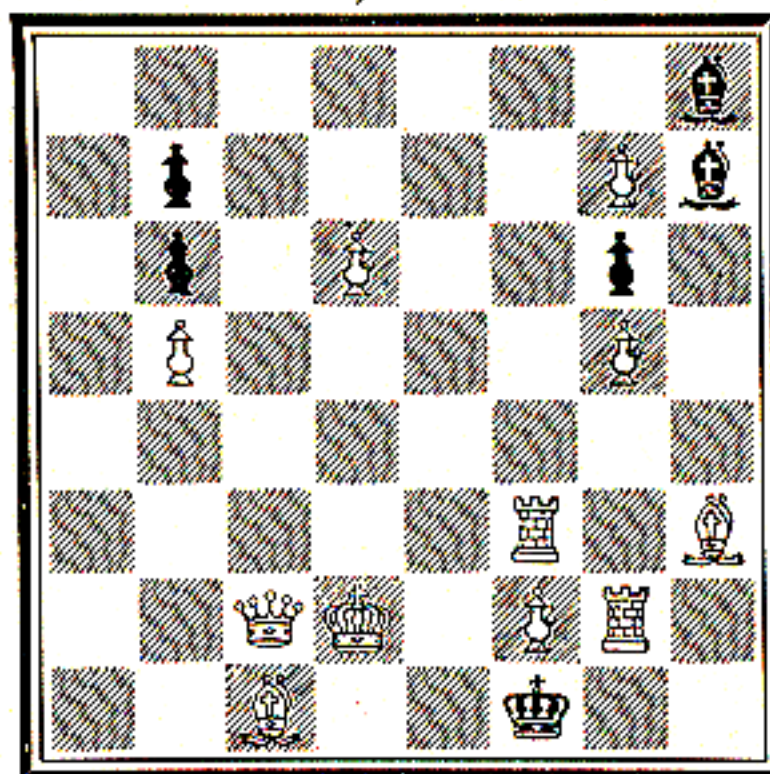
Mate in 4

377
(Original)
D. C. McCLELLAND
Middletown, Conn.



Mate in 4

378
(Original)
S. LIMBACH
Lwow, Poland



SELFmate in 5

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